ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, September 8, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorable insertions may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements readers are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent by Telephone, by Private Wire, to the Publication Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BATEMAN.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Stonefield, Kidbrooke-grove, Blackheath, to ELSIE (nee Billings), wife of EDWARD HUGH BATEMAN—a daughter.

BOURDILLON.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia, to HELEN, wife of THOMAS E. BOURDILLON—a son.

CANNON.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Oxford, to EMME MARGUERITE, wife of REGINALD CANNON—a son.

CHAMBERS.—On Sept. 4, 1930, in London, to "SENGA" (AGNES, *nee* Tombe), wife of GUY CHAMBERS, F.R.C.S.(Eng.), of Gable End, Ryde, and 36, Boltongardens, S.W.—a son.

COLE.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at 13, Trumpington-street, Cambridge, to MARY (*nee* Finlayson), wife of DR. LESLIE BARNETT COLE—a son.

FAIRTLOUGH.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Garden House, Hayling Island, to ZOË, wife of MAJOR E. H. FAIRTLOUGH, Royal Artillery—a son.

GEORGE.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Swan Hotel, Wells, Somerset, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. R. GEORGE—a son.

GLADSTONE.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at The Old House, Hawkhurst, Cirencester, Glos, to WINIFRED, wife of DR. F. C. GLADSTONE—a son.

GURNEY.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Hazelwell, Cheltenham, to ROSAMUNDE, wife of J. C. GURNEY—a son (stillborn).

HORNER.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Penshaw House, Penshaw, Co. Durham, to HILDA and GEO. W. HORNER—a daughter.

JONAS.—On Sept. 2, 1930, at Cinderford, Hellingly, Sussex, to ESSIE, wife of ROBERT C. JONAS—a daughter.

JONES.—On Sept. 4, 1930, in London, to KATHLEEN (*née* Macartney), wife of DR. G. L. COLENSO JONES, Kirkuk, Iraq—a son.

MOREL.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at Tressilian, Llanwit, Major, to MARY, wife of RALPH CORY MOREL—a daughter.

WILSON.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at "Hillside," Yatton, Somerset to HELEN, wife of W. J. F. S. WILSON—a son.

WOODCOCK.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Nabbs Cottage, Gwennaunt, Bury, to MARGARET, wife of F. A. WOODCOCK—a son.

MARRIAGES

BLAKENEY : ROBERTS.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at St. Mary-le-Strand, by the Rev. Canon Blakeney, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. St. L. Blakeney, WILLIAM ERNEST BLAKENEY to CLAUDE GWENDOLINE, younger daughter of MRS. SEARL ROBERTS, Loughton, Essex.

BUTTER : WORLEY.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Christ Church, Chorleywood, by the Rev. Canon Hunter, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Woodhams Denham, GEOFFREY, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. BOWTER, of Northwood, to ELIZABETH JOAN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. WORTLEY, of Chorleywood.

BROMHEAD : GRIEVE.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1930, at the Parish Church of Great Amwell, Herts, RALPH SIDNEY BROMHEAD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bromhead, of Nairobi, Kenya, to PEGGY CLAVILLE GRIEVE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Grieve, of Amwell House, Great Amwell, Hertfordshire.

BROWN : FOWLE.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Southampton, COMMANDER JOHN CROMBIE BROWN, R.D., R.N.R., to ISABEL DOROTHEA FOWLE.

CLARE : COULSON.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Bray Church, CYRIL LLOYD, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. TOM CLARE, of Bray, to LAURA KATHLEEN ELIZABETH, younger daughter of MRS. ELIZABETH COULSON, of Olivos, Buenos Aires.

GREGSON : WILD.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at St. Matthew's Church, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, by the Rev. T. A. Hall, HAROLD GREGSON, elder surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Gregson, Denefield, Kenley, Surrey, to MOLLY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. WILD, Eshott House, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.

HOPEWELL : ABBOTT.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at St. Augustine's Church, Penarth, CHRISTOPHER HANDLEY HOPEWELL to MAUD MARY ABBOTT.

PURRY : MANNING.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at St. Mary's, Newmarket, by the Rev. G. J. S. Warner, assisted by the Rev. J. Pranked, ERNEST STEPHEN, son of the late John P. Purry, of Thorpe Hall, Thorpe-Salvin, to ROSEMARY GRACE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. MANNING, and the late Mrs. Manning, of Newmarket.

PURTON : BYRNE.—On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1930, at All Souls, Langham-place, W., VERNON FRED, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Purton, of 31, Cholmeley-park, Highgate, to EVA GWENDOLINE, only daughter of LT.-COL. and MRS. STANLEY C. BYRNE, of Ribbledale, Broad, London, N.8, and granddaughter of Mr. C. G. Y. King, of Chicago, U.S.A.

SMALLWOOD : SIMPSON.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, by Rev. D. F. Wilkinson, GEORGE, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. SMALLWOOD, of Southfield Park, Harrow, to GRACIELA, daughter of the late F. C. EMPSON and Ines Galvez de Empson, of Buenos Aires.

THOMAS : MENDHAM.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Hayes Church, HAROLD JOSEPH, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. THOMAS, of 21, Woodhurstwick-road, Beckenham, to LILIAN GRACIE, daughter of Mr. E. A. MENDHAM, of 61, Worple-avenue, Cronsley.

WOOD : LOFTUS JONES.—On Sept. 6, 1930, JAMES CHARLES, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. WOOD, of Langley Green, Worcestershire, to LETTICE TUDA, only child of CAPTAIN L. T. LOFTUS JONES, R.N., and Mrs. Loftus Jones, of St. Ives, Cornwall.

SILVER WEDDINGS

GAY FRENCH : PIPE WOLFERSTAN.—On Sept. 7, 1905, at St. John the Baptist Church, Hollandroad, London, JOHN GAY FRENCH, younger son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Gay French, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. Eng., I.M.S., to ELINOR MAY, youngest daughter of the late F. S. PIPE WOLFERSTAN, of Statfold, Staffordshire. Present address: 135, Harley-street, London, W.1.

LEWIS : ANNESLEY.—On Sept. 7, 1905, at Reading, FRANCIS W. LEWIS to KATHLEEN M. ANNESLEY.

MALLORY : BARRON.—On Sept. 7, 1905, at Toronto, Canada, by the Rev. Robert Gray, FRED ROCKS, son of Dr. M. E. MALLORY, to AGNES, youngest daughter of ROBERT BARRON. Present address: 4, Wimpole-street, W.1.

GOLDEN WEDDING

EVELEGH : BEARD.—On Sept. 8, 1880, at Renshaw-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. John Hamilton Thom, HENRY JOHN, fourth son of CAPT. G. C. EVELEGH, to SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the REV. CHARLES BEARD, B.A.

DEATHS

AUSTEN.—On Sept. 2, 1930, GEORGE AUSTEN, of "Cleveland," Northfleet, Kent, in his 88th year.

BRINKLER.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at 18, Clapham-mansions, S.W.4, EDWARD HAMILTON, dearly loved husband of FRANCES M. BRINKLER, aged 33. Service at The Ascension Church, Balham Hill, 11 o'clock, Wednesday, 10th. Interment at Brookwood.

BUTT.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at St. Ann's Hill, Co. Cork, ALFRED BUTT, late of Manchester, aged 80.

CHAPMAN.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Cantley Cottage, Bisley, EMILY CHAPMAN, the dearly loved mother of Les Childers. No flowers, at her own wish.

CHEVALIER.—On Sept. 4, 1930, of pleuro-pneumonia at his residence, Cranes, 46, Higher Bebington-road, Lower Bebington, Cheshire, EDGAR PERCY CHEVALIER (formerly of Liverpool, Chartered Accountant), younger son of the late Alf. E. J. Chevalier, aged 52. Interment, at St. Andrew's Church, Lower Bebington, on Friday (Monday), at 2.30 p.m.

CLARKE.—On Sept. 7, 1930, NAN, beloved wife of J. J. CLARKE, L.R.C.P.I., J.P., of Prospect-hill, Walthamstow. Funeral private. No flowers.

DAWES.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Crowborough, WILLIAM JERMYN DAWES, of Tollwood, Jarvis Brook, Sussex, third son of the late Col. Dawes, of Cumberland Terrace, N.W., and Vanbrugh-terrace, Blackheath, aged 84.

DES VOEUX.—On Aug. 29, 1930, at Bude, Cornwall, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY BERTRAM DES VOEUX, C.M.G., late R.E., of 15, Sandringham-court, London, W.9, aged 66 years.

DOBB.—On Sept. 5, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home in Harrogate, SARAH HARRIET DOBB, of Brookfield, Lendhall-lane, Harrogate, widow of Thomas Dobb, of Brookfield Manor, Hatherage. Funeral arrangements, prior to cremation at Leeds, later.

EVANS.—On Sept. 7, 1930, after a long illness, WILLIAM MALCOLM EVANS, of Wetheck House, Wetheck-street, London, W.1. Funeral at Shirley, near Croydon; time later. Flowers to Messrs. W. Tookey and Son, Ltd., High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1.

FARNFIELD.—On Sept. 3, 1930, at 25, Ashburton-road, Handsworth, ELLEN FARNFIELD, daughter of the late William Farnfield, passed away, in her 75th year.

FIELDHOUSE.—On Sept. 6, 1930, REV. ERNEST FIELDHOUSE, B.A., C.M.S. Missionary, India, beloved husband of Hilda B. Fieldhouse and son of Mr. and Mrs. Fieldhouse, of Otley, aged 42. Funeral Wednesday, Otley, Yorks.

GOODCHILD.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Cambridge, RAYMOND BENTIE, wife of R. S GOODCHILD, and second daughter of the late Rev. E. M. Heale, Rector of Yelling, Hunts.

GORING.—On Sept. 5, 1930, the result of an accident to the Great North Road, FLIGHT CADET CHRISTOPHER GORING, beloved younger son of Gabrielle, widow of Harold Goring, Esq., of Wiston Park, Sussex, aged 19. Funeral (by Motor) at 2.30 on Wednesday, Sept. 10.

GREEN.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Denmead Vicarage, Cosham, Hants, the REV. FREDERICK CHARLES GREEN, M.A., Vicar, in his 81st year. Funeral, 3 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). R.I.P. (Indian papers please copy.)

GREGORY.—On Sept. 1, 1930, suddenly, at Sherbrohen, ADA, the beloved wife of JUDGE HOLMAN GREGORY.

HENDERSON.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at a nursing home, Edinburgh, MARY ELIZABETH LEITH HENDERSON, of Bonnington House, Kirknewton, Mid Lothian, widow of George Henderson, Edinburgh, second daughter of the late William Malcolm, of Glenmorag, Argyllshire, and dearly loved mother of Mary (Phillips) and Amy. Funeral service at Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30 p.m.

HOGG.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, suddenly, HARRIETT VENN, widow of SIR FREDERICK HOGG. Funeral at Kensal Green, Thursday, at 12.

JACKMAN.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at 105, Beaufort-mansions, Chelsea, after a long illness, ELLEN, widow of WILLIAM JACKMAN, of Devonport. R.I.P. Requiem Cheyne-row, 10, to-morrow (Tuesday).

JACKSON.—On Sept. 6, 1930, after two days' illness, at 32, Holland-street, W.8, ELIZABETH, widow of T. W. JACKSON, late of 25, Albion-street, W.2, aged 85.

JOHNSTONE.—On Sept. 5, 1930, JOHN THOMAS JOHNSTONE, S.S.I., L.R.I., B.A., of Mill House, Merstham. Cremation at Woking to-day (Monday), at 3.30 p.m. No mourning and no flowers, by his request.

KEILOR.—On Sept. 5, 1930, after an operation, the REV. JOHN DANBY DOWNING KEILOR, Rector of Brightwell and Fotwell, Berks, formerly Vicar of Buckland Dinham, and previously Rector of East Chinnock, Somersetshire, in his 64th year. Funeral at Brightwell, 2.30, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

KONSTANT.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Melun, France, after short illness, DULCIE, wife of ANTOINE KONSTANT and elder child of the late F. Every Leggatt and of Mrs. Leggatt.

MALLAM.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Keresley Grange, Coventry, JOHN HOWE, beloved husband of MARY MALLAM, of Leighton, Stoneleigh-avenue, Coventry, and eldest son of Charles and Edith Mallam, Maxgate, Bilton, aged 50.

MARVIN.—On Sept. 5, 1930, WILLIAM LOY CHURTON MARVIN, Lieut.-Commander, R.N.R., dearly loved husband of Violet Marvin, of 14, Mount-view, Rickmansworth. Funeral at Rickmansworth Cemetery at 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday).

MORGAN.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Rossles, Sketty-Swansea, AGNES ELEANOR, widow of DR. D. J. MORGAN, aged 57. Private funeral to-day (Monday), at Oystermouth Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

NASH.—On Sept. 5, 1930, JOHN NASH, "Delgrano," Links-road, Epsom, aged 77 years.

PENNINGTON.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at her residence, 184, Oakwood-court, Kensington, ANNA, daughter of the late THOMAS PENNINGTON and grand-daughter of the late George Berkeley Harrison. Funeral service at St. Barnabas' Church, Addison-road, on Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

REDGEWELL-RICE.—On Sept. 1, 1930, at 14, Darwin-road, Southampton, ANNIE AGUSTA REDGEWELL-RICE, widow of William Charles Redgewell-Rice, late of 49, Cranbury-avenue.

SHIRREFF DUDMAN.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at a nursing home at Hove, the REV. JAMES LUMSDEN SAMUEL SHIRREFF DUDMAN, of Little Gates, Eaton-road, Hove. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Hove, on Wednesday, at 12.30 p.m.

STORRS.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, 1930, in a nursing home in London, MARY HAYNE, sister to the late JOHN STORRS, Dean of Rochester, aged 81. Funeral service, St. Peter's, Eaton-square, next Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m.

TUDOR.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, after a long illness, bravely borne, GEORGINA NEEDHAM, widow of CAPTAIN WILLIAM RAPP TUDOR, 48th Regiment, aged 82 years. Funeral at Sonning, Berks, to-day (Monday), at 12.30.

TURNER.—On Sept. 5, 1930, following an operation, at St. Thomas's Home, London, ALBERT JOHN TURNER, of Cunobelin, Borden, Sittingbourne, in his 65th year.

WALLACE.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Howard Lodge, Newport-road, Cardiff, THOMAS WALLACE, M.D., J.P. Funeral to-day (Monday) at Cardiff Cemetery.

WALLIS.—On Sept. 4, 1930, at Lausanne, after long illness, DOROTHEA MARGARET, beloved wife of SIR JOHN WALLIS, formerly Chief Justice, Madras, Romagrip, Garavan, Menton. R.I.P.

WALTER.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at Brooklands, during the Brighton and Hove Motor Club's meeting, ARTHUR EWART STEPHEN, dearly loved elder son of STEPHEN and MAY WALTER, of Merok, Gerrards Cross, and beloved husband of Hope Walter, of Mouse Cottage, Steyning, aged 25.

WARSCHAUER.—On Sept. 7, 1930, SIDNEY WARSCHAUER, in his 85th year. Funeral Golders Green Jewish Cemetery, to-morrow (Tuesday), 3 o clock.

WATSON.—On Sept. 6, 1930, at 503, Green-lanes, Harringay, REUBEN WALLIS WATSON, husband of Ellen Mary Watson, in his 86th year. Interment at New Southgate Cemetery, 3.15, Wednesday.

WELLDON.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Eastbourne, FRANK WILLIAM WELLDON, formerly Assistant Master at Uppingham School for 31 years, aged 69. Funeral at Ockhyne Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), 3.45.

WRIGHT.—On Sept. 5, 1930, at Airy Hill, Sidmouth, FRANK LOFTUS WRIGHT, Barrister-at-Law, late of 11, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, elder son of the late Thomas Cooke Wright, aged 77. Funeral Sidmouth Cemetery to-day (Monday).

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ALBANY.—In ever-loving memory of our dear HORACE, third son of the late G. B. and MARY A. ALBANY, of Springfield, Ware, Chief Officer of s.s. Minnehaha, drowned at sea Sept. 7, 1917.

BROCKINGTON.—In loving memory of LIEUT. CONRAD CLIVE BROCKINGTON, 2nd Welch, killed in 26th Wood, Sept. 8, 1916, aged 18 years.

COULSON.—In proud and ever-living memory of COULSON THRELKELDETH COULSON, M.C. (Capt., Cornwall R.G.A.), eldest beloved son of Mrs. S. Coulson Tregarthen, Tinnacombe, Quarry-park, Liskeard, Cornwall, who died of wounds 18 France, Sept. 8, 1918, aged 21 years.

PARNELL PARNELL.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my only son, JOHN ATHERTON PARNELL PARNELL, Lieut., 1st (Gloucestershire Regiment, who died of wounds Sept. 8, 1916, aged 21 years.—E. M. P. P.

WHEELER.—ROWALD WICKHAM WHEELER, Lieut., R.F.A., died from effects of war service, Sept. 8, 1922. In remembrance.

ALLAN.—In dear memory of JAMES CYRIL DALMAHOY ALLAN, M.D., who died in Hong-kong, Sept. 8, 1926.

"What bounds shall be set or what shame known in mourning for one so well-beloved."

ALLAN.—To the beloved memory of JAMES CYRIL DALMAHOY ALLAN, M.D., O.B.E., who died in Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1926.

BAILHACHE.—To the dear memory of CLEMENT MEACHER BAILHACHE, Kt., who died Sept. 8, 1924.

BRIGGS, FREDERICK (Arosa, Sept. 8, 1929). In affectionate remembrance.—F. and L. O., Highgate.

BUTTERFIELD, FRANK ALFRED, late of 57 Howard's-lane, Putney, S.W.15. In ever-loving memory.

MONCKTON.—To the dear memory of THOMAS CHARLES CAMPBELL MONCKTON, Lieutenant, R.A., attached H.Q., Baghdad ("I" Branch), Hinaldi, Sept. 8, 1923, aged 28.

MORRIS.—In undying memory of HENRY MARTIN MORRIS, a dearly loved husband and father, who passed on Sept. 8, 1919.—J. M.

SADD.—In memory of GRACE D. SADD, B.A., who died at Lucerne, Sept. 8, 1924, aged 30, dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sadd, Bishop's Stortford. R.I.P.

VAN DER LINDE.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved mother, FRANCES VAN DER LINDE, who passed away Sept. 7, 1927.

SPORT AND GARDEN
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A1 BULBS.—Emperor Daffodils 65s., finest mixed; and Tulips, Clara Butt 22ns., Narcissi Albo Pleno 50s., 1,000; list free.—A. Leon, St. Mary's, Scilly.

GARDEN COLLECTION of TOP SIZE BULBS.—50 Tulips, in five good varieties; 100 Crocus, mixed; 100 Anemone St. Brigid; 100 Snowdrops; 25 Spanish Iris, mixed; delivered free for £1: half the above for 11s. —L. J. KNIGHT, Coniston Nurseries, Ringwood, Hants.

FARM PRODUCE
3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CHICKENS, finest milk-fatted, carriage paid 1s. 7d. per lb., rough plucked; trussing 6d. each.—Manageress, Ingleborough Russell House Poultry Farm, Dorchester.

RED BURBANK PLUMS, biggest of all plums, dessert or cooking: also purple Monarchs: 5s. per dozen lb. carriage paid, in sealed boxes.—Blyth, Benedicts Orchards, Fernhore.

HOSPITAL NURSES
4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8335.

The nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, N.W.1.

TRAINED NURSES supplied upon application to the Matron. "Phone Museum 0351.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, MARYLEBONE, W.6. MATERNITY NURSES trained at the Hospital, residing at Nurses' Home, SUPPLIED.—Apply to the Matron. 'Phone, Ambassador 2256.

PERSONAL

MARIE.—Its straight. Yes more than 60 pages. Chez Henri for 7 days. K7252 and 366.—Georges.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE.—Will all women sympathizers please communicate with Mrs. Stewart-Richardson, 5, Aldford-street, London, W.1, with a view to convening a Women's National Conference immediately?

£10 REWARD.—LOST, July 16, Black Scottie and Terrier Bitch (name Sussie), due to whelp Aug. 15.—Thompson, 45a, Gunterstone-road, West Kensington.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of £15 from M. L.

MONTANA COLLEGE, ZUGERBERG (SWITZERLAND).—See Educational Column, page this page.

THROUGH the London Office of the 1820 MEMORIAL SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, 199, Piccadilly, W.1, settlers with small capital can get full information regarding the opportunities in South Africa.

LUXURIOUS SERVICE SUITES, near Albert Hall: modern decorations; every comfort; efficient service. —T., 13, Buckingham Palace-gardens, or 'phone Ken. 6804.

SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET.—Small unfurnished FLAT, ground floor; inclusive rent; immediate possession.—Telephone Grosvenor 2360.

1, BRYANSTON-COURT, W.1.—Beautiful GROUND-FLOOR FLAT; own private entrances; large lounge; three reception, five bed rooms, two baths; constant hot water, central heating; expensively decorated and furnished by Gill and Reigate; to be LET Unfurnished with fittings 20 guineas a week, or furnished 30 guineas a week.—Apply Owner.

1929 ARMSTRONG 20 h.p. Saloon; mileage 8,000; self-changing gear; sunshine roof; chromium plating; black fabric; condition perfect. Accept £375; cost £575.—Write Box M.628, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMPS.—Fine collection of German and Italian States for sale; all on original covers.—Write Box M.732, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET FURNISHED, Oct. to March, particularly charming HOUSE; six beds, reception, conservatory/playroom; all conveniences; garage; London easy reach. —Mullins, Riddlesdown House, Purley, Surrey.

RIVIERA.—Wanted, RICH HOUSE, six months; low rent or exchange same London.—BM/MCRO, W.C.1.

CHALET ANGLAIS. VILLARS, SWITZERLAND. "Far from the madding crowd." Restful, bracing but not breezy. One of Europe's beauty spots. Ideal for autumn, when prices lowest. Golf near; own tennis; car; excursions.

BLUTHNER BOUDOIR GRAND, lovely piano, unique tone; must sell; £95.—Write Box Z.744, The Times, E.C.4.

SERVICE FLAT; one or two bed rooms, sitting room, and bath room; unfurnished from £150 per annum, furnished from 3½gns. per week.—Apply Secretary, Audley House, Margaret-street, W.1.

SINGLE ROOM and bath room, unfurnished, from £75 per annum.—Apply Secretary, Audley House, Margaret-street, W.1.

YOUNG LADY wants INTERESTING WORK. London; political, commercial, or social; considerable experience; salary secondary if important.—Write Box 05961, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (28) travelling Kenya end December would give SERVICES in return for PART FARE.—Write Box 6466, The Times, E.C.4.

PEER, many years' business experience, wishes JOIN FIRM of repute or any sound undertaking in an active capacity.—Write Box H.661, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIQUE TRAVEL VALUE will be found in a series of delightful Sunshine Tours to South Africa this winter at specially reduced rates, inclusive costs £70 to £205.—Write Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2, for full programme entitled "Blue and Gold Tours."

PARK-LANE, facing Park, beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; basement of OAKHILL, QUEEN'S GATE; two bed room, spacious reception room, hall; central heating; lifts; 15gns. per week.—Write Box M.749, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

PARIS.—Old-established establishment (France), REQUIRES ASSISTANT TUTOR: Classics, Maths.; resident; age 25 to 45; all subjects to London Matric. standard.—Write Watson, 7, Hertford-street, W.1.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—PUPIL WANTED on pioneer gentleman's up-to-date farm; social and sporting community.—Apply Tunnard, Scarva, Co. Down, Ireland.

A PERFECT GEM. SUSSEX.—Old-world COTTAGE RESIDENCE (two reception, three bed, bath, &c.); original features throughout; electric light; garage; £2,250.—Write Box E.2999, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC?—Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Session begins shortly. Booklet free.

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of LADIES in NEED or DISTRESSED CIRCUMSTANCES. Under Royal Patronage.—Do please help us to give effectual help to over 200 poor ladies; any sum will be welcomed thankfully received.—Please make cheques payable to Miss Smallwood's Society, Lancaster House, Malvern.

EXPERT LADY OWNER-DRIVER now returned from Continent; moderate; careful invalids.—Ealing 2473.

WANTED, OLD CLOCKS and BAROMETERS by WM. THOMAS, Quaker early makers, in old condition.—M. D., 206, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

DETACHED BUNGALOW, sea front, Seasalter, Kent (private beach). Furnished, October-June, 32s. 6d. week to careful tenant all-electric; 3 bed rooms, enclosed glass sun verandah; electric light, wireless; detached garage two cars.—"J. T. B.," 23, Canning-road, Croydon.

CUMMER is late, but 'tis not too late to send many more hard-working mothers from dull slums to the glorious sea. £5 sends one mother and three children for fortnight's real holiday. £2 2s. pays for mother and baby for week. Fresh air Fund.—Mrs. Carlile, Church Army, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, bachelor, having new residence in Surrey of 20 miles from London, near station, would take in as PAYING GUEST; comfortable home; young University man.—Write Box W.1361, The Times, E.C.4.

BARGAIN.—Three-room exclusive TOP FLAT, £100; £125 furnished.—12, Emperor's-gate, Western 6461.

AVAILABLE, FURNISHED, long or short period, intermediate, ONE HOUSE; RESIDENTIAL; 5 bedrooms, above sea, near BATH. Exceptionally moderate terms to suitable tenant. Suite of reception, nine beds, three baths; electric light, central heating; garage, fine old grounds and lawns; extensive kitchen gardens; in good reach of golf links; hunting with the Duke of Beaufort's Hounds.—Apply N., 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

LADY DOCTOR can RECEIVE RESIDENT PATIENT in her charming house; 10 miles; own garden; nurse kept.—Write Box F.1794, The Times, E.C.4.

RIVIERA.—Principals of well-established proposition desire BUSINESS NEGOTIATIONS with another Englishwoman to develop school for girl students. Usual English subjects; thorough experience essential. Capital required for third share, £500. Advertisers guarantee rent, lease, own furniture, present goodwill; excellent scope to extend; ideal situation in famous Riviera resort. Close London for interviews next two weeks. Highest references.—Write Box F.1787, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED MAJOR (Regular Army), aged 40, REQUIRES EMPLOYMENT with remuneration; Eton and Oxford (B.A. Hons.), high athletic qualifications, literary and general ability; willing to learn any interesting work, commercial or otherwise.—Write Box F.1781, The Times, E.C.4.

CORNWALL.—SEA MEADS (post town Marazion) is now booking WINTER TENANCIES for cottages on its beautifully sheltered, sea-border estate. Mild climate. Rents moderate.—Write Secretary.

BRITTANY, ST. BRIAC (near golf course).—Well FURNISHED VILLA for winter months; garage; 2½gns. or share villa; terms by arrangement.—Write Box 804, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED PROFESSIONAL MAN, ex-officer, compelled winter warm, dry climate (always open windows), would act SECRETARY-COMPANION or take charge similar easy mental position; salary no object.—Write Box W.1363, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD PANELLING, Carved Staircase, Mantels, Portico, and Sundial to be removed from old house in the London area, for SALE.—Write Box F.1803, The Times, E.C.4.

£1 SENDS ONE EAST END CHILD from the dirt and smoke of Stockland to the SEA for TWO WEEKS. Good food, fresh air work wonders.—Address Rev. W. Noel Lambert, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

LADY PATIENT, Mental (certified or otherwise); of vacancy country home of lady; fully trained with companion.—Write Box J.851, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED for well-known Swiss College, pre'erably 'Varsity men or educationists, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland; good remuneration for qualified applicants.—Write Box M.716, The Times, E.C.4.

MR. G. EATON, M.C., COACHES Matric., Public Schools.—79, Chiltern-street, Hyde Park, Padd. 8571.

THE SANCTUM SANCTORUM of SARTORIA SAVILE-ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns. BUILT for you by EMMS.—Appointments write or 'phone EMMS, Ltd., Tailors and Breeches Makers, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3584.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER, PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSONS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 27, Holyrood-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but is not everyone can pay their original cost; we have enormous demand from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unworn clothing; cash by return for parcels or call and PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

RED LACQUERED SETTEES and quaint CHINESE LANTERNS are a pleasant setting in which to choose your autumn clothes. A delightful selection of Gowns, many at 10 gns.; exclusive model suits tailored to your measurements, 6 gns. Brigid; 100 Snowdrops; 25 Spanish Iris, mixed; delivered free for £1: half the above for 11s. —L. J. KNIGHT, Coniston Nurseries, Ringwood, Hants.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES WELL DRESSED IN GOOD CLOTHES.—New Misfits from Savile-row, viz., Davies, Lesley and Roberts, Scholte, &c.; overcoats, dress clothes, suits, &c., from Creations, Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1 (near Lyric Theatre).

WHY NOT LENGTHEN the LIFE of YOUR OLD FRIEND, your BURBERRY? by sending it to Burberrys, Ltd., Reading, for cleaning and Reproofing?

FOR YOUR OWN SAKE, FOR YOUR COUNTRY'S SAKE, learn THE NEW SALESMANSHIP. The Career of the future.—Details, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

OVERCOATS, Suits, Costumes, Turned as New. Cut and fit retained exact and buttoning before.—Write List John Maclean, 97-99, Charing Cross-road. Reg. 2305.

HOW to DRESS WELL on 10s. or £1 per month.—Open a credit account with "SMARTWEAR." No deposit and no references required. Visit our extensive showrooms for the latest fashions in ladies' gowns, coats, furs, and the largest and most beautiful selection of two- and three-piece suits in Great Britain. If you are unable to visit our showrooms our specially trained staff in the mail order department guarantee to fit you to perfection. Write or 'phone Dept. A.45 for Ladies' Catalogue, also Catalogue of Smartwear for Gentlemen.—Dept. 7, sent gratis and post free. SMARTWEAR, Ltd., Radnor House, 93-97, Regent-street, London, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, OLD COLOURED SWISS VIEWS, Swiss Costumes, Peasantry, Costume Prints, old Scrap Books, Albums, Books, Swiss peasant drawings.—Write Meyer, 42, Paulton-square, Chelsea, London.

PERSONAL (continued)

"HE hath done all things well: he maketh both the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak."—Mk. vii., 37.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARON BER PASTEL, M.R.C.S., of 22, Golborne-road, North Kensington, London, W.10, is APPLYING to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Nevasa	11,080	Gilliard	—	Sept. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,250	Hodgson	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Packer	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Rajputana	17,000	Clift	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Ranpura	17,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Sangana	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Mongolia	21,000	Rignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Karoa	17,000	Revels	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlsen	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Nevasa	11,080	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Cumuta	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,000	Clift	Dec. 5	Dec. 12

PORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡Mooltan	17,000	Rhodes	—	Sept. 11
Nevasa	11,080	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Chilka	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
‡Chilka	15,000	Rogers	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Malda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Nubera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Ranpura (cargo)	6,000		Sept. 12	—
Nevasa	11,080	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Rantan (cargo)	6,000		Oct. 10	—
Padua (cargo)	6,000		Oct. 24	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Nora	11,000	Holland	—	Sept. 12
‡Pundua (cargo)	11,000		Sept. 6	—
‡Lucania	8,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
Shamshuhil	12,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Kaiser	11,000	Cooper	Oct. 10	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, § for Port Sudan.
¶ Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mids'hro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*WAKEFIELD	8,000	—	—	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DWARKA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
*HATHURA	6,998	Nov. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 15

* Cargo steamer. § Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
BOSCASTLE	8,231	—	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
MULBERA	8,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
MANTOLA	8,231	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 18
MASHOBRA	8,324	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 1

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATIANA	9,067	—	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALOJA	9,043	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
MODASA	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

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Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR,
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

(City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Steward Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Rue de Chateaudun. Marseilles, Cantu (W.M.) C. Frais. P. & O. Agents, Avenue de Monte Carlo.

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NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
TAHUNGUA	12,000	Oct. 17
REMUERA	11,500	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 19
RUAPEHU	11,000	Dec. 19

Via Suez. § 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 5220), or the New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd. (W. J. Jamieson, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6734).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By our Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Oct. 1
NIAGARA	Oct. 15	—
MAUNGANUI	—	Oct. 29
AORANGI	Nov. 12	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Auckland.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jamie, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6734); or W. for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 22	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 2nd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	—	Sept. 11
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-18, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tenion.	Naples.
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
OROSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
OTWAY	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
ORONDE	12,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORVIETO	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Office, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
†City of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
†City of Marseilles	8,556	Sept. 29	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Nagpur	10,128	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Simla	9,466	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Calcutta
‡City of Paris	10,302	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) P. Sudan. (c) Madras.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Peoria	7,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East London,
City of Cairo	7,882	Oct. 11	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular fortnightly service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9240
LIVERPOOL: 7 Tower-bldgs., Water-street ..... Cent. 3940
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. ..... Cent. 9222

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THE FIRST CLASS ONLY TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL SERVICE OF STEAMERS TO ALEXANDRIA, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Manchester.
Yorkshire	13,500	—	Sept. 12
Leicestershire	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
Shropshire	12,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 11
Derbyshire	12,500	Oct. 17	Oct. 25

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool, 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8060, 8047.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ATHOS II. ..... Sept. 25 and Oct. 9 ..... D'ARTAGNAN
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
AV. DE CHAMBRUN ..... Sept. 29 ..... LIBE LIBELLE
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, SMIR & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI ..... Sept. 25 and Oct. 7 ..... LAMARTINE
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
ANGKOR ..... Sept. 16 and Sept. 28 ..... MARIETTE PACHA
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*†CALIFORNIA ..... Sept. 12 †CASTALIA ..... Oct. 10
†BRITANNIA ..... Sept. 24 †CALIFORNIA ..... Oct. 21
† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
To Calls Port Sudan. ¶ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
1 First Class and Third Class Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL on 21st MARSEILLES 23rd OCTOBER.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
CALIFORNIA ..... Sept. 13 | CALEDONIA ..... Sept. 28
CALEDONIA ..... Oct. 11 | TRANSYLVANIA ..... Oct. 9
ANCHOR LINE, 68, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - - SEPT. 13
*CARONIA ..... Sept. 17 | AQUITANIA ..... Sept. 20
* Via Havre and Cobh not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†FRANCONIA - - SEPT. 13
*SCYTHIA ..... Sept. 20 | *SAMARIA ..... Sept. 27
* Calls Boston. † Via Belfast—not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ALAUNIA - - - - SEPT. 13
*AUSONIA ..... Sept. 20 | AURANIA ..... Sept. 27
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ANTONIA - - - - SEPT. 12
†LETITIA ..... Sept. 20 | ANDANIA ..... Sept. 26
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 24-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Majestic	Wed., Sept. 10	Olympic	Wed., Sept. 24
Homeric	Wed., Sept. 17	Majestic	Wed., Oct. 1

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric	Sat., Sept. 13	Britannic	Sat., Sept. 27
(1) (2) Adriatic	Sat., Sept. 20	(2) Baltic	Sat., Oct. 4

(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric	Fri., Sept. 19	Doric	Fri., Oct. 17
Laurentic	Fri., Oct. 3	Laurentic	Fri., Oct. 31

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Tainui (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri. Sept. 12

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland	Sat., Sept 13
(4) Westernland	Sat., Sept. 27

(4) Tourist, Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..... Sept. 13 | Oct. 11
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..... Sept. 27 | Oct. 25
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..... Oct. 4 | Nov. 1
Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. (THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE.) EMBARK ALSO
AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" PARIS " (c)	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
" FRANCE " (c)	Sept. 17	Sept. 23
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	Sept. 20	Sept. 26
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c)	Sept. 24	Sept. 30
" PARIS " (c)	Oct. 1	Oct. 7
" LAFAYETTE " (c)	Oct. 4	Oct. 12

(c) Express Service. First and Second Classes only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas Cabin (Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. " PALLERS DE LATOUCHE " ..... Sept. 9
S.S. " FLANDRE " ..... Oct. 6

Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

RELIANCE	Sept. 10
NEW YORK	Sept. 13
DEUTSCHLAND	Sept. 20
RESOLUTE	Sept. 24

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, Sept. 11, Sept. 17.

WONDER WORLD CRUISE
of the
S.S. " RESOLUTE," 20,000 tons.
January, 1931.

ENJOY 140 days on this luxurious LINER and see the WORLD.—No less than 33 countries of inspiring interest with all their individual fascinations are visited. The total distance of over 38,000 miles is covered on this WONDER CRUISE.

A LIFE'S EXPERIENCE FROM £411 10s.

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Incorporating the services of the Stoomv. ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—
S.S. " VENEZUELA " ..... Sept. 20
S.S. " VAN RENSSELAER " ..... Oct. 4
S.S. " COSTA RICA " ..... Oct. 18
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. " COMMEWYNE " ..... Sept. 13
S.S. " PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK " ..... Oct. 4
S.S. " ORANJE STAAT " ..... Oct. 22
For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to:—
Pss. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 16-19, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. Phone, Regent 4539.
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone, Monument 0021.)

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £42 5 0) Sept. 13
† NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 5 0) Sept. 20
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0) Sept. 27

CUBA AND MEXICO.
*MAASDAM ..... Sept. 20 | *SPAARNDAM ..... Oct. 11
* From Boulogne. † Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440).

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
TERUKUNI MARU	11,800	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20
HAKURAN MARU	10,400	Sept. 28	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
HARUNA MARU	10,500	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tels.: Royal 0644-6.

(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

TRAVEL IN SOUTH, EAST & CENTRAL AFRICA
may be simplified by arranging ocean passages, train reservations, hotel accommodation, sight-seeing, &c., through COOK'S.
Reduced single and return summer fares to Cape Town. Tour Round Africa. 100 days for 100 guineas.
Winter excursions at reduced rates.
Experts who have travelled through Africa may be consulted by appointment without obligation.
Official Agency for all African Railways.
The services of our Overseas branches are at the disposal of our clients.
A select escorted party will leave England Dec. 6th. Programme on request.
Escorted parties via Cairo to the Cape will leave Naples Dec. 5, 1930, and Jan. 16, 1931. Programme on application.
Sailing and fares lists free.
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
Berkeley-street, London, W.1, and 200 offices. Union-Castle Line, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

DUNDEE (the GATEWAY to the SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS).
Steamers from London Wednesday and Saturday. Special Tour, September 10th sailing, visiting Dundee, Glamis, Kirriemuir, Glen Clova, Perth, &c. Five days, £7 7s. All found.
The DUNDEE, PERTH and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, London, E.C.3.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	Sept. 18th
TAMPICO	Oct. 16th
GALVESTON	
HOUSTON	
RIO PANUCO	Sept. 18th
RIO BRAVO	Oct. 16th

Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
§DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
§ORBITA	8,256	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Oct. 10	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Oct. 24	—

§ Omits Cherbourg. † Omits Portugal. ‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan. Calls St. Vincent, C.V.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,075	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Nov. 13

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
TO MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

TO WEST INDIES.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 22.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Corner, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Sept. 10
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only)	Sept. 13
MONTCALM	Sept. 19
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only)	Sept. 20

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Sept. 13
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Sept. 19
DUCHESS OF YORK	Sept. 26
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) (B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.	Oct. 3

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

MELITA	Sept. 12
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Sept. 20

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Oct. 2
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 16
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Oct. 3

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA	Oct. 15	AORANGI	Nov. 12

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
SIX WEEKS SUN-BATHING TO THE
ISLES OF THE BLEST
Africa—Palma—Monaco
by DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, 17,000 tons, oil-burner)
From Liverpool 27th Jan., 1931 (from Bristol 28th Jan.)
First-class throughout. From £95.
RESERVE NOW!

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
13, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,150 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 9-16, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

HECTOR	13 Sept.	SARPEDON	8 Nov.
ANCHISES	27 Sept.	PATROCLUS	6 Dec.
AENEAS	11 Oct.	ANTENOR	3 Jan.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rate:—Port Said £48, Colombo £95. The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Fares.

(1) S.S. ARCANIUS	From Liverpool	15th SEPT.
(2) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	" Liverpool	10th OCT.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	" Liverpool	8th NOV.

(1) First Class only.
(2) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 98, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

WINTER CRUISES to JAMAICA
The land of glorious sunshine. Return Fare from £80.
Regular fortnightly service from London. Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool. Surgeon. Stewardess.
For sailings and illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Keyes, Son and Co., Ltd., 12, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2004), or Local Passenger Agents.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
TO PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

"AMARAPOORA"	12th Sept.	20th Sept.
"CHINTWIN"	26th Sept.	4th Oct.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

‡GRANTULLY CASTLE	Sept. 11	—
*‡KENILWORTH CASTLE	—	Sept. 12
‡‡LANDOVERY CASTLE	Sept. 18	—
*WINDSOR CASTLE	—	Sept. 19

* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. †† Via Teneriffe, Jamestown and St. Helena.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by ‡ Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with Stop-over privileges if desired.
£257 10s. First Class. £152 5s. Special Class.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES and AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
26,000 Miles of Cruising—112 Golden Days of Travel.
10 Luxurious Liners sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 12 different lands.
For Accommodation and full particulars apply to:—
T. C. Duf and Co., General Agents, 28, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. Telephone, Monument 0221, or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAYS
Frequent departures of special cruising steamers.
SEA AND LAND HOLIDAYS.
Special reduced summer fares from £11.
Apply for full programme free on request.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.
25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL PASSENGER SERVICE from SOUTHAMPTON,
via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR and MARSEILLES.
Through Tickets via Java to AUSTRALIA, CHINA & JAPAN.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES to TANGIER, GIBRALTAR and MARSEILLES.
Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Agency, American Express Co., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

" AVILA STAR "	From	12 SEPT.
" ALMEDA STAR "	London	26 SEPT.
" ANDALUCIA STAR "	and	17 OCT.
" AVELONA STAR "	Boulogne	31 OCT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60

SUNSHINE CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

SELSDON PARK HOTEL, SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000. Half an hour from the City and West End. Combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms. GOLF. PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards) in own park of 220 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon station. Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. All free. Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath rooms. Electric lifts. Fully licensed. Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request. Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmicians.

SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest hotels. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages, many lock-ups. A.A., R.A.C.

SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL, first class, most modern, overlooking sea and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms with private baths; passenger lift.

TORQUAY, PARK HALL HOTEL. Facing sea. Central heating, hot and cold water all bed rooms; free tennis; garage.—Mrs. T. Bexley. 'Phone 3454.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. THE EARL'S COURT HOTEL. Tele. 1511. Finest position in Mt. Ephraim. Unsurpassed for comfort.

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL. Leading Family Hotel. Central but very quiet. Every comfort. Overlooking own gardens. Central heating. Telephone 31.

WORTHING TEL. 1500. **BEACH HOTEL.** First-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Telegrams: "Sunny," Worthing.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH. BLAIR ATHOLL HOTEL. Grosvenor-street (West End). 'Phone 612171. Highly recommended, comfort-ble Hotel.

EDINBURGH. THE ALISON HOTEL. MELVILLE-CRESCENT, West End. 'Phone 207501. Telegrams, "Melrest, Edinburgh."

RUMBLING BRIDGE HOTEL, PERTHSHIRE. UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. Finest Grounds of any Scottish Hotel. Excellent centre for Motorists. The best Fishing Preserves in Hotel Grounds. Putting, Bowls, and Tennis. Golf links. Telephone 7 Muckhart. Postal Address: The Hotel, Rumbling Bridge, Scotland. For Tariff apply JOHN EGGO, Proprietor.

PRIVATE HOTELS

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

LONDON

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, Ltd., 2, LANCASTER-STREET, HYDE PARK, W.2. ELECTRIC LIFT. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

RICHMOND HILL.—A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attention, beautifully furnished; quiet residential position, close Park; all bed rooms; terrace, golf, riding, &c; Private rooms and suites at REASONABLE TERMS; every comfort and convenience; constant hot water. Phone: Richmond 0468. 5-6 GREEN COURT, PRIVATE HOTEL, Queen's road, Richmond. (Richmond 2818.)

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

WESTON-SUPER-MARE. — SMALL PRIVATE HOTEL, en suite of rooms, with attendance, for winter months; best position sea front.—St. Maur, Beach-road.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

HOTEL APOLLO (D. POISSON, Prop.). 11, Rue Dunkerque, opp. Nord Station; 100 rooms; latest comfort from 30f.; 50 baths. Full board from 55f.

THE AMBASSADOR Boulevard Haussmann. The largest Continental Hotel. On the new 600 baths. 600 rooms.

HOTEL ASTORIA, CHAMPS ELYSÉES. (facing Arc de Triomphe). RESTAURANT open to non-residents.

HOTEL BRIGHTON, 218, Rue de Rivoli (1st floor). In the heart of the fashionable centre.

HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 2, Rue Louis de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries). Rooms from 15 francs.

HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL. THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN. Tariff with plan sent on request.

MEURICE, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI, OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.

THE HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ, PLACE VENDÔME.

ROYAL HAUSSMANN, 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN. An hotel of distinction. Most central location.

SAVOY HOTEL, 19 bis, Rue de Rivoli. Gardens. Facing the Tuileries. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL OF MODERATE PRICES.

HTL. DE L'UNIVERS 10 Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. Comforts.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on Western European sanitary principles.

BELGIUM

CONTINENTAL PALACE, BLANKENBERGHE, near Casino, facing sea and bathing; first-class throughout. Patronised by the leading English families.

FRANCE

CORSICA, ILE ROUSSE (five hours from Nice).—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S FAVOURITE RESORT. 150 rooms with bath and telephone. Park 100ha. Golf 18 holes; tennis, casino, and golf by sea. Hotel garden.

LE TOUQUET, REGINA HOTEL, in pine forest, near golf and tennis; two minutes from beach and golf by sea. Hotel garden.

LE TOUQUET.—The CARLTON: right on beach; Pension September from 90 francs. All taxes included.

NICE.—SPLENDID HOTEL. 150 rooms (80 with bath). Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

ITALY

VISIT THE LAKE OF COMO.

Como, Cernobbio, Moltrasio, Cadenabbia, Menaggio, Bellagio-Tremezzina, Lanzo Intelvi.

The most ideal spot of Italy.

Famous Hotels.

Beautiful terraces and gardens on the lake.

All sorts of entertainments; golf, tennis, yachting, swimming (beaches), fishing, &c.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO SEZIONE ALBERGHI and TURISMO, COMO, ITALY.

OSPEDALETTI. The sunniest and smartest resort on the Riviera. HOTEL HARBOE, from 40 lire. Running water, central heating. Special diet dishes if required. English doctor and Church. A restful resort between Bordighera (golf) and San Remo (concerts, &c.).

PALLANZA. MAJESTIC GRAND HOTEL. Golf 18 holes, 6,300 yards. The newest and finest links in Italy.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

CENTRAL PURCHASING ASSOCIATION, Limited. Notice is hereby given, in accordance with section 225 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Company will be held on Thursday, the 25th day of September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., at 17, Pusey-street, Manchester-square, E.C.4.

By order of the Board.

Dated 3rd September, 1930.

F. M. CLARKE, Secretary.

Witness to the signature of Mrs. F. M. Clarke, Sidney Wood, 58, West Smithfield, E.C.1, Solicitor.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate) AUGUSTUS HENRY BULLOCK, deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the RE-SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL of AUGUSTUS HENRY BULLOCK late of Johannesburg, Transvaal in the Union of South Africa, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of South Africa on the 4th day of February 1930.

JANSON, COBB, PEARSON & Co., College Hill, London E.C.4, Solicitors for Lloyds Bank Ltd. the Attorneys for James Teseclaar Goldsbury, the Executor.

RE Miss FRANCES LOUISA FEILDEN, Deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of FRANCES LOUISA FEILDEN of 8 Barkston Gardens, London, S.W. and Camberwell House, Peckham, London, S.E. (who died on the 6th May 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 19th day of June 1930, by Edmund Boyds, of 46, Bedford Square, London, W.C., Esquire and Edward Parker Stanbridge, of 8 Barkston Gardens, London, S.W., Esquire, the executors named in the said Will) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 12th day of November 1930, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which the executors shall then have had notice; and the executors will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1930.

ROYDS RAWSTORNE & Co. 46, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE BRUSSELS MOTOR CAB COMPANY LTD. (In Liquidation). Notice is hereby given to the Holders of Preferred Ordinary Shares in the Brussels Motor Cab Company Ltd., that an amount of Francs 20 (Belgian) per Preferred Ordinary Share, representing the first distribution in the liquidation, is PAYABLE as from the 12th September 1930.

The payment will be made at Messrs. Nagelmackers' Fils & Cie., Bankers, at 12, Place de Louvain, Brussels, acting by order and for account of the Liquidator.

E. NORMAN LOWE, Liquidator.

28, Avenue de la Toison d'Or, Brussels. 8th September, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. RANTON, Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Goldberger, Solicitors, 31, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, on Thursday the 25th day of September, 1930, at 12 noon, for the purposes mentioned in the said Act.

Forms of General and Special Proxy for use at such Meeting must be lodged with the Secretary not later than 12 o'clock on the 24th day of September, 1930.

Dated this third day of September, 1930.

L. F. WICKEN, Secretary.

Registered Office: 98, Great Tower Street, E.C.3.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

WILLIAM WEBORNY Deceased All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of WILLIAM WEBORNY late of The Blue Mountain Hotel Kotagiri 144th January 1930 and to whose Estate Letters of Administration with Will annexed were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 29th August 1930 to Frederick Henry Eggar of Basildon House, 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 9th November 1930 after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 8th day of September 1930.

SANDERSON, LEE & Co. Basildon House, 7-11, Moorgate, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are asked to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd. (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, Kingstreet, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

OLD OAK PANELLING for SALE.—Genuine Jacobean Oak Panelling in one of the finest houses in Surbury for disposal; about 1,600 square feet; also 580 square feet oak panelling, Early Georgian; also old Jacobean overmantel.—Apply Woolley and Wallis, Auctioneers, Salisbury.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offered for 20 years owing to cancellation of contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at half contract price. They are all made from picked timber to client's choice, and must cases sold at less than PRE-WAR PRICES.

250 BEDROOM SUITES in oak and white enamel, complete with beds. £4 15s. each.

65 Double-size bed-room suites in wax oak, mahogany, walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 65gns.; beds to match.

2 Only hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites, 26gns.; each cost double; beds to match.

30 Only oak fitted seats, 5 robes, £4 15s. each.

350 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 25s. 6d. each to 10gns.

750 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut &c., from 10s. 6d. each.

300 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushions, £3 15s. each to 15gns.; settees to match.

6 Only three-piece Chesterfield suites in French damask and velours, £7 15s. each (worth double).

There are only a few of the bargains on this offer. WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of a well-known Peer's Mansion (recently decreased), which are equal to new, being sold at third original cost, comprising:—exclusive designed 5ft. hand-made Italian figured Walnut Bed-room Suite with Bedstead, Staples spring, &c., cost 170 guineas, now 80 guineas. Also 5ft. Weathered Oak Bed-room Suites with Bed and Lining Rooms in Chinese Lacquer, Walnut, &c., Chesterfield in Hide and Silk Covers, &c. Any item for furnishing all goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,

Furniture Depositories

(Patronised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies), 114-118, Kentish Town-road, N.W.1.

10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

GIGANTIC FURNITURE SALE! By Order of the TRUSTEES and others, we have been instructed to sell without reserve the whole of the FURNITURE and effects made for a well-known RESIDENTIAL CLUB abroad. All goods offered are soundly constructed and in new condition and are being cleared at less than actual cost. Included also are effects and pieces removed from Town and country residences for convenience of sale, at bargain prices:—

Here are items of the bargains:—

45 real hide EASY CHAIRS (3 17s. 6d.; Settees to match, £5 15s.; 30 only EASY CHAIRS in loose and red HIDE, £4 17s. 6d., worth 12gns.; 150 luxurious lounge, Easy Chairs and Settees from 25s.; complete CHESTERFIELD SUITES in coronos; hide and velours, damask, &c., from £5 10s. to 10 Burr Walnut, &c., including bed and spring, from 19s. 6d. to 100 guineas; 20 FITTED WARDROBES from £2 15s.; Dining-room CHAIRS in all woods from 10s. 6d. Of SPECIAL MENTION is a magnificent Burr Walnut Bedroom Suite, including a triple Cheval mirror wardrobe, chest, &c., 24 guineas; beds to match; honestly worth 50gns. Everything for furnishing available. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED. ALL goods stored free and packed free for country.

EDWARDS AND PARTNERS FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES, Ltd., 33-39 and 45, BATTERSEA RISE, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11. ONLY ADDRESS.

Hours 9 to 8 daily. Five minutes Clapham Common and Clapham Junction Stations. Waterloo and Victoria electric train eight minutes. Buses and trams from all parts. Batt. 5932-3.

PIANOFORTES

ARNOLD, Ltd., 28, South Molton-street (Bond-street station), W.1.—Exceptional values in slightly used PIANOS. Bechstein, Steinway, Chappell, and others. Cash or terms. Exchanges. Booklet free. (May. 3843.)

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

A.S. Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, for 2 Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Ambs. 1333. Est. 1860.

ON SALE TO-DAY at Christian Science Reading Room, 15, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.4. "Memorabilia—Reminiscences, &c., Regarding Mary Baker Eddy," owned by The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

ON SALE TO-DAY at Christian Science Reading Room, 15, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.4. "Memorabilia—Mrs. Eddy's Letters, Memoranda, and Excerpts Thereof," owned by the Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

TYPEWRITERS. Dealers, Agents, Exhibitors, Office Furniture. Bought, Sold, Hired, Exchanged.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

COAL, COKE, &c.

OFFER STILL OPEN. Splendid value. Stevens' Cobbles 40s. 6d. for immediate orders. Prompt delivery.—Pembridge Coal & Travel Offices, W.11. Park 4882.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.

President:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established by King Edward VII.

HELP'S 143 HOSPITALS.

The increased cost of the hospitals, due to the larger number of beds and the developments of medical science, makes additional support essential to enable the Fund to increase its Annual Grants. Every hospital is visited and all its circumstances carefully considered before the grants are made.—Hon. Secretaries, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

Notice is hereby given that the NINETY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the FELLOWS of the SOCIETY, to receive the Annual Reports of Council and Auditors, and to elect the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the House of the Society, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September. The Chair will be taken at one o'clock.

By Order,

HENRY W. WOODFORD, Secretary.

8th September, 1930.

NURSING HOMES

COMFORTABLE, quiet HOME.—Semi-Invalid needing kind care, charming sunny room.—Sister, 5, Gesserane, Clapham Common. Tele.. Brixton 2612.

NURSE offers Lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Alban's, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity; residential nurseries; excellent food, comfort; beautiful large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

YORKSHIRE MOORS.—VACANCY for MENTAL PATIENT in large country private house, run by its owners on home lines; many successes; references from well-known doctors and former patients and their guardians.—Write Box H.200, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.) post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO GOLF CLUB PROMOTERS.

FOR SALE, BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT. 134 ACRES undulating heathland, ripe for immediate development as 18-hole golf course, most favourably reported on by James Braid as suitable for first-class course; adjoins main road; owner prepared to allow part purchase money to remain on mortgage to responsible purchaser; good residence adjoining, eminently suitable for club house. (Available in case of immediate sale.)—Fullest particulars from JACKSON and SONS, Solicitors, Ringwood.

BAYSWATER.

MAGNIFICENT SITE, suite luxury houses or large block of flats; leasehold. PRICE £3,000.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

POINT CLEAR

is a splendid Estate for anyone wanting to keep a small boat within easy reach of London. The Estate stands on the cliffs at ST. OSYTH, opposite Brightlingsea, and the recently constructed jetty gives ready access to a good creek within a stone's throw of the open sea, but sheltered by a beach of shingle. The second portion of the Estate has a view of the anchorage with the open sea beyond, and is being developed with adequate restrictions to prevent the place being spoiled. FREEHOLD BUILDING PLOTS close to the jetty with an uninterrupted view of the sea can be purchased for £75, including road charges, and the plots are unusually large with 300 feet depth. Point Clear is worth inspection. You will find the Office open any day, or write for an illustrated folder to the Estate Office, Point Clear, St. Osyth, Clacton-on-Sea.

WANTED

BUILDING SITES URGENTLY REQUIRED.

(a) KINGSTON, four to five ACRES.

(b) HARROW, plot 100ft. by 100ft.

Please send particulars to "L.," care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

EAST SUSSEX 16TH CENTURY HOUSE: six bed, two bath rooms; capable addition; every modern requirement, £4,500 with farm, house, cottages, 225 acres, £8,000; photos.—Write Box J.1940, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON. The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites APPLICATIONS for the position of PRINCIPAL of a new technical institute at Lewisham High Road, S.E. The Institute will be known as the L.C.C. South East London Technical Institute, and will provide accommodation for:—

(i.) An engineering and building department capable of efficiently accommodating the activities at present conducted in the evening at the Goldsmiths' College.

(ii.) A physics, chemistry and mathematics department.

(iii.) A junior technical school for boys.

(iv.) A women's department comprising:—

(a) A day trade school for girls.

(b) A home training school.

(c) Evening classes in trade and domestic subjects.

The institute is expected to be ready for occupation in September, 1931, and the principal will be required to commence full-time duty three months before the institution is opened. From the date of appointment until the beginning of full-time duty he will be required to serve in an advisory capacity respecting the lay out of equipment, the installation of machinery, &c., for which an honorarium will be given of 100 guineas, together with the necessary travelling expenses.

The salary is £550 a year, rising by £50 a year to a maximum of £1,000 a year.

Apply to the Education Officer (T.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary), for a form of application to be returned by Saturday, 11th October.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POST of whole-time PRINCIPAL (Class II.) of the Camberwell Commercial Institute, Brownhill-road School, Rushey Green, S.E.6, at present under the commencement of the session 1930-31. The salary will be in accordance with the scale, £480, rising by annual increments of £25 to £650 a year. Commercial qualifications and organizing experience are essential.

Apply to the Education Officer (T.7), the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) for Form A (T.7/40 (R.T.)), to be returned by 22nd September. Previous applicants for a similar position during 1929 or 1930 may apply by letter.

Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

ASHRIDGE.—THE BONAR LAW COLLEGE. RESIDENT TUTOR (MALE) REQUIRED. Bachelor. Should have lecturing capacity and high Honours Degree in Economics or Modern History; qualifications, with board and lodging.

Also RESIDENT TUTOR (WOMAN). Qualifications as above. Initial salary £300 per annum, with board and lodging.

APPLICATIONS should take the form of detailed letter to Principal, Ashridge, Berkhamsted, stating date of age, education, and experience, together with recent testimonials, and the names of persons of recognized standing to whom reference may be made.

BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates not exceeding 45 years of age for the APPOINTMENT of MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH of the Borough, subject to the provisions of the Public Health (Officers) Act, 1921, and the Sanitary Officers Order.

The gentleman appointed will be required to commence his duties on the 1st January, 1931, and to perform all the duties imposed on the Medical Officer of School Medical Officer, Police Surgeon, and Medical Officer under the Infectious Diseases Sanatorium, and all such duties as may be required by the Council (if necessary) of the Minister of Health or Board of Education, from time to time be required of him. He must devote his whole time to the duties of the office and must not engage in private practice.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Health, to the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and to the passing of a medical examination.

The salary to cover all the duties specified above, will be £800 per annum rising by £50 per annum to £1,000 per annum will be paid.

Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications, stating qualifications, and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent by the undersigned not later than Thursday, the 18th September, 1930.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

GRAHAM WILSON, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, 13, Tonbridge-road, Maidstone. 22nd August, 1930.

CITY OF LONDON MENTAL HOSPITAL, near DARTFORD, KENT.

JUNIOR MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED. Preference will be given to applicant holding Diploma in Psychological Medicine. Applicant holding such Diploma must agree to obtain same within reasonable period.

Salary £400 per annum, rising by annual increments of £25 to £450 plus £50 for Diploma in Psychological Medicine and emoluments valued at £150 per annum.

According to Superannuation Act, 1909. Applicants must be males, single, and full British subjects. The selected candidates will be required to pass a medical examination before appointment, and the appointment will be subject to a satisfactory period of probation. Applications, on a form to be obtained from the undersigned, must be sent in not later than 17th September next.

L. S. Church, Clerk to the Visiting Committee.

5, Church-passage, Guildhall, London, E.C.2.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY—LEYBOURNE GRANGE.

APPOINTMENT OF MATRON.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of MATRON of the Institution for Mental Defectives to be opened at Leybourne Grange, near Maidstone. The institution will accommodate 150 female defectives of the higher grades and will form the nucleus of a Colony for mental defectives.

Candidates must not be over 45 years of age, and must have had good experience in the administration, in nursing, and in the training of mental defectives.

The Medical Superintendent will not be appointed until the Colony is sufficiently developed.

The salary will be £200 per annum, with furnished quarters, attendance, board, fuel, light, laundry and uniform valued for pensions purposes at £130 per annum.

Applications must be made on the prescribed form which, together with further particulars of the appointment, and a List of Duties, may be obtained from the undersigned. Applications, accompanied by copies of not less than three testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than the 30th September, 1930.

W. L. PLATTS, Clerk of the Kent County Council.

Sessions House, Maidstone. 1st September, 1930.

MERSEY DOCKS and HARBOUR BOARD. DOCK MASTER.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board invite APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of a DOCK MASTER.

Applicants, whose age must not exceed 40 years, must hold a Master's Certificate.

The commencing salary will be £400 per annum, with an official residence, free of rates and taxes.

Any form of application can be obtained from the undersigned, to which forms must be delivered at this Office before 12 o'clock noon on Friday, October 10th, 1930.

A. A. WARNER, General Manager and Secretary.

Dock Office, Liverpool, September 4th, 1930.

TRANSPORTATION (TRAFFIC) and COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS of the STATE RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT TRANSPORTATION SUPERINTENDENTS are REQUIRED for service on the Indian State Railways. Candidates, who must be British subjects of non-Asiatic domicile, must be between 21 and 25 years of age on 1st October, 1930.

They must either—

(a) have obtained an Engineering or Science degree of any Teaching University in the United Kingdom or other qualification of not less than three years' study in that University or a technical diploma or certificate recognized by the Secretary of State. The degree, diploma or certificate held should include among the subjects taken one or more of the following: (1) Applied Mathematics; (2) Physics with Statics and Dynamics; (3) Mechanics (including strength of materials and theory of structures); (4) Prime Movers; or

(b) have had not less than two years' training as pupil or apprentice in the Traffic Department of a British Railway Company following a sound general education which must have included an element of scientific or engineering study.

Applications from candidates must reach the India Office not later than 30th September, 1930. Printed forms, together with information regarding the conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials in replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30, 2s., 50, 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap. Kingsway, King. 114. Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

A capable and progressive Salesman, possessing correct address and personality, is required by important firm to operate in London; fullest particulars in first instance for interview.—Write Box H.1138, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Appeal Organizer required immediately for raising £30,000 for new hospital in provincial town.—Write, stating experience and remuneration required, to K. T., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 27, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

AN Opening occurs for a first class Man, able to introduce a good connexion to a well-known old-established firm of gentlemen's tailors, situated in the West End.—Write Box 0955, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BUYER required by large firm of coachbuilders; must have good experience in motor trade.—Write Box 0983, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COMPANION-SECRETARY for Colonial Lecture tour.—Wanted, a gentleman of good social position and address to act as Companion-Secretary to a public man about to undertake an extensive Colonial lecture tour; must be familiar with current public questions and capable of interviewing and entertaining; probable absence from England of nine months.—Write Box J.185, Willings, 85, Strand, W.C.2.

DIRECTOR seeks a thoroughly competent Private retail trade; generous salary and unusual prospects to unusual applicant.—Write Box 0990, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ENGINEERS wanted; young; one or two years' previous experience on suitable public works contracts.—Write full particulars, salary required, &c., Box H.665, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIA.—Important manufacturing firm require Junior Salesman; applicants must be single, age 24-27, and only those having received a Public School education will be considered.—Write fully, stating age, experience, qualifications, salary required, to Box Office 943, care of Sells-street, W.C.2.

MOTOR Trade.—Foreman required for large Motor Body Works near London for all branches of body building, upholstering, painting, also panel-stamping plant and wood parts mill; permanent; good opportunity; only experienced foremen need apply.—Write Box 0972, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

QUANTITY Surveyor wanted; previous first-class experience of large public works contracts essential.—Write, giving full details, previous experience, salary required, &c., Box H.664, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVES required to work in conjunction with a lady interviewer to sell high-grade specialty; must reside in Highbury, Winchmore Hill, Walthamstow, Ilford, Croydon, and South London; highest credentials necessary; training given.—Box 5002, "Homefinders," 74, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SALESMEN wanted by Tellus, Ltd.—Unlimited prospects for well-educated men; all parts London; excellent backing, assistance, and remuneration.—66, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 10-4. Tuesday.

SECRETARY and Manager wanted for public utility undertaking; experienced in staff administration, organization, and all secretarial duties; age about 40.—Write full particulars past experience, &c., "P. S.," care of Street's, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's Co'lege; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ACHIEVE Success by being worth it! Worth while jobs are only given to trained men. Train yourself through the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship and you will add your services to your advantage. Get a better job. Russell-trained men are introduced to choice vacancies when qualified. Send to-day for "Your Future —How to make it secure"—free and no obligation.—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Gordon-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

A Position of Trust, requiring ability to organize and control staff, is always given to the applicant who has a thorough grasp of the principles of business and is master of every detail. An accountancy or secretarial qualification is an enormous help in securing a well-paid position. The School's Business Prospects and Examination Record offer wonderful testimony to the efficiency of the training.—Send for 180-page Free Guide to Careers to the Principal, The School of Accountancy, 131, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, cierks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

FREE guide to business success.—All ambitious men should write for a copy of the free guide to careers issued by the Metropolitan College. Shows how speedy success can be secured in accountancy, secretaryship, costing, law, advertising, salesmanship, &c. Up-to-date postal tuition for professional and preliminary examinations (8,500 successes last year) and practical business training without examination.—Send now to Metropolitan College, Dept. G.7/6, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or 'phone for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Oxford-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words and it desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

TO Public School and 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

PRINTERS' Traveller.—Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., require experienced Traveller with jobbing connexion in London.—Apply, letter only, Box 1000, 52, Long-acre, London, W.C.2.

WELL-KNOWN Bond-street Photographer requires full particulars and experience Box 09872, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, Bath, has vacancy for Pupil; personal training; moderate premium; unique opportunity.—Write Box Z.284, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (Day and Residential). Founded specially to train boys of good educational standard for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical course with experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary Term commences Tuesday, October 7.—Syllabus from Principal.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

HOW and why my secretary earns £500 a year is made clear to you in the Private Secretary's Course. You study in your spare time, and vacancies offered to the Institute are given to qualified students. Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary and how to attain success."—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, London, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISING Manager, with unexceptionable record and qualifications, seeks scope to earn £700-£1,000 per annum.—Write Box J.1941, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman whose name is well known to managers of theatres and architects in London desires position with firm requiring a Representative or Sales Manager in London area.—Write Box M.721, The Times, E.C.4.

ANY firm at present without representatives in South America desirous of opening up business with South American countries can be put into touch with England man, at present employed in Brazil, who is prepared to act as representative; personal person has a thorough knowledge of the Portuguese language, is well acquainted with conditions and requirements of South American countries, and can get in constant touch with principal business concerns.—Anyone interested please communicate with A. M. Down, Church Cottages, Steeple Langford, Salisbury.

ASSISTANT Manager from Indian office of engineering merchants. Public School education, requires position offering scope and interest in England; workshop training; seven years' commercial experience in sales organizing, advertising, and office management; responsible interviewer, possessing enterprise, imagination, enthusiasm, enjoys responsibility; has travelled round the world; age 29; excellent credentials.—Write Box R.1133, The Times, E.C.4.

BARRISTER (29), single, wants post anywhere; Cambridge graduate; commercial and accountancy experience; French, German, Spanish.—Write G. M., 72a, High-road, Chiswick.

BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books men of fine physique, suitable for all semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE ST. LEGER

SINGAPORE AND HIS RIVALS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The St. Leger Meeting will be begun at Doncaster to-morrow afternoon and will be concluded on Friday evening. The St. Leger itself will be run on Wednesday afternoon, the start being timed for a quarter-past 3 o'clock. Apart from this, the last of the season's Classics, a number of other races of great importance will be decided during the week, among them the Champagne Stakes, one of the leading events for two-year-olds, to be run to-morrow; the Portland Handicap, a sprint race of considerable antiquity and much popularity, to be run on Thursday; and the Doncaster Cup, another historical event, which will be run on the last day of the meeting.

I have dealt already in these Notes at great length with the prospects of the candidates for the St. Leger. Nothing has happened during the past week to cause me to change my mind or my selection for the race, which is Singapore. The alternative selection and the danger to Lord Glanely's colt, if there be a danger, seems to me to be Parenthesis. The best of the others may be Rameses the Second, who will be ridden by Ray. I thought at one time that Diolite would be my final selection, but I am not willing to believe that he will stay the distance over which this race is run. Nor do I see that his performance in the Derby was such as to suggest that he was so brilliant a colt that, even being deficient in stamina, he could still win such a race as the St. Leger.

Singapore is by Gainsborough out of Tetrabbazia. He never ran as a two-year-old, when he was a large overgrown colt for whom the long and dry summer was useless. This season he began his career by running quite well in the Greenham Plate, which was won by Christopher Robin. His next appearance was in the Two Thousand Guineas, after which he ran in the St. James's Palace Stakes at Ascot, finishing fourth to Christopher Robin, Rustom Pasha, and Iliad, Christopher Robin giving him 7lb. In none of these races was Singapore expected to run better than he did. He was still growing to his frame, and so able a trainer as Captain Hogg would be the last man in his profession to ruin the future of so well bred a colt by hurrying him. Singapore won his next race, the Sandringham Foal Plate, at Sandown Park, in a canter. The opposition, it is true, was very weak, but the colt could not have done more than he did. His only other appearance on a racecourse was at Goodwood, when he was beaten by Rameses the Second by a short head, giving his rival 7lb. Rameses the Second had just previously been beaten easily at Liverpool by Algonquin, so that even after this Goodwood race it did not seem reasonable, on public form, to consider very seriously the chance of Singapore in the St. Leger.

Soon after Goodwood, however, Rameses the Second gave 19lb. to Silver Flare and beat him at Hurst Park. Further, it became known that, in spite of his failure at Liverpool, Rameses the Second had been backed to win the Doncaster race. Now on public form it seems certain to me that Singapore should beat Rameses the Second, no matter where the two finish. I believe that Rameses the Second has recently been galloped with some of the older stayers at Manton, and has satisfied those people most intimately connected with him that he has a good chance this week. Singapore has, so it is understood, emerged from his various gallops and trials to the satisfaction of his owner and trainer.

Parenthesis is bred to stay for ever, being by Son-in-Law out of Bracket, each of whom won the Cesarewitch. On public form he has, in such a year as this, a very good chance of winning the St. Leger, for he seems certain to beat Ut Majeur on their Ascot running, and that that form was about correct was shown by the later running of Ut Majeur with Press Gang at Goodwood and the running of British Sailor with Bosworth, and later with Parenthesis. I cannot think that Ruston Pasha or Christopher Robin will stay the distance of the race. Seer does not seem to me quite good enough even on his best form, while what chance Iliad can have on his York form I cannot imagine. I shall deal with the race again on Wednesday morning, but unless accident or illness befalls one of them I shall expect Singapore to win from Parenthesis and Rameses the Second.

MANCHESTER MEETING

The Manchester September Meeting was concluded on Saturday afternoon in dull and rather unpleasant weather. The most important event of the day, and indeed of the meeting, the Prince Edward Handicap, was won by the French filly Oletta, who, ridden by G. Richards, beat the penalized Boss of the Show by a head. Joyous Greeting was third, four lengths behind the second. Cacao, who was supposed to be a reformed character, whipped round at the start and was never in the race with a chance. As usual Medarlin showed the way, followed by Boss of the Show and Glenlossie. After reaching the Straight Medarlin gave way to Boss of the Show and Joyous Greeting, the former of these two going on with a good lead. However Oletta came with a wonderful run near the finish, and, getting up in the last stride, won by a head. Oletta had run twice before in this country without success. She had, I believe, shown useful form as a three-year-old in France last season. She stays well and has finishing speed, so that even with a small penalty for this success she is not without a chance in the Cesarewitch.

Froissee was a very easy winner of the Wilton Nursery. It may be that this filly would stop if given a chance. Richards, who rode her on Saturday, never gave up riding her home with his hands, with the result that she won by five lengths. One cannot help wondering by how much such a rider as Maher would have won this race on the same filly. Barnabas would, I think, have won the Exchange Selling Handicap if he had been drawn on the stand side of the course, as was the winner, Trunch. Barnabas was drawn almost on the extreme outside of a large field and even then he was beaten by only half a length. Bargee was third, he and Barnabas running truly to their last form together at Windsor. The market on the Yarn Maiden Plate showed that a newcomer, Cullote, was much expected to win. Ridden by Perryman she showed that her home gallop was correct, for she won with ease from Boy Bachelor, with Bedfellow third. So far as could be seen through the mist Tiggol made all the running in the Spindle Selling Nursery, which she won from Leg Puller and Norman Abbess. Copra, for no apparent reason, was made into an absurdly short-priced favourite. She may win a race one day, but it will have to be a very minor affair.

Each of the five starters for the Egerton Stakes was apparently backed except Blue Drift, who started at 100 to 8. Ridden by Wragg she won by a neck from Mouchon, with Pergamus, four lengths away, third. Portland, who was a pronounced favourite, ran badly. Odds were laid on Spinner's Cottage to win the St. Denis Plate, in which he was opposed by only the maiden Spun Yarn, but the latter won quite easily. The winner, who belongs to Lord Derby, is by Phalaris out of Spanddrift, who won the Derby Cup in 1924 carrying only 6st. 9lb.

MANCHESTER RESULTS

2.30 (2.32).—The WILTON NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 250 sovs.: for two-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

FROISSEE, br f, by Captain Fracasse—Fire Mist (Lord Rosebery). 7st. 5lb.....G. Richards 1
ITAGIFF, b f, by Arch-Gift—Ayn Hall (Mr. R. F. Clayton), 7st. .....A. Richardson 2
TOM TIT III., b c, by Rhr Ensign—Great Defeat (Mrs. V. D. Salmsbury), 9st.....H. Wragg 3

Miss Jessica f, by Buchs Runner (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 11lb. .....Bullock 0
Silvadare (Mr. A. Mannocchi), 8st. 11lb. .....F. Fox 0
Middlegate (Mr. F. Deuchar), 7st. 9lb.....T. Weston 0
Rochester (Colonel W. F. Sher), 7st. 6lb.....W. Nevett 0
Clouisham (Lord Glanely), 6st. 11lb.....F. Sharpe 0

(Winner trained by D. Waugh, at Newmarket).

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Froissee, 4 to 1 Tom Tit III., 6 to 1 Silvadare, 7 to 1 Miss Jessica filly, 8 to 1 Clouisham, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 4s. 0d.; places, 2s., 6s. 3d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,075 units; total place pool, 4,373 units. Won by five lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Miss Jessica filly was fourth and Biddlestone last.

3.0 (3.3).—The EXCHANGE SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

TRUNCH, ch g, by King Sol—Penstock (Mr. A. M. Melville), 5 yrs. 8st. 4lb.....M. Wing 1
BARNABAS, b h, by Diadumenos—Late (Mrs. G. Smith), aged, 9st. 9lb.....B. Carslake 2
BARGEE, b g, by Argony—Luscious (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green), 3 yrs. 8st. 3lb.....F. Fox 3

Double Spot (Major D. Mains), aged, 9st. 13lb. .....Bullock 0
King's Colour (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), 5 yrs. 8st. 13lb. .....C. Hay 0
Dance On (Captain C. F. Elsey), 3 yrs. 8st. 5lb. .....H. Stubbs 0
Aide-de-Camp (Mr. H. Stobart), 3 yrs. 8st. 12lb. .....D. Morris 0
Snoops (Mr. G. G. H. Peel), 3 yrs. 8st. 10lb. .....J. Leach 0
Vivien Rosalie (Mr. G. F. Leader), 4 yrs. 9st. 2lb. .....J. Simpson 0
Lord of the Loch (Mr. W. J. Peel), 4 yrs. 8st. 6lb. .....J. Threlfall 0
Quivil (Lord Glanely), 6 yrs. 8st. 6lb.....G. Richards 0
Captain Desmond (Mrs. S. Hamley), 4 yrs. 7st. 12lb. .....K. Nethin 0
Pocahul (Mr. H. M. Martineau), 5 yrs. 8st. 3lb. .....T. Weston 0
Iron Glove (Mr. W. R. Lysaght), 3 yrs. 8st. G. Baines 0
Iron Aid (Mr. A. L. Lemon), 4 yrs. 7st. 4lb. .....G. Shelton 0
Queen Bee (Mr. H. D. Dennis), 4 yrs. 7st. 10lb. .....J. Dines 0
Miniature (Mr. J. Gorman), 5 yrs. 7st. 2lb. .....W. McCafferty 0
Carousal (Mr. T. Pullen), 3 yrs. 7st. 2lb. .....H. Whitehouse 0

(Winner trained by Nugent, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 2 agst Bargee, 5 to 1 Barnabas, 11 to 2 Trunch, 7 to 1 Quivil, 10 to 1 Pocahul, 100 to 8 each Double Spot, Aide-de-Camp, Snoops, Queen Bee, and Miniature, 100 to 6 King's Colour, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s. 9d.; places, 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,418 units; total place pool, 4,476 units.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Aide-de-Camp was fourth and half a length last.

The winner was bought in for 240 guineas.

3.30 (3.35).—The YARN MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs. to winner; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

CULLOTE, br f, by Stratford—La Zarine (Mr. J. M. Clayton), 7st. .....H. Perryman 1
BOY BACHELOR, b c, by Bachelor's Double—Young Stella (Mrs. S. B. Joel), 8st. 7lb. .....H. Wragg 2
BEDFELLOW, b f, by Sansovino—Redwyn (Mr. D. Crossman), 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) .....H. Jones 3

Grasshoolme (Sir K. Cayley), 8st. 7lb. .....H. Stubbs 0
Abaton (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 7lb. .....B. Carslake 0
Former (Mr. T. G. C. Pitzmaurice), 8st. 7lb. .....H. Jameson 0
Hoi des Aloes (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 8st. 4lb. .....G. Richards 0
Seston Main (Captain H. Whitworth), 8st. 4lb. .....W. Nevett 0
Pulali (Lady Yule), 8st. 4lb. .....F. Forsyth 0
Ipomea (Lord Zetland), 8st. 4lb. .....R. James 0

(Winner trained by J. Cannon, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Boy Bachelor, 4 to 1 Culloto, 7 to 1 Abaton, 8 to 1 Bedfellow, 10 to 1 Pulali, 100 to 8 each Abaton and Seston Main, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 9d.; places, 2s., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,749 units; total place pool, 4,404 units.

Won by one and a half lengths; the same distance separated second and third. Hoi des Aloes was fourth and Former last.

4.0 (4.6).—The PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP PLATE of 1,000 sovs.: second to receive 80 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Round Course (two miles two furlongs and 75 yards).

OLETTA, br f, by Odel—Zita (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 4 yrs. 7st. 4lb. .....G. Richards 1
BOSS OF THE SHOW, b g, by The Boss—Passing Show (Mr. W. H. Morgan), 4 yrs. 8st. 7lb. .....F. Alford 2
JOYOUS GREETING, b h, by Yutoi—Reception (Mrs. C. Glorney), 6 yrs. 7st. 2lb. .....J. Dines 3
Cacao (Lord Woolavington), 5 yrs. 8st. 10lb. C. Ray 0
Medarlin (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 5 yrs. 8st. 10lb. .....R. Perryman 0
Montelair (Mr. R. Raymond), 4 yrs. 7st. 7lb. .....F. Fox 0
Glenlossie (Mr. C. H. Hyde), 5 yrs. 8st. 3lb. .....F. Sharpe 0
Glenlossie (Mr. E. Lumsden), 5 yrs. 8st. 6st. 7lb.) .....P. Evans 0

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Medarlin, 9 to 2 Joyous Greeting, 11 to 2 Oletta, 6 to 1 each Cacao and Boss of the Show, 12 to 2 Arctic Star, 100 to 8 Montclair, 50 to 1 agst Glenlossie.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s.; places, 6s., 5s., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,445 units; total place pool, 5,949 units.

Won by a head; four lengths separated second and third. Arctic Star was fourth and Cacao last.

4.30 (4.34).—The SPINDLE SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

TIGGOL, ch f, by Ellangowan—Golden Treasury (Mrs. K. Miners), 7st. 5lb. .....J. Simpson 1
LEG PULLER, b c, by Legatee—Madame de Stael (Captain C. F. Elsey), 8st. 1lb. .....H. Wragg 2
NORMAN ABBESS, br f, by Abbots Trace—Moscby (Mr. D. Mahon), 7st. 4lb. .....K. Gethin 3

Loyal Risk (Mr. M. Vasey), 8st. 11lb. .....G. Skelton 0
Llanllen (Mr. N. Cuddy), 8st. 6lb. .....M. Wing 0
Lembelle (by Tremola (Mr. F. Wright), 8st. 7. Fox 0
Feldford c, by Beresford (Mr. J. Gorman), 7st. 12lb. .....S. Wragg 0
Copra (Mr. J. Shepherd), 7st. 12lb. .....T. Weston 0

(Winner trained by Hobbs, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 4 agst Copra, 100 to 30 Pelford c, 100 to 7 Tiggol, 7 to 1 Leg Puller, 10 to 1 Lembelle filly, 100 to 8 each Llanllen and Norman Abbess, 20 to 1 agst Royal Risk.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 3d.; places, 4s. 6d., 5s., 12s. Total win pool, 4,773 units; total place pool, 4,639 units.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Llanllen was fourth and Lembelle filly last.

There was no bid for the winner.

5.0 (5.2).—The EGERTON HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Six furlongs (straight).

BLUE DRIFT, b f, by Blue Ensign—Drifting Cloud (Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield), 3 yrs. 8st. 2lb. .....H. Wragg 1
MOUCHON, b g, by Herodote—Mouchette (Mr. H. O. Maiden), 4 yrs. 6st. 10lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) .....J. Simpson 2
PERGAMUS, b g, by Papyrus—Saucy Girl (Mr. H. Boulton), 4 yrs. 8st. 7lb. .....H. Perryman 3

Portland (Captain G. F. Dunne), aged, 8st. 12lb. .....M. Wing 0
Glastonbury (His Majesty), 4 yrs. 8st. 6lb. .....J. Childs 0

(Winner trained by Pope, at Royston)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Portland, 7 to 2 Pergamus, 4 to 1 Mouchon, 5 to 1 Glastonbury, 100 to 8 agst Blue Drift.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s. 3d.; places, 12s. 9d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,169 units; total place pool, 2,009 units.

Won by a neck; four lengths separated second and third. Portland was last.

5.25 (5.27).—The ST. DENIS PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

SPUN YARN, br f, by Phalaris—Spindrift (Lord Derby), 8st. 11lb. .....T. Weston 1
SPINNER'S COTTAGE, br c, by Cottage—First Spinner (Mr. G. C. D. Leighton), 10st. .....R. Perryman 2

(Winner trained by Frank Butters, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICE.—7 to 4 on Spinner's Cottage.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 3s. Total win pool, 1,576 units.

Won by four lengths.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

MANCHESTER

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

2.30.—Froissee, WIN 4s. 9d., PLACE 2s. 6d.; Itagiff, PLACE 9s. 9d.; Tom Tit III., PLACE 2s. 6d.

3.0.—Trunch, WIN 29s. 6d.; PLACE 6s. 3d.; Barnabas, PLACE 4s.; Bargee, PLACE 3s. 9d.

3.30.—Cullote, WIN 67s. 6d., PLACE 11s. 9d.; Boy Bachelor, PLACE 2s. 9d.; Bedfellow, PLACE 2s. 9d.

4.0.—Oletta, WIN 35s. 9d., PLACE 6s. 9d.; Boss of the Show, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Joyous Greeting, PLACE 3s. 9d.

4.30.—Tiggol, WIN 5s., PLACE 3s.; Leg Puller, PLACE 5s. 6d.; Norman Abbess, PLACE 5s.

5.0.—Blue Drift, WIN 25s. 6d., PLACE 11s. 6d.; Mouchon, PLACE 6s. 6d.

5.25.—Spun Yarn, WIN 54s. 6d.

Africas Double, 2.30 and 5, Froissee and Blue Drift, 351s. to 2s.

FOLKESTONE

1.45.—Irish Lord, WIN 5s. 3d., PLACE 3s.; Silver Sword, PLACE 2s. 9d.

2.15.—Don Patrick, WIN 10s. 6d., PLACE 4s.; Monday, PLACE 2s. 6d.

2.45.—Nestorian, WIN 27s., PLACE 5s. 6d.; Pure Knight, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Auction Pool, PLACE 8s.

3.15.—Basra, WIN 4s. 3d.

3.45.—Desolation Filly, WIN 9s. 9d.

4.15.—Varnishing Day, WIN 5s.

AMERICAN BASEBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Yesterday's American baseball results were as follows:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—Boston 6, New York 4; Pittsburg 8, Chicago 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—New York 5, Washington 14; Philadelphia 5, Boston 1; Chicago 1, Cleveland 6.—*Reuter.*

LAW NOTICES, SEPT. 8

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn

In CHAMBERS—Room 26 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Addl. Petitions (646, 686, 804 648 of 1930); Petitions (768 and 787 of 1930); Addl. Petitions (617, 725, and 690 of 1930); Petition (760 of 1930); Addl. Petitions (759, 93, 227, 727, 138, and 326 of 1930).—At 11.30:—Addl. Petitions (451, 632, 793, 280, 345, 725, and 731 of 1930).—At 11.36:—Addl. Petition (duplicated) (996 of 1930).—At 12:—Addl. Petition (760 of 1930).

MASTER sitting—Mosley.
TAXING MASTER.—Blake.

THE DONCASTER SALES

AN IMAGINARY STABLE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Doncaster Sales, the most important yearling sales held in any country, will be begun at Doncaster to-morrow morning. They will be continued to-morrow evening, Wednesday morning and evening, Thursday morning and evening, and will not be concluded until the last lot has been sold or passed out unsold on Friday morning. It is not to be expected that prices will rule as high as they have ruled sometimes in the past, but the auctioneers will get as much for each yearling as possible.

The fall in prices is probably due to many causes. There is, first, the general want of money. That is the principal reason for the fall. It is also to be remembered that there are at the present moment no such buyers as the Aga Khan and Lord Glanely in the market. These owners have formed their own studs and are breeding their own racehorses. This does not mean that they will not buy an occasional yearling if its breeding and conformation appeal to them. For instance, Lord Glanely's St. Leger candidate, Singapore, was bought at these sales in 1928 for 12,500 guineas. If, as I hope he will do, this colt wins the last of the Classics on Wednesday, the money will have been well spent. Such costly yearlings do not always turn out so well. Indeed, to examine the records of the highest-priced yearlings of the past few years is melancholy work. At the same sale at which Singapore was sold Mr. E. Harmsworth gave 13,000 guineas for a filly named Heartsease, by Gay Crusader out of Love Oil. Not only has she never won a race, but she has never even been placed in one. At these sales a year ago Mrs. Chester Beatty gave 11,000 guineas for a filly by Tetratema out of Dolabella; Sir C. Hyde gave 8,000 guineas for a filly by Tetratema out of Double Pass; and Mr. E. Esmond gave the same figure for a colt by the same sire out of Brack Buie. Not one of these three animals has earned on the racecourse one penny towards the money paid for them or towards the expenses which they have since incurred. It is, indeed, sad to examine the records, as racehorses, of the numerous yearlings of last year who were sold at these sales for 2,000 guineas or more. No doubt many of them as well-bred fillies have a definite stud value; but as racehorses they have brought little return for the money spent on them. It is, on the other hand, only fair to remember that a number of real bargains have been picked up at these sales.

There is no such lottery in the world as the buying of yearlings. No one can tell how a yearling will develop. I shall always remember seeing at Lord Astor's stud at Cliveden a few years ago a full brother to Short Story. I had not seen before and I have not seen since a more impressive yearling. Yet as a two-year-old he was nothing to look at, and as a racehorse he was never any good at all. The truth is, as has been said many times before, that "all sorts and shapes win races." On the other hand it is wise to remember that the majority of great horses have been good looking. Looks, then, may deceive us when we are buying yearlings. We may be equally deceived by the breeding of a yearling.

On questions of breeding we all have our likes and dislikes. I admit that I have mine, and they are very definite, especially as regards the dislikes. I have based those dislikes on careful observation. I have long since come to the conclusion that any animal tracing to the Cheshire Cat is best left alone. I am convinced that the children of Friar Marcus are, as racehorses, of value only when they are two-year-olds. I should never buy a Tetratema that was not grey nor a Hurry On that was not chestnut. I would never buy, for racing purposes, a filly by Gainsborough, and I shall probably, in time, come to the same conclusion about the daughters of his great son, Solario. I am not saying that there are not exceptions to these rules, which I have formulated for my own guidance, but an examination of past racing will prove conclusively that my rules are based on well-authenticated facts.

It may well be that after reading these lines there will be people who will consider that the buying of yearlings is too risky an undertaking even to be attempted. One cannot safely, they may argue, go on looks, and there is so much to be avoided when breeding is under consideration that it would be better for me to keep away from racing as an owner altogether. There are still more difficulties to be contended with the buying of yearlings. It is not certain that even if we were to buy good-looking yearlings bred as we would like, and very closely related to proved horses, they would ever win races.

In spite of all these things, if I had the means I would venture into the market and buy this week at Doncaster. I have been going through and through the list of yearlings to be sold. Incidentally they were admirably set out in the *Racing Calendar* of August 28. I have not seen these yearlings, and I do not know that I should be much the wiser if I had seen them. I have already mentioned the incident of Short Story's full brother. Further, no one would ever have believed that Saucy Sue was a great filly if they had seen her only in the paddock. I shall not worry, therefore, about the looks, but I must care about the breeding. It is obvious that with my likes and dislikes I must avoid certain lines of blood. I must not buy any Tetratema that is not grey. I must not buy any yearling that traces back to Cheshire Cat. I must not buy, for racing purposes, a filly by Gainsborough. I must consider buying only chestnut Hurry Ons, and unless I intend to turn them to quick account, in their first season, I must not buy any Friar Marcuses. But that is the only way I am limiting myself, for I am assuming that for the moment my means are unlimited.

I have dreamt of buying 12 yearlings, and the 12 that I would like to buy are as follows:—

A CHESTNUT COLT from the Buckland Stud, by Gainsborough out of Armorial Design, by Spearmint out of Portrait.

Armorial Design did not run, but she has already been the dam of six winners, and one of her daughters is the dam of Clove Hitch, a two-year-old who has been winning races this year. This colt is a full brother to Lady Violet, a moderate filly who has won this year, but then, as I have pointed out, the sons of Gainsborough are much better as racehorses than are the daughters. This colt has a double Musket cross, as had Felstead, the winner of the Derby of 1928.

To be sold to-morrow morning.

A BAY COLT by Gainsborough out of Jessica.

A full brother to Sir Joshua, who, if he had kept sound, would have been a very great horse and, even as it is, is one of the best stayers in training. Further, this colt is a three-parts brother to Bayuda, who won the Oaks, for she was by Bayardo, the sire of Gainsborough.

To be sold to-morrow evening.

A BAY COLT by Prince Galahad out of Donnina.

Donnina was a full sister to Diophon, who won the Two Thousand Guineas, and is the sire of Diolite. Donnina was out of Donnetta, the dam, in addition to Diophon, of such good racehorses as Diadumenos and Diadem. Further, the dam of Donnetta was Rinovata, the dam of seven winners, including Renaissance, the dam of Eos and Cos.

To be sold on Wednesday morning.

A BAY COLT by Yutoi out of Nesta, by Fariman.

Nesta is the dam of Nestoi, a good two-year-old of this season, and other winners. Yutoi was by Santoi, so that it is reasonable to assume that his children will improve with age.

To be sold on Wednesday evening.

A BROWN FILLY by Sansovino out of Telita, by Tetratema, out of Excelita, by Dark Ronald out of Excellence.

This is a first foal. Excelita was the dam of Lex and Ceylonese. Excellence was an own sister to Gallenza, the dam of Winalot.

To be sold on Thursday morning.

A BROWN FILLY by Sansovino out of Double Quick, by Bachelor's Double.

Double Quick, who was a winner herself, is the dam of Prestissimo and other winners. All of her stock so far have won races.

To be sold on Thursday morning.

A CHESTNUT COLT by Coronach out of Salamandra, by St. Frusquin out of Electra, by Eager out of Sirenia.

Salamandra was the dam of Salmon-Trout and other winners. Electra won the One Thousand Guineas, and in addition to being the dam of Salamandra, was also the dam of Orpheus. Sirenia won nine races and was the dam of Scylla (the dam of Junior), of Siberia, who won five races, of Moyglare, of Cellini, and of Sourabaya (the dam of Comrade).

To be sold on Thursday evening.

A GREY COLT by Tetratema out of Rathcarron, by Lemberg out of Lady Lachine, by Dark Ronald out of Lady Mischief.

Lady Lachine was a half-sister to Manna's dam. This is Rathcarron's second foal. Her first foal was Hill Cat, a good two-year-old, who, however, was by Marten, who was out of Cheshire Cat.

To be sold on Friday morning.

A BROWN COLT by Roi Herode out of Fordingbridge, by Swynford out of Brig of Ayr, by Ayrshire out of Santa Brigida.

This colt is an own brother to Roigrey. Brig of Ayr was a winner and the dam of winners, while Santa Brigidia was a good winner, at Goodwood and at York, and the dam of Bridge of Canny, Bridge of Earn, Santa Cruz, and five other winners.

To be sold on Thursday evening.

A BAY or BROWN FILLY by Phalaris out of Double Pass, by Bachelor's Double out of Passing Show.

Double Pass is a half-sister to Leopard, by Tetratema, for whom Sir C. Hyde gave 8,000 guineas last year. She has run only once, in the Gimcrack, when she showed real promise.

To be sold on Thursday evening.

A BAY COLT by Blandford out of Florena, by Orby out of Iaurinn, by Persimmon.

This colt is very closely related to Lady Angela, who won the Brighton Cup this summer, and to Lady Marjorie, a very useful winning two-year-old, for they are by Sansovino, who, like Blandford, was by Swynford.

To be sold on Thursday evening.

A CHESTNUT COLT by Spion Kop out of Dorval, by John o' Gaunt out of Mukden.

Dorval was a winner and the dam of Roidore, who won seven races, and of Donshka, who won four races, among them the Yorkshire Oaks and the Liverpool Autumn Cup.

To be sold on Friday morning.

It has been very difficult to make a selection, for it was not easy to know what to leave out. I shall be most interested to see how much money each one fetches, and if they stop in this country to see how they perform on the racecourse.

FOLKESTONE RESULTS

1.45 (1.46).—The SANDWICH SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

IRISH LORD, b g, by Irish Battle—Lady M. C. (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb.....S. Magee 1
SILVER SWORD, gr g, by The Tetrarch—Swagger (Mr. C. Dorani), aged, 9st. .....R. Dick 2
DREUX, b g, by Listman—Draconse (Mr. W. Smyth), aged, 9st. .....A. Wragg 3

Taxing Master (Mrs. L. G. Berwick), aged, 9st. .....C. Wenham 0
Souchong (Mr. F. D. Piric), 6 yrs, 9st. .....H. Graves 0

(Winner trained by S. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Irish Lord, 9 to 4 Silver Sword, 11 to 4 Dreux, 10 to 1 Taxing Master, 20 to 1 agst Souchong.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 4s. 1d.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,381 units; total place pool, 3,270 units.

Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third. Taxing Master was fourth.

The winner was bought in for 115 guineas.

2.15 (2.16).—The RYE TWO-YEAR-OLD SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Six furlongs.

DON PATRICK, b c, by Millesius—Riverside Fairy (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 9st. .....J. Colling 1
MONDAY, by g, by Mountaineer—Hideaway (Mr. Holbech), 8st. 11lb. .....F. Lane 2
PIRTON, b g, by St. Louis—Quick Meg (Mr. E. A. Fraser), 8st. 11lb. .....H. Jelliss 3

Summer Prince (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe), 9st. .....P. Beasley 0
Van (Mr. D. Fraser), 8st. 11lb. .....C. Richards 0

(Winner trained by H. Hedges, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 each agst Monday and Pirton, 7 to 2 Don Patrick, 6 to 1 Summer Prince, 20 to 1 agst Van.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,144 units; total place pool, 3,792 units.

Won by three lengths; the same distance separated second and third. Summer Prince was fourth.

The winner was bought in for 95 guineas.

2.45 (2.53).—The STAYERS' HANDICAP PLATE of 250 sovs. Two miles and 100 yards.

NESTORIAN, b g, by Archaic—Placentia (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. .....M. Beary 1
PURE KNIGHT, b c, by Spearwort—Sister Agnes (Major T. E. Phillips), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. T. Barber 2
AUCTION POOL, b g, by Baal-Gad—Auctioneering (Mr. R. Brendon), 5 yrs, 8st. 4lb. .....K. Robertson 3

The Niche (Sir L. Phillips), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. H. Jelliss 0
Blissful (Lord Astor), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. .....H. Dick 0
Finance (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. .....H. Packham 0
Norman Arrow (Mr. F. Ellison), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. .....H. Patterson 0
Your Call (Captain D. P. Simson), 5 yrs, 8st. .....W. Wells 0
Dandy Dennis (Mr. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 8st. .....H. Graves 0
Postum (Mrs. Walton), 5 yrs, 7st. 5lb. .....H. Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by J. Beary, at Tilshead)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Blissful, 4 to 1 The Niche, 5 to 1 Auction Pool, 11 to 2 Nestorian, 7 to 1 Dandy Dennis, 10 to 1 Pure Knight, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 15s. 3d.; places, 4s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,319 units; total place pool, 7,348 units.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths separated second and third. Your Call was fourth and Finance last.

3.15 (3.18).—The ELHAM MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP PLATE of 100 sovs. Six furlongs.

BASRA, b f, by The Boss—Gonza (Mrs. J. Howeson), 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. .....E. Dick 1
BURGLAR, br g, by Hapsburg—Lawrenny Lass (Mr. S. Wootton), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. (car. 7st.) .....H. Rook 2
COUNTY GUY, ch g, by Phalaris—Lattice (Major Owd. Evans), 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb. (car. 8st.) M. Beary 3

Chanar (Mr. A. Saville), 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. T. Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Burglar, 3 to 2 agst Basra, 4 to 1 County Guy, 100 to 8 agst Chanar.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 10s. 6d.; total win pool, 7,738 units.

Won by one length; a head separated second and third.

3.45 (3.46).—The FILLIES' NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 110 sovs.; for two-year-old fillies only. Five furlongs.

DESOLATION FILLY, by Diomedes (Mr. H. Bradley), 8st. 9lb. .....R. Fawdon 1
ROSLINA FILLY, by Winalot (Mr. R. White), 7st. 13lb. .....C. Richards 2
LIME LOVER, b f, by Dawson City—Gypsophila (Mr. J. D. Roberts), 7st. 3lb. .....K. Robertson 3
Miss Putt (Mr. C. M. Leigh), 7st. 9lb. H. Packham 0

(Winner trained by H. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Roslina filly, 7 to 2 agst Desolation filly, 9 to 2 Miss Putt, 33 to 1 agst Lime Lover.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 8s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,487 units.

Won by a length and a half; six lengths separated second and third.

4.15 (4.17).—The DYMCHURCH WELTER PLATE of 100 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

VARNISHING DAY, b f, by Gainsborough—Silver Tag (Sir V. Sassoon), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. .....T. Lowrey 1
LEMONETTA, gr f, by Lemonora—Barrulet (Lady Ludlow), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. .....R. Dick 2
KINGS OVEN, b h, by Gay Crusader—Postbridge (Mr. W. Cant), aged, 10st. 3lb. .....J. Collins 3

(Winner trained by C. Waugh, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Kings Oven, 11 to 4 agst Lemonetta, 9 to 2 agst Varnishing Day.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,500 units.

Won by a head; a short head separated second and third.

WINNING JOCKEYS

The following table shows the positions and percentages of the most successful jockeys to date, together with the result of investing £1 on each of their mounts:—

	Won	Lost	Total	Per-centage	£1 stake System £ s. d.
F. FOX	88	436	524	16·97	−36 16 2
G. RICHARDS	82	466	548	14·96	−150 17 3
T. WESTON	74	347	421	17·57	−103 2 9
H. WRAGG	62	374	436	14·22	−108 11 4
W. NEVETT	41	209	250	16·40	−27 14 10
C. RAY	41	311	352	11·64	−136 10 7
H. BRADLEY	40	297	247	16·19	−78 5 0
P. BEASLEY	38	193	231	16·45	+22 3 2
C. RICHARDS	38	294	332	11·44	−74 10 2
R. PERRYMAN	35	333	368	9·51	−178 1 8
C. ELLIOTT	34	199	233	14·59	−51 3 2
R. JONES	33	198	219	15·06	−25 13 8
R. DICK	33	225	258	12·31	−71 13 10
M. BEARY	30	319	349	8·59	−163 5 5
B. CARSLAKE	29	142	171	16·95	−82 3 8

OFFIC

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

POLO

THE WESTCHESTER CUP

ENGLAND LOSE THE FIRST MATCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MEADOW BROOK, SEPT. 6

The United States won the first of the international polo matches for the Westchester Cup here to-day by 10 goals to five. For more than half the game play was fairly even, and the English quite held their own. They scored the first goal of the match and were again in the lead at the end of the first chukker, but after America took the lead in the third chukker England were never ahead again.

Still, up to the end of the sixth chukker, when America were leading by seven goals to five, England were playing well enough to pull the match round. In the last two periods, however, the defence, after severe pressure, failed to hold together. There was an inclination to wait and see, to leave things to the other man, and not to rush in to take the opponent and ride him off if the ball could not be cleared. In attack, too, England showed a definite weakness, Balding, in the unaccustomed position of No. 1, not playing at anything like his best. At times, well backed up by Lacey and Roark, he was up to drive home attacks, but more often than not he failed completely. Apart from Balding, the English team played with great dash and effect. Roark was better than ever, hitting well and making some splendid runs. Lacey, too, was in his best form, meeting the ball with extraordinary accuracy. In fact his play was the best individual feature of the match. At back Guinness was daring and hit with great power.

The American side had the faster ponies and were able to outdistance the English team in attack and overtake them in defence. Their chief strength lay where, beforehand, they had said their weakness would lie—in attack. Both Pedley and Hopping played a great game. Their shooting powers took most people by surprise, for they scored goals from long range and from angles from which most players would not think of aiming for goal. Hitchcock hardly played up to his reputation. At times his hitting was the dominating feature of the game, but, apart from that, there was little to set him above the other players. Guest, at back, had the advantage of being very well mounted and let little pass him. The Americans were the harder riders and the more strenuous in riding-off. They were out to win, and they won. During the game five free hits were awarded, and all against them. The English showing for six chukkers was above expectation, and, but for the failure of the defence towards the end, they might have made a closer fight.

The match consisted of eight chukkers of seven and a half minutes each. The weather was perfect, though oppressively hot, and the ground in fine shape, greener than might have been expected after the prolonged drought. Huge crowds travelling from New York by special trains to Long Island made the scene reminiscent of the trek to Wembley and Twickenham on Cup Final and International days. Play did not start till 4 o'clock, but long before that all the places of vantage at the ends of the ground were occupied, and the huge blue stands lining the east and west sides of the playing field were well filled. The parade of the ponies started at a quarter to 4, headed by the British, 35 in number, led by a Highlander in full-dress uniform. The whole crowd rose as the Union Jack passed by. Then came the Americans, only 31 of their 100 ponies being paraded, mostly bays and chestnuts, their coats glistening brightly in the sunshine.

THE PLAY

The teams lined up as selected, England defending the north goal. Straight from the start Hitchcock hit over the English line. The ball went out of play from Guinness's hit-out, and when it had been thrown in Lacey was crossed by Pedley. From the ensuing 60 yards' free hit Roark scored, giving England an early lead. It was not long kept, however, for America attacked at once and Pedley scored from a pass by Hitchcock. The remainder of the chukker went in favour of England, and, after a long run by Roark, Lacey took the ball down to the right-hand corner and scored from an almost impossible position. Roark just missed with two long drives before the bell. America started with the utmost determination in the second chukker, and through some fine shooting by Pedley obtained a lead of three goals to two when it ended. Pedley had scored both goals with fine hard drives from difficult positions. England had two chances, once after a fine run by Roark and again at the end of the chukker, when Balding got clear away but shot wildly. The American ponies were much faster than the English, and were able to overtake their opponents easily.

Balding quickly made amends at the beginning of the third chukker, when he was up in the goal-mouth to take Lacey's pass, after some skilful stick-work by the latter, to make the score level at three all. America pressed, but Roark relieved with another long run. America were soon back, and a cross-shot by Hopping just missed. A moment later he scored a fourth goal for his side with an almost identical shot. Hitchcock was the man of the fourth chukker. His long driving meant much for his side. One of his shots was just cleared from the goal-mouth by Roark, and then, from another by Hopping, Hitchcock was well up to score close in. Guinness spoiled one fine chance by hitting hard over the line. In the first part of the chukker the Americans were definitely the better team, but the English recovered finely towards the end. Half-time arrived with America leading by five goals to three.

When play was resumed England attacked strongly but could not do anything right in front of goal. A series of long hits took play to the other end, and, from a long pass by Hitchcock, Pedley got clear away only to hit the post. With the Americans attacking strongly a misunderstanding in the English defence let in Hopping to hit their sixth goal from far out. The bell had just gone when, from the thrown-in, Roark had got away and, as he missed the ball in front of goal, Lacey came up to score between a maze of ponies' legs. The English defence had a hard time in the sixth chukker, for, after a free hit had been given them from 60 yards, from which Roark could not score, the Americans attacked persistently for many minutes. More through good fortune than the excellence of their play England escaped till Hitchcock finally got the ball through the goal. Lacey retaliated with the finest gallop of the match, taking the ball down beautifully and outdistancing all his opponents, to make the score 7—5.

America strengthened their advantage in the seventh chukker, Hopping scoring again during a time of heavy pressure on the English goal. The English defence were liable to wait expectantly in front of goal, and so give their opponents chances which they were not slow to seize. There was little doubt about the result when America added their ninth goal at the start of the last chukker, the English defence again being uncertain in clearing and taking the man near goal. After a brief stoppage a free hit was awarded to England for a cross by Hitchcock, but Guinness's shot at goal was stopped by Hitchcock. Hardly had the game been restarted when the whistle was blown again, but this time, on appeal to the referee, the umpire threw in the ball. A long hit sent Pedley away, and he had an easy task to score America's tenth goal.

The teams were:—

UNITED STATES.—E. L. Pedley, No. 1; E. A. S. Hopping, N. 2; T. Hitchcock, No. 3; and W. F. C. Guest, back.

ENGLAND.—G. Balding, No. 1; L. L. Lacey, No. 2; Captain C. T. I. Roark, No. 3; and H. P. Guinness, back.

WEST SOMERSET TOURNAMENT

On Saturday, at Dunster, in the final tie of the West Somerset Senior Cup tournament, the Eastleigh team (received 1½) beat the Merchiston team by 6½ goals to six. In the Novices' Cup tournament final tie another Merchiston team (received ½) easily defeated the Selworthy team by 10½ goals to four. The teams were:—

EASTLEIGH.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. Carr, No. 1; Captain J. N. Bailey, No. 2; J. G. Morrison, No. 3; and Major F. Major, back.

MERCHISTON (SENIOR CUP).—G. Madiener, No. 1; Captain F. D. Fanshawe, No. 2; Captain H. N. Scott-Robson, No. 3; and Major H. S. Hatfield, back.

MERCHISTON (NOVICES' CUP).—A. Bruinner, No. 1; D. J. Frost, No. 2; Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Heydeman, No. 3; and Captain V. G. Toler-Aylward, back.

SELWORTHY.—Hugh Sidebottom, No. 1; Herbert Sidebottom, No. 2; Captain A. B. P. L. Vincent, No. 3; and A. M. Hilder, back.

BIARRITZ CUP

At the Biarritz Polo Club, in the final tie of the Biarritz Cup tournament, Major J. M. Graham's Bendlers' team beat the Marquis of Portago's Pirates' team (received 1½) by nine goals to 4½. The teams were:—

BENDLERS.—R. Weininger, No. 1; H. Schoelkopf, No. 2; Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. M. Pleydell-Bailston, No. 3; and Major J. M. Graham, back.

PIRATES.—J. Zobel, No. 1; M. de Jenequel, No. 2; Count de Velayos, No. 3; and the Marquis de Portago, back.

ROWING

KINGSTON R.C. REGATTA

Kingston Rowing Club held their 72nd annual regatta on Saturday, when seven crews competed in the Invitation Eights.

The results of the finals were:—

JUNIOR SCULLS (Oldham Cup).—R. A. Baker, 1; E. Hallam, 2. Won by three lengths.

SCULLS (Carpenter Cup).—J. S. Offer, 1; R. F. Offer, 2. Won by a length.

SCULLING HANDICAP.—R. D. Clement, 8sec., 1; E. Hallam, 8sec., 2; R. A. Baker, scratch, 3. Won by four lengths.

PAIRS (Parolt Cup).—R. F. Offer and J. S. Offer, 1; E. J. Ortner and S. Tollit, 2. Won by two lengths.

PAIRS (Gardener Cup).—R. H. Howlett, R. D. Murphy (stroke), W. Phillips (cox), 1; C. Morse-Stephens, J. D. Walker (stroke), R. G. D. Zimmerman (cox), 2. Won by 2½ lengths.

CLUB FOURS.—S. Carr, V. G. Pearmund, C. Morse-Stephens, R. D. Murphy (stroke), E. Hallam (cox), 1; J. N. Walker's crew, 2. Won by two lengths.

EIGHTS.—H. F. Francis (bow), P. Loudon, D. B. Pugh, R. A. Baker, C. A. Quickenden, J. D. A. White, A. J. Fowler, R. D. Clement (stroke), E. G. D. Zimmerman (cox), 1; L. A. Parson's crew, 2. Won by a length.

KINGSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOURS.—R. E. Dunn, K. F. Edwards, F. A. Cole, E. C. Drew (stroke), V. H. Jones (cox), 1; B. D. Murphy's crew, 2. Won by two-thirds of a length.

INVITATION EIGHTS.—L. R. Becker (Molesey) (bow), E. C. Harris (Vesta), R. A. Edwards (Kingston), R. A. Baker (Kingston), R. Williams (Thames), A. M. Alexander (Kingston), G. J. F. Vosles (Kingston), R. G. West (Auriol) (stroke), E. Hallam (Kingston) (cox), 1; P. H. Telford (Kingston) (bow), G. Pearmund (Kingston), H. Crowther (Twickenham), C. A. Butler (Kingston), J. B. Leech (London), G. Hardwicke (Thames), J. E. Peall (Midland Bank), G. E. Bryant (Kingston) (stroke), L. W. Potts (Kingston) (cox), 2. Won by 4ft.

IBIS R.C. REGATTA

Ibis R.C. (Prudential Assurance) had so many crews in Invitation Eights at the 40th annual regatta at Chiswick on Saturday that three preliminary heats were necessary. The sculling handicap was unusual in that the scratch man, L. F. Southwood (Auriol), was first and the limit starter was last of the five competitors. The results of the finals were:—

OPEN SCULLING HANDICAP.—L. F. Southwood (Auriol) (scratch), 1; F. H. Thomas (Quintin) (9sec.), 2; A. J. Price (Ibis) (9), 3; J. H. H. Sharpe (Anglian) (5), 4; F. G. Kennard (Vesta) (18), 5. Won by four lengths.

INVITATION EIGHTS.—E. G. Eaton (Midland Bank) (bow), H. Rimes (Auriol), T. Winney (Vesta), F. Ben Pocklethwaite (Customs Amateur), A. W. Chester (Westminster Bank), J. A. Macleau (Thames), C. G. Hutchins (Quintin), R. E. Walker (Anglian) (stroke), — Houston (Quintin) (cox), 1; H. A. H. Trimnell (Vesta) (bow), C. A. R. Carlton (Vesta), — Golby (Chelsea Polytechnic), M. A. D'Arcy (Anglian), A. J. Burns (Auriol), F. H. Booth (Quintin), P. E. Ivison (Customs), F. B. Asbenden (Auriol) (stroke), C. S. Light (Mortlake) (cox), 2; H. F. Baker (Auriol) (bow), F. Ben (Quintin), G. Freeman (Customs), E. A. Jennings (Mortlake), H. B. England (Twickenham), F. H. Trevett (Midland Bank), B. Satterthwaite (Vesta), J. H. H. Sharpe (Anglian) (stroke), C. Burges (Mortlake) (cox), 3. Won by two lengths; a length separated second and third.

DITTONS SKIFF AND PUNTING CLUB

Dittons Skiff and Punting Club had the best punting meeting of the year at their annual regatta on Saturday. Two of their members, H. R. Higginson and T. L. Hewett, are the Single and Doubles Amateur Punting Champions. The results of the finals in the open events were:—

DOUBLE SCULLS.—H. A. Rose and G. H. Catling (Thames R.C.) 1; R. W. Barton and S. R. Crowe (Skiff Club), 2. Won by a length.

MIXED DOUBLES.—R. Hole and Miss S. Hayes Jones (Thames Valley), 1; S. R. Crowe and Mrs. Wilkin (Skiff Club), 2. Won by three-quarters of a length.

SINGLE PUNTING.—H. R. Higginson (scratch) beat J. A. Urquhart (T.P.C.) (4sec.) by a foot.

DOUBLE PUNTING.—S. H. N. Hewett and C. H. Harvey (Dittons) (25sec.) beat J. Rowse and J. A. Urquhart (T.P.C.) (2sec.) by two lengths.

MIXED DOUBLES.—T. L. Hewett and Miss T. Hayes Jones (Dittons) (scratch) beat S. A. Nicholls and Miss V. Jarvis (5sec.) by 1¼ length.

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Double sculls, D. Andrews and C. H. Milnes (holders); singles, C. H. Milnes (holder); mixed doubles, F. S. A. Mullett and Miss A. Barber; women's doubles, Misses A. Barber and C. Waite; women's singles, Miss C. Pears.

ROYAL CANOE CLUB

The Royal Canoe Club, of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore, opened the autumn season at Teddington on Saturday with the sixty-fourth annual regatta. The paddling championship was won for the ninth consecutive year by E. Freeman, but without competition. The results of the finals were:—

PADDLING CHAMPIONSHIP.—E. Freeman (holder), unopposed.

ROB ROY CHALLENGE FOURS.—Skiff Club (B crew); T. G. Taylor, E. A. Day, H. Allen, H. Carter. v. Royal Canoe Club (A crew), E. Freeman, H. R. Bushell, J. C. Knight, G. M. Burge, 2. Won by a length and a quarter.

SENIOR CANADIAN TANDEMS.—Skiff Club: T. G. Taylor and H. Carter, 1; R.C.C.: H. B. Cook and E. Freeman, 2. Won easily.

JUNIOR-SENIOR TANDEMS.—W. S. Burge and G. M. Burge (Shiplake), 1; F. Hutchison and J. Pemberton (Skiff Club), 2. Won by a length.

JUNIOR CANADIAN SINGLES.—W. S. Burge, 1; G. M. Burge, 2. Won by two lengths.

VETERANS' FOURS.—C. S. Burge, W. B. Statham, A. R. Evans, and H. E. Cook.

MIXED ROB ROY FOURS.—Miss L. Hamblin, Dudley Smith, A. S. Green, and K. N. F. Mackway.

DOUBLE CANADIAN CANOES.—Miss Crossley, E. Freeman, and R. B. C. Ryall.

SAILING.—B Class: Mr. F. C. Knight's Curlew (sailed by E. de Quincey), 1; Mr. G. Hezzeldene's Iota, 2; Mr. E. Freeman's Genetta, 3. Six started. Baden Powell Veterans' Bowl.—Mr. R. C. Anderson's Haze, 1; Mr. G. P. Mair's Mayfly, 2.

LONDON PRINTING TRADES REGATTA

The feature of the London Printing Trades regatta at Barnes on Saturday was the defeat of Amalgamated Press R.C., the holders of the Lints Smith Cup, for Fours, by *Daily Mail*, who lost the final to Caxton R.C. *The Times* R.C. won the Pairs, while W. Martin (Amalgamated Press) won the sculling race.

Details of finals:—

HALF-OUTRIGGED FOURS (Lints Smith Cup).—Caxton R.C. (W. Cunningham, F. Attew, F. Banks, C. Godfrey, and H. Fruland (cox)), 1; *Daily Mail* (T. Lucking, F. Palmer, L. A. French, J. A. Ditzel, and J. A. Smith (cox)), 2. Won by two-and-a-half lengths.

PAIRED-OARED WAVE (Frystyne Cup).—*The Times* R.C. (A. Vernall, H. J. Bennett (stroke), and R. Moore (cox)), 1; *The Times* R.C. (R. J. Day, R. C. Patton (stroke), and D. Campbell (cox)), 2. Won by a length.

LIGHT RUM TUM RACE (Children Cup).—W. Martin (Amalgamated Press), 1; A. Townsend (*The Times* R.C.), 2; J. Jewitt (Amalgamated Press), 3. Won by half a length.

SCRATCH FOURS.—E. D. Read (H.M.S.O.), L. Way (H.M.S.O.), A. Kinsey (Suttley and Silverlock), A. Lancaster (Amalgamated Press) (stroke), and F. Haynes (Amalgamated Press), 1; J. A. Ditzel's crew, 2. Won by half a length.

ULSTER MOTOR-CYCLE GRAND PRIX

L. H. Davenport, riding an A.J.S., repeated his success of last year in the Ulster Motor-cycle Grand Prix on Saturday, when he was first man home, and also the winner of the scratch and handicap races in the 350 c.c. class. Thousands of spectators lined the 20½ miles course, although rain fell heavily for over an hour after the start.

The results were:—

500 C.C. CLASS.—S. Woods (Norton), 80.56 miles an hour, 1; C. J. P. Dodson (Sunbeam), 80.43 miles an hour, 2; H. G. Tyrrel Smith (Rudge), 79.76 miles an hour, 3.

350 C.C. CLASS.—L. H. Davenport (A.J.S.), 75.19 miles an hour, 1; C. E. Nott (Rudge), 73.71 miles an hour, 2; A. G. Mitchell (Velocette), 73.29 miles an hour, 3.

250 C.C. CLASS.—S. Cleave (S.G.S., J.A.P.), 67.63 miles an hour, 1; C. W. Johnston (O.K. Supreme, J.A.P.), 65.61 miles an hour, 2; C. E. Needham (Rex Acme B.B.), 64.54 miles an hour, 3.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARSENAL'S THIRD VICTORY

Arsenal beat Leeds United in their first match at Highbury this season on Saturday by three goals to one after somewhat uninspiring play by both sides. The home team certainly deserved their victory as they had the better of the play, especially in the last half-hour of the game, but they seldom looked convincingly superior to their opponents. James damaged his knee early in the second half and could do little afterwards, but, strangely enough, it was then that Arsenal played their best football.

G. P. Keyser, Arsenal's new goalkeeper from Holland, made some splendid and daring saves, but occasionally the methods he employed in doing so gave the home side's supporters minor heart attacks. On the whole, however, the only fault to be found in Keyser is his comparative inability to kick a stationary ball. He is on the small side for a goalkeeper, but is amazingly quick and agile. Hapgood was the better of the two backs, while all the half-backs played well. Roberts, in the centre, used his height to excellent advantage and effectively bottled up Jennings. Of the forwards, Hulme, by means of his great pace, beat the opposing back time and again and Jack and James each did many clever things. Lambert is a good rushing type of centre-forward, but is not quite subtle enough to prevent being put offside rather easily. Still, he continues to score goals, which is the great thing. Bastin, at outside-left, found Edwards at the top of his form, which is saying a lot, and was therefore not so conspicuous as usual.

In fact, Edwards was about the best player on the field, his defence being irreproachable and his passing to his forwards being always constructive. Potts made two brilliant saves in goal, but might possibly have stopped one of Arsenal's goals. The brothers Milburn, at back, were sound enough, except that neither of them could match Hulme's speed, but there are not many wing forwards as fast as Hulme. Furness looked the most dangerous of the forwards, but both Duggan and Cochrane made good runs down the wings. Both sides were inclined to kick the ball too much into the air. The ground was in splendid condition and there was a satisfactorily large attendance.

Arsenal did not over-exert themselves at the start, and Leeds United, with their reconstructed side—they were playing five reserves in an attempt to improve on the results of their two previous matches—had their fair share of the play. Hulme hit the side netting with a big drive in the first few minutes, and then, at the other end, Jennings spoiled a fine run and centre by Duggan by pushing the ball into the goal with his hands when he might well have got his head to it. James made many tricky dribbles in his own inimitable way, but Lambert and Hulme each in turn got offside. Bastin sent in two shots which Potts cleared without much difficulty, and after Keyser had saved splendidly from Firth, Potts just managed to tip over the bar an overhead kick from Lambert which deserved a goal. Some 10 minutes from half-time Jack was injured in a collision with Hart and, while the former was off the field, Lambert crashed a centre from Bastin into the net to give Arsenal the lead.

Hulme put in one of his most brilliant dashes down the wing early in the second half, and after cutting inside, missed the far goal-post by inches with a terrific ground drive. About this time James injured his knee and had to be carried off the field. During his absence Leeds United equalized through Furness, who headed past Keyser from a centre by Duggan for a cleverly conceived and well-executed goal. That woke Arsenal up effectively, and, after several attacks by Leeds United had been beaten off, Potts made a great save from Jack. Lambert headed through from Hulme's centre to give Arsenal the lead again, and a minute or two later Jack put them further in front with a fine ground shot after clever combination between John and Lambert. After that Arsenal always had the game well in hand.

The teams were:—

ARSENAL.—G. P. Keyser, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Jones, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Hulme, Jack, Lambert, Bastin, and Cochrane, forwards.

LEEDS UNITED.—Potts, goal; Milburn (G.) and Milburn (J.), backs; Edwards, Hart, and Copping, half-backs; Duggan, Firth, Jennings, Furness, and Cochrane, forwards.

LEAGUE NOTES

As a result of Saturday's matches only two clubs in the Championship, Arsenal and Aston Villa, have gained the maximum number of points from their three matches played so far. Aston Villa gained a big victory over West Ham United at Villa Park, thereby spoiling, temporarily, at any rate, the record of the London club, who had won their two previous games in good style.

Chelsea found their form to the extent of scoring six goals at Stamford Bridge against Manchester United, who are still without a point to their credit, Cheyne and Gallacher, the new forwards, obtaining three and two of them respectively. The other Manchester club lost at home to Leicester City, and have started the season almost as badly as their neighbours. Blackpool, who were promoted with Chelsea from the Second Division, were beaten by five clear goals at Blackburn, and do not seem to have found the form that they showed for so long last season. The two Sheffield clubs shared two goals on the United's ground, but Newcastle United, who had beaten Chelsea during the week, lost at home to Grimsby Town, who so narrowly escaped relegation at the end of last season.

In the Second Division Tottenham Hotspur, who have startled even their own supporters by scoring no fewer than 15 goals in their first two games, received a check at Wolverhampton, where they lost by three goals to one, and also had their left back, Hodgkinson, injured. Their conquerors are one of the four clubs who have won all their matches to date, the others being Bury, who beat the newly promoted Plymouth team by two goals to none; West Bromwich Albion, who beat Cardiff City at Cardiff by six goals to three; and Everton, one of the two relegated clubs, who beat the other Welsh side, Swansea, very easily. Cardiff have not gained a point yet and two seasons ago they won the F.A. Cup. Reading, who were beaten at home again, and Millwall are also still empty-handed.

In the Southern Section of the Third Division the new London club, Thames, gained their first success at the expense of Walsall, but Fulham were badly beaten away from home by Notts County. The last-named head the table with Northampton Town, each having won three matches, a feat accomplished by only one side in the Northern Section—namely, Tranmere Rovers.

AMATEUR RESULTS

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
Casuals	5	*Clapton	3
*Kingstonians	2	Dulwich Hamlet	2
*Nunhead	2	Wycombe Wanderers	1
*London Caledonians	2	Tufnell Park	2
Woking	5	*Ilford	4
*Oxford City	2	Wimbledon	2

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

*Barking Town	3	Southall	1
*Barnet	2	Leyton	1
Hampstead	7	*Bromley	1
*Enfield	3	Wealdstone	3
Walthamstow Avenue	2	*Sutton United	0

F.A. CUP.—QUALIFYING COMPETITION

EXTRA PRELIMINARY ROUND

*Apsley	8	Standard Telephones	3
*Aylesbury United	8	Waltham Comrades	3
*Finchley	3	Old Josephians	1
*Henley Town	3	Sutton's (Reading)	1
Hertford Town	7	Hendon Town	1
		Harwich and Parkeston	0
*Ipswich Town	5	Parkeston	0
*Luton Amateur	0	Hitchin Town	0
*Park Royal	7	Abingdon Town	0
*St. Albans City	9	Welwyn Garden City	0
*Uxbridge Town	4	Hayes	4

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*Carshalton Athletic	1	Bostall Heath	1
*Cray Wanderers	4	Erith and Belvedere	2
*Dagenham Town	1	Romford	0
*Epsom Town	3	Chelmsford	1
*Tooting Town	0	Grays Athletic	0
*Whitstable Albion	3	Walthamstow Grange	2

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

		Brentwood and Warley	2
*Egham	2		
Chesham United	3	*Haywards (Enfield)	2
Maidenhead United	4	*Colchester Town	3
*Driffall Athletic	4	Hounslow	0
Metropolitan Police	5	*Lyons Club	0
*Slough	5	Wood Green Town	0

DIVISION I

*Eastbourne Comrades	2	Staines Town	1
Watford Spartan	2	*Leighton United	1
Windsor and Eton	2	*Marlow	1

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE

Guildford	6	*Addlestone	2
*Camberley and Yorktown	8	Wallington	1
*Godalming	3	West Norwood	2
*Leyland Motors	1	Dorking	1

* Home team.

CHELSEA WIN

SUCCESSFUL RETURN TO FIRST DIVISION

A vast crowd went to Stamford Bridge on Saturday to welcome the return of First Division football after a lapse of six seasons, and Chelsea celebrated the occasion by beating Manchester United by six goals to two—a score that did not flatter the winners in the least. The last First Division match to be played at Stamford Bridge was on April 30, 1924, when, before a meagre attendance and in a deluge of rain, Chelsea beat Manchester City by three goals to one and were relegated on goal average.

For many years Chelsea have been famed for their clever, close-passing type of football, but for some 10 seasons they have been handicapped by a curious and, for all but their opponents, unfortunate inability to score goals. Season after season the half-back line has been exceptionally sound and the defence has been as good as, if not better than, any defence in the country, but all the time centre-forwards have come, often at a considerable fee, and gone, and still the total of goals has not come up to the required standard. For their return to what is undoubtedly their proper division Chelsea had procured the services of two Scottish internationals, Gallacher, from Newcastle United, and Cheyne, from Aberdeen. In their first two matches of the season, both away from home, the only goal that the club scored was from a penalty kick, and most of those who watched on Saturday wanted to see what was wrong with this new forward line.

There was nothing at all wrong with it, and, although Manchester United impressed as a side that would lose more often than it won, the Chelsea forwards suggested that they would score goals against much stronger defences, particularly now that they are settling down and getting to know each other's tricks. Gallacher was dangerous whenever he got a foot to the ball, and like Cheyne, who scored three goals, he was never afraid to shoot at goal. In the past there has often been a marked disinclination on the part of the forwards to shoot, and goals have come as something of a surprise, but on Saturday every attack looked likely to end in a score, and double figures might easily have been reached if it had not been for several good saves by Chesters. The delightful passes from the two new men and the confidence that they gave to their colleagues by their thrustfulness brought the best out of Wilson, Pearson, and especially Crawford, who sent over many fine centres and was only once guilty of that irritating offence of dancing round the ball while the defence got back into position.

Chelsea kicked off, and within a minute Gallacher had slipped past two men and put over a centre that Wilson just failed to reach, and Pearson delayed long enough to let Chesters make a good save. A moment later a clever back-heel from Cheyne gave Gallacher a chance, but he shot wide. Chelsea continued to have the better of the game until the Manchester United forwards broke away and a high centre from the left was headed into the goal by Reid as Millington ran out to punch away and was knocked off his balance by Law. Five minutes later, however, Ferguson ran through well and lifted the ball cleverly over the goalkeeper's head, Gallacher then helping it into the goal with his head. Five minutes after this goal some clever passing between Wilson and Pearson enabled Pearson to centre, and Gallacher, standing on the edge of the penalty area, drove the ball with his right foot well out of Chesters's reach and into the top corner of the net.

In spite of a few rushes which seemed to worry Smith and Law unduly Chelsea maintained their lead until the interval, and as soon as the second half had been begun Chelsea went farther ahead with a perfect goal. Crawford passed into Gallacher, who dodged two men and heeled back to Crawford, who promptly centred for Cheyne to head through while the Manchester defenders did not know which way to look. After that there was never a shadow of doubt about the result. Cheyne scored the fourth goal with a fine shot following some nice passing with Crawford, Townrow got the fifth from one of Crawford's excellent corners, and, after Spence had got a consolation goal for Manchester United, Cheyne scored again while the Manchester players had all their eyes on Gallacher.

The teams were:—

CHELSEA.—Millington, goal; Smith and Law, backs; Russell, Townrow, and Ferguson, half-backs; Crawford, Cheyne, Gallacher, Wilson, and Pearson, forwards.

MANCHESTER UNITED.—Chesters, goal; Dale and Silcock, backs; Bennion, McLenahan, and Hilditch, half-backs; Spence, Warburton, Reid, Rowley, and McLachlan, forwards.

LEAGUE RESULTS

THE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Arsenal (Lambert 2, Jack)	3	Leeds United (Furness)	1
*Aston Villa (Houghton, Walker, Waring 4)	6	West Ham United (Watson)	1
*Blackburn Rovers (Watson own goal, Imrie, Bourton, Groves, Cunliffe)	5	Blackpool	0
*Chelsea (Gallacher 2, Cheyne 3, Townrow)	6	Manchester United (Reid, Spence)	2
*Derby County	0	Birmingham	0
*Huddersfield Town (Jackson, Kelly (G.), Campbell)	3	Bolton Wanderers (Blackmore, Gibson)	2
Leicester City (Chandler, Cowan own goal)	2	*Manchester City	0
*Middlesbrough (Bruce, Warren, Pease)	3	Liverpool (Done, Hodgson, Edmed)	3
Grimsby Town (Robson 2)	2	*Newcastle United	1
*Portsmouth (Easson)	1	Sunderland (Lindsay)	1
*Sheffield United (Gibson, S.)	1	Sheffield Wednesday (Burgess)	1

SECOND DIVISION

*Barnsley (Harston, Proudfoot)	2	Bradford City (Mitchell)	1
*Bradford (McLean, Kilcar 2, Davis)	4	Nottingham Forest (Quantrill)	1
*Bristol City (Vials)	1	Port Vale (Jennings)	1
*Bury (Amos, Smith)	2	Plymouth Argyle	0
West Bromwich Albion (Gliddon, Carter, Cookson 3, Boston)	6	*Cardiff City (Jones, Bird, Helsby)	3
*Charlton Athletic (Sweeney, Hart)	2	Millwall	0
*Everton (Dean 2, White, Martin, Hanford, own goal)	5	Swansea Town (Williams)	1
Preston North End (McClelland 4)	4	*Reading (Eaton)	1
*Southampton (Jepson)	1	Burnley (O'Dowd)	1
*Stoke City (Kirkham 3, Liddle)	4	Oldham Athletic	0
*Wolverhampton Wanderers (Deacon 2, Lowton)	3	Tottenham Hotspur (Cook)	1

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

*Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	0	Southend United	0
*Brentford (Blakemore 2, W. Lane 2)	4	Bristol Rovers	0
*Brighton and Hove Albion (Vallance, Sarrell, Walker)	3	Exeter City	2
*Clapton Orient (Fowler 3)	3	Coventry (Bell, Lake, Phillips)	3
*Crystal Palace (Clarke, Frost, Simpson 3)	5	Luton Town (McNestry)	1
*Northampton Town (Dawes)	1	Newport County	0
*Norwich City (Bell)	1	Queen's Park Rangers (Goddard)	1
*Notts County (Keetley 4, Andrews, Penner)	6	Fulham (Penn)	1
*Thames (Phillips 2, Perry, McCarthy)	4	Walsall (Walters)	1
*Torquay United (Hutchinson, Mackie, Hich)	3	Gillingham	0
*Watford (Barnett, Wollacroft, James)	3	Swindon Town	0

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION)

Barrow (Reid)	1	*Carlisle United	0
*Crewe Alexandra (Owen, Millington, Watson (own goal)	3	Rochdale (Latham)	1
*Doncaster Rovers (Turner (own goal), Jackson (own goal), Bott)	3	Rotherham United (Wright, Bratley, W. Sellars)	3
*Hartlepools United (Thompson, Thornton 2, Robson)	4	New Brighton (Oakes)	1
*Hull City (Weldon, Mills 2, Duncan)	4	Gateshead	0
*Lincoln City (Lax 2, Dinsdale, Kitching, Cartwright 2)	6	Stockport County (Newton, F.)	1
*Nelson (Bate 2, Howarth)	3	Darlington (Wellock)	1
*Tranmere Rovers (Watts 2, Dixon)	3	Southport (Twell)	1
*Wigan Borough (Johnson, Welsby, Jepson)	3	Halifax Town	0
*Wrexham (Bamford 4, Williams, Lewis)	6	Accrington Stanley (Riley)	1
*York City (Beck, Fenoughty)	2	Chesterfield (Lee, Laycock)	2

(Continued in next column)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

A VICTORY IN AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE, Sept. 6.—The British Touring team in Australia to-day beat An Australian team on the Queensland Cricket Ground by four goals, two penalty goals, and one try (29 points) to one goal, one penalty goal, and two tries (14 points).

The brilliant play of the British three-quarter backs was a welcome change after their eclipse in the Test Match at Sydney. T. P. Murray, who has played at the base of the scrummage since the injury to W. H. Sobey, returned to his usual position in the three-quarter line, and T. C. Knowles occupied the other centre position. A. L. Novis and T. E. Jones-Davies, on the wings, were a constant source of danger to the Australian defence. The failure of Lawton to hold Spong, as he had done in the first Test, threw a lot of extra work on the Australian backs. The British stand-off half-back revelled in the liberty Lawton allowed him and opened up the game for his backs time after time. The introduction of Bonner at back in no way interfered with the smooth working of the side, for his kicking was good and his tackling safe.

Australia scored almost immediately, Malcolm selling the dummy several times before passing to Banks, who went over for a brilliant try, which Lawton converted. Fast play followed, and I. Jones kicked a penalty goal. Rew then gave Britain the lead. Spong made a run, and Rew, taking an inside pass, ran through to score easily between the posts, I. Jones having no difficulty in converting. Australia were soon level, however, a fine forward rush ending in Cercutti bustling Bonner and going over for a try, which Lawton failed to convert. Britain took the lead again when I. Jones scored from a penalty kick. Australia were winning the scrummages consistently, in spite of being the lighter pack. They attacked hard for some time, but Bonner relieved with a wonderful kick into touch, which gained much ground. Spong then cleverly started a three-quarter movement from which Jones-Davies scored a try, I. Jones failing to convert. The Australians now seemed rattled, and Jones-Davies nearly got through again, Ross throwing him into touch. At half-time Britain led by 14 points to 8.

The second half opened with a long-kicking duel between Ross and Bonner. The Australians were now thoroughly on their mettle, and their backs launched attack after attack, only to be held up by the British defence. Jones-Davies then broke away, but was brought down by McGhie, and after a round of passing among the backs Novis scored a clever try, which I. Jones converted. Novis was nearly in again, but was brought down by a fine flying tackle by Steggall. The Australian backs broke clean through, but Novis's speed saved an almost certain score. Novis, indeed, was playing a great game both in attack and defence, his speed being invaluable. Australia then scored what was generally acknowledged to be the best try seen on the Queensland Cricket Ground for years. Lawton secured from a scrummage and sent his three-quarters away at a great pace. Ten Australians handled before Steggall culminated a wonderful movement by going over. Lawton again failed to convert. Britain were the next to score, Spong obtaining a try, which I. Jones converted, and before the end Lawton kicked a penalty goal from half-way, and Spong crowned a very fine display by running through cleverly and giving to Wilkinson, who scored, for I. Jones to convert again.

The teams were:—

BRITAIN.—G. M. Bonner, back; A. L. Novis, T. C. Knowles, T. P. Murray, and T. E. Jones-Davies, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and H. Poole, half-backs; M. L. Dunne, H. Rew, C. S. Jones, J. Hodgson, W. H. Wels

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

THE AUSTRALIANS AT LORD'S

A TEST FOR CLUB PLAYERS

The Australians made a welcome reappearance at Lord's on Saturday, when they met a team representing the Club Cricket Conference, and at the end of a thoroughly excellent day's play the Club side, with eight wickets to fall, were 265 runs behind.

Only two days are allotted to this unusually interesting fixture, which on Saturday was watched by a large crowd—sufficient evidence of the keenness with which Club, as well as County, cricket is supported in this country. The Club team, for their part, gave a very good account of themselves, and must be considered a little unfortunate after having dismissed a strongly-representative Australian team for 278 runs to have had to bat for half an hour at the end of the day in a horrible light. It must be admitted, however, that A. F. Kippax and W. M. Woodfull had continued batting earlier in the afternoon in a far worse light—a light which would have quickly driven any pair of County batsmen back to the pavilion.

Woodfull sent in A. Fairfax first to partner W. H. Ponsford, to the bowling of H. T. O. Smith and W. T. Brindley, bu before a run had been scored Ponsford saved the Club bowlers a deal of worry by placing a full pitch into the hands of square-leg. This was nothing to the triumph which they should have obtained a few minutes later, for the great Bradman played just such another stroke, but Nazeer Ali, usually the safest of fieldsmen, missed an easy catch, and so followed a little trouble for the fielding side. Both Brindley and Smith pegged away steadily, Smith maintaining a good pace and Brindley occasionally making the ball run away, but Bradman paid them the compliment of batting in his very best Test Match manner. No matter how astutely F. E. Whitehead may have thought he placed his on-side fieldsmen, Bradman invariably found a gap, and while runs were coming at a rate of more than a run a minute, Fairfax, by adopting utterly negative methods, contrived to stay in at the other end. He was severely bothered by Nazeer Ali when he came on to bowl at the pavilion end, but even the larger stumps, which the Australians were using for the first time, were not quite big enough when the ball had passed the bat.

Nazeer Ali, who has a beautifully free action, bowled one magnificent over, in which he made two balls go away up the hill, while he brought another two back very sharply, but somehow they hit neither bat nor stumps. With the score at 78 he was tried at the other end, and when 96 runs had been scored in 75 minutes Bradman, a little over-daring, chased a ball which was going away apparently well out of his reach and was beautifully caught low down at first slip. No doubt the Club team were pleased to get him out, but it must have been a pleasure to bowl to him in such a mood. Fairfax, who had been missed at first slip when he had made seven runs in about an hour, became a little less doleful when Bradman had gone, played outside a ball from Brindley with the total at 108, and in the same over S. McCabe also was bowled. E. L. à Beckett played some harum-scarum strokes before luncheon, when the score was 130 for four, and after 10 more runs had been added after the interval he was altogether at sea to a ball from Smith, who had come on again at the pavilion end, and who was bowling faster than before.

That was five wickets down for 140; a truly happy position for the Club team. Unfortunately Kippax was still in, and he was then joined by W. M. Woodfull, an awkward customer to come in at No. 7. Kippax, like Bradman, was at his best, and how good that is every bowler knows. He made most of his runs with those lovely deflecting strokes of his on the leg side, in which his wrists make the ball travel twice as fast as the most agile of fieldsmen imagines, but he played one stroke in particular which in itself was worth the 2s. entrance fee. He stepped back to a good lengthed fast ball from Smith, which came back appreciably, and crashed it past point at the shins of the spectators before they could have seen the stroke being made. Woodfull played as only Woodfull can, occasionally steering a ball off his off-stump at the very last possible moment, and already the spectators were beginning to talk of a declaration.

At 174 a little variety was introduced to the bowling, which was chiefly of the medium to fast-medium kind, by V. E. Jarvis, but nothing happened or looked likely to happen until at 245 Kippax tried to turn a ball on his off-stump to leg and was bowled. It had at least been a pleasure for Londoners to have one more peep at this most delightful of all the Australian batsmen. After that the club bowlers had a triumphant time. Smith followed up his success by completely beating and bowling W. A. Oldfield before he had scored, and in the same over he yorked Hurwood. P. M. Hornibrook lasted only an over or two, and although Woodfull, by taking as much of the bowling as he could, added 24 runs for the last wicket, it was his illustrious scalp that the club team finished up by getting. The bowling throughout the innings had been exemplary in its steadiness, with Smith and Brindley perhaps always the more likely to bowl the dangerous ball, and the fielding was extremely keen.

Fairfax started the Australian bowling from the Pavilion end, and in an unpleasant light was undoubtedly difficult to play, but both T. G. Grinter and L. W. Newman seemed to be batting well enough to have stayed in until the close of play.

Score :—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, c. Summers, b. Brindley	0
A. Fairfax, b. Brindley	25
D. G. Bradman, c. Whitehead, b. Nazeer Ali	70
A. F. Kippax, b. Smith	58
S. McCabe, b. Brindley	23
E. L. à Beckett, b. Smith	0
W. M. Woodfull, c. Summers, b. Brindley	14
A. Hurwood, b. Smith	0
P. M. Hornibrook, l.-b.-w., b. Brindley	0
C. W. Walker, not out	1
Byes, 19; l.-b., 11	30
Total	278

CLUB CRICKET CONFERENCE.—First Innings

T. G. Grinter, b. Fairfax	5
L. W. Newman, b. Fairfax	5
T. N. Pearce, not out	3
Total (2 wkts.)	13

F. E. Whitehead, G. F. Summers, W. T. Brindley, Nazeer Ali, V. E. Jarvis, H. T. O. Smith, H. Taylor, and H. E. L. Pierce to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	23	3	70	4	Taylor	14	1	45	0
Brindley	30.1	5	71	5	Jarvis	5	4	0	1
Nazeer Ali	25	5	52	1					

UMPIRES.—Marshall and Dray.

YOUNG AMATEURS AT THE OVAL

The two-day (12 a-side) match between the Young Amateurs of Surrey and the Young Amateurs of Sussex, which concluded the week's cricket at the Oval, was drawn.

Score :—

YOUNG AMATEURS OF SURREY.—First Innings

A. W. G. Hadingham (St. Paul's), b. Pelham	53
J. C. Jarchow (Brighton), c. Greening, b. Pelham	26
C. R. Maxwell (Brighton), c. Greening, b. Pelham	40
D. P. Walker (King's College School), c. Malcolm, b. Wreford-Brown	49
N. H. Bennett (Sidcup), c. Page, b. Winlow	11
W. H. Bartlett (Dulwich), c. Wreford-Brown, b. Pelham	67
F. C. Thompson (Whitgift), b. Pelham	4
R. G. Thwaites (Canford), c. Wreford-Brown, b. Page	26
K. J. Burton (Kingston Grammar School), b. Pelham	3
W. C. Burton (Kingston Grammar School), run out	11
K. D. Napper (Dover), not out	15
G. C. Sale (Uckfield), c. Davis, b. Malcolm	13
Byes, 9; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 4	15
Total	376

YOUNG AMATEURS OF SUSSEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
A. D. Hodges (Epsom), l.-b.-w., b. Sale	16	b. Thompson	17
T. C. Scaramanga (Eton), b. Napper	16	b. Napper	64
K. F. H. Hale (Eton), l.-b.-w., b. Napper	10	c. Thwaites, b. Sale	0
J. de K. Winlow (Winchester), c. Maxwell, b. Sale	27	c. Walker, b. Sale	21
H. Walton (Eastbourne), c. Maxwell, b. Sale	2	c. Maxwell, b. Thwaites	20
T. Wreford-Brown (Charterhouse), c. Maxwell, b. Sale	7	c. Sale, b. Thwaites	7
P. M. Dixon (Charterhouse), b. Thwaites	23	b. Bennett	29
J. R. C. Hale (Malvern), run out	30	b. Thompson	24
K. T. Davis (Eastbourne), not out	6	b. Sale	6
R. Page (Eton), c. Bennett, b. Thwaites	33	not out	51
J. S. Greening (Charterhouse), b. Napper	2	b. Napper	2
Byes, 15; l.-b., 5	20	Byes, 3; l.-b., 3; w., 1; n.-b., 1	8
Total	215	Total (9 wkts.)	290

AUSTRALIANS' AVERAGES

BATTING

(Qualification—25 completed innings)

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score not out	Aver.
D. G. Bradman	35	2,864	334 . . 6	98.75
A. F. Kippax	31	1,392	132 . . 7	58.00
W. M. Woodfull	26	1,434	216 . . 7	57.36
A. Jackson	33	1,425	220* . . 4	49.13
S. McCabe	32	1,073	118 . . 3	34.61
S. Y. Richardson	31	884	96 . . 2	32.93
A. Fairfax	28	528	63 . . 0	26.74
E. L. à Beckett	21	397	67* . . 5	26.46
W. A. Oldfield	16	219	67* . . 5	24.81
P. M. Hornibrook	25	232	43* . . 4	16.25
C. V. Grimmett	41	286	59* . . 8	13.64
A. Hurwood	22	234	50 . . 3	12.31
T. W. Wall	18	187	61 . . 1	11.68
C. W. Walker	14	101	40* . . 6	8.41
	* Not out.		10* . . 5	4.77

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
C. V. Grimmett	1,014.1	262	2,423	144	16.84
P. M. Hornibrook	770.2	228	1,833	88	18.55
S. McCabe	330	112	709	27	26.25
D. G. Bradman	279	69	717	26	27.57
A. Fairfax	369	92	949	36	27.58
T. W. Wall	509.4	145	1,131	40	28.27
E. L. à Beckett	567.2	103	1,570	53	29.62
A. Kippax	345	113	928	23	31.40
The following also bowled :—					
W. H. Ponsford (1—0—6—0); A. Jackson (5—0—8—0); and V. Y. Richardson (1—0—8—0).					78.00

SCARBOROUGH FESTIVAL

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM START WELL

Two very strong teams representing Lord Hawke's Eleven and the M.C.C. South African side met at Scarborough on Saturday, and at the close of play Lord Hawke's Eleven had scored 305 runs for the loss of six wickets. The weather, although not brilliantly sunny, was warm and pleasant enough, but the crowd was rather smaller than it had been on the first day of the Festival.

The wicket on Saturday was the kind which leads those whose position in the batting order suggests they are bowlers rather than batsmen to look forward with some confidence to a day's rest in the pavilion. Although, in scoring 118 runs for two wickets before luncheon, Lord Hawke's Eleven did by no means badly, there seemed, after the first 15 minutes, no reason why it should not have been 118 runs for no wickets. Hobbs, it is true, was not at his best, and the occasional loose ball was treated with unexpected consideration, but he looked as though he was determined to stay in, and there was nothing in the bowling, or in the pitch, to disturb his determination. Sutcliffe, on the other hand, went out for runs immediately. Twice he got fast, in-swinging balls of Voce's round to the leg boundary, and when Goddard came on for Tate, whom Sutcliffe had once placed cleverly through the slips for 4, he drove him to the boundary at long-on with a powerful and handsome stroke. He was out when he had made 35, hitting a little too soon at and across a slow, well-pitched-up off-break of Goddard's that pitched on his middle stump.

K. S. Duleepsinhji was even more anxious than Sutcliffe to score quickly, but Goddard, with six men on the leg side, was keeping a very accurate length, and the advent of J. C. White meant a sensible limitation in the number of those balls which could be hit hard and irresponsibly. K. S. Duleepsinhji, however, made one lovely stroke past extra cover-point off Goddard, and once he walked into White and lifted him for the easiest possible of 6's over mid-on's head. He nearly lost Hobbs, who mistimed a slow full-pitch from White when he had made 30, but Sandham at long-on seemed to lose sight of the ball as it came low out of the grey stone terrace, ran in too soon, and could not get back in time even to touch it. K. S. Duleepsinhji himself, however, with the total at 103, was caught in the slips off a stroke which, considering the nature of the ball R. E. S. Wyatt bowled him, should never have been made.

The question now was whether Hobbs would reach his 50 before luncheon, and Hammond, with what looked to be the kindliest of intentions, sent down a slow full-pitch as the last ball before luncheon. The full-pitch was not the happiest ball for Hobbs on Saturday, however, and Hammond was nearly given an embarrassing reward for his presumed charity by almost getting Hobbs caught at mid-on. Hobbs reached his 50 directly after luncheon, but after making another two runs he was magnificently caught at first slip by Hendren, who held a ball which was travelling very fast with his left hand.

Holmes promptly drove Wyatt to the sight screen, but for some time after this some accurate length bowling by Tate and Goddard, who soon came on for Wyatt, forced Holmes and G. O. Allen to be so discreetly defensive that only 38 runs were added to the total in an hour. Both Holmes and Allen then found the gaps that must exist when a bowler of Voce's type bowls, however great the multitude of short legs. No wicket fell before tea, when the total was 201; but immediately afterwards Holmes was bowled by Voce. A. T. Barber was l.-b.-w. to Tate 11 runs later, but Allen, helped by a powerful square cut off Tate, quickly reached his 50, and, with Hammond and Wyatt both getting Goddard viciously mid-off to the boundary, the score board began to look as though the mild barracking that had gone on during the afternoon was completely unjustified.

In the last half-hour Allen began to hit the ball as he had been trying more or less all the time he had been in, but after he had made some delightfully whole-hearted strokes which did not earn him all the runs they should, owing to the intelligent placing of the field and the readiness of the fieldsmen to get their hands in the way of balls that came hard off the middle of the bat, he mistimed a hook off a ball of Hammond's that rose head high and was caught close in on the leg side by Goddard. Score :—

LORD HAWKE'S XI.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. Hendren, b. Tate	50
Sutcliffe, l.b.w., b. Goddard	52
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Hammond, b. Wyatt	37
G. O. Allen, c. Goddard, b. Hammond	76
A. T. Barber, l.b.w., b. Tate	6
W. Wyatt, not out	4
Staples (A.), not out	1
Byes, 12; leg-byes, 9	21
Total (6 wkts.)	300

F. W. Gilligan, Rhodes, and Parker to go in.

M.C.C. SOUTH AFRICAN XI.—A. White, R. E. S. Wyatt, M. J. Turnbull, Hendren, Leyland, Duckworth, Voce, Goddard, Sandham, Hammond, and Tate.

UMPIRES.—Hirst and Denton.

THE AVERAGES

BATTING

(Qualification—25 completed innings)

	Innings	Runs	Highest Times score	not out	Aver.
Sutcliffe	40	2,154	173	8	67.31
K. S. Duleepsinhji	45	2,465	333	3	58.69
Hammond (Gloucestershire)	43	1,951	211*	6	52.72
Sandham	46	2,161	204	4	51.45
Oldroyd	33	1,282	164*	8	51.28
Hobbs	39	1,900	148*	2	51.35
Tyldesley (E.)	45	1,897	256*	3	51.27
Whysall	47	2,174	248	3	49.40
Leyland	48	2,064	218	6	49.14
Wilson (Lancashire)	45	1,905	211*	6	49.12
Woolley (Kent)	45	1,972	135	2	45.86
R. E. S. Wyatt	50	2,023	120	5	44.95
Hendren	49	1,883	174*	7	44.83
Mitchell (Yorkshire)	46	1,920	138	4	44.65
Holmes (Yorkshire)	51	1,957	176	9	44.13
Shepherd	47	1,771	234	6	43.48
Rev. J. H. Parsons	31	1,156	114*	4	42.81
O'Connor	45	1,801	138	7	42.13
Russell (Essex)	42	1,546	178	3	39.64
Walker	43	1,461	165*	3	39.48
Hearne (J. W.)	48	1,576	158	7	38.43
B. H. Lyon	44	1,576	174	3	38.43
N. M. Ford	32	1,666	183	3	37.79
D. N. Moore	31	1,117	206	1	37.23
Iddon	42	1,296	136	1	36.00
Bakewell	39	1,701	204	2	45.97
Davies (D.)	54	1,539	171	10	34.97
Nichols (Worcestershire)	50	1,589	262*	4	34.54
Payton	44	999	119*	5	34.44
Duckworth	44	1,410	110	3	34.39
	* Not out.				

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Aver.
C. V. Grimmett	1,014.1	262	2,423	144	16.84
P. M. Hornibrook	770.2	228	1,833	88	18.55
S. McCabe	330	112	709	27	26.25
D. G. Bradman	279	69	717	26	27.57
A. Fairfax	369	92	949	36	27.58
T. W. Wall	509.4	145	1,131	40	28.27
E. L. à Beckett	567.2	103	1,570	53	29.62
A. Kippax	345	113	928	23	31.40
The following also bowled :—					
W. H. Ponsford (1—0—6—0); A. Jackson (5—0—8—0); and V. Y. Richardson (1—0—8—0).					78.00

LORD TENNYSON'S GOOD INNINGS

M. J. C. ALLOM BOWLS WELL

The M.C.C. gained an advantage on Saturday against a South of England team in the second match of the Folkestone Festival, dismissing their opponents for 210 runs and scoring 112 for the loss of two wickets.

The start of the match was surprising. The South of England had a strong batting side, and the M.C.C. attack, weakened by the absence of I. A. R. Peebles, did not appear particularly formidable; yet half the side were out in three-quarters of an hour for 33 runs. The wicket had a little moisture in it from the dew, and the ball turned quickly off the pitch, but the cause of the collapse was due mainly to some very good bowling by M. J. C. Allom. Brown, whose wicketkeeping was a feature of the morning's play, also contributed to it.

Bowley and D. N. Moore opened the innings to the bowling of Allom and R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, and with only five runs scored Moore was well caught at the wicket. A. K. Judd, Bowley, and Ames were all clean bowled, and A. H. H. Gilligan was caught at the wicket wide on the off side from a ball which turned away four or five inches. F. S. G. Calthorpe and Hearne went on after the fast bowlers had had an hour's work, and the former bowled Langridge, who had batted very patiently. The score appeared likely to be very small at the luncheon interval, but the introduction of A. P. F. Chapman as a bowler for two overs resulted in four boundary hits, three by F. J. Seabrook, and it reached the respectable total of 82. Lord Tennyson played a strictly defensive innings till the adjournment.

The character of the batting changed after Seabrook had been brilliantly thrown out by Newman, who ran from mid-on to square-leg and gathered the ball beautifully. Lord Tennyson and R. W. V. Robins attacked the bowling of Hearne and Allom. Robins was particularly severe on Hearne, whom he hit three times to the boundary in one over, and scored seven 4's in a bright innings of 32 before being caught at the wicket. The batting talent was not yet exhausted, and Nichols and Lord Tennyson added 54 runs for the ninth wicket, and sent up the 200, the second hundred having taken just an hour to make. Lord Tennyson then was caught at mid-off for a very fine innings of 82, marked by powerful and crisp off-driving. He gave one chance only, a difficult one to mid-off from Calthorpe's bowling when he had made 52.

The M.C.C. had an hour and a half's batting, and Brown and Lee gave them a splendid start, scoring freely without taking risks. Fifty runs were put on in just over 40 minutes, and though Langridge and Robins went on for Freeman and Nichols and checked the rate of scoring, 79 runs were made for the first wicket before Brown was l.-b.-w. to Robins, who had beaten him twice previously, and Hearne played a ball from the same bowler on to his wicket.

Score :—

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Robertson-Glasgow	9
D. N. Moore, c. Brown, b. Allom	4
A. E. Judd, c. Allom, b. Lee	4
Ames, b. Allom	10
Langridge (James), b. Calthorpe	3
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Brown, b. Allom	12
Lord Tennyson, c. Calthorpe, b. Allom	82
F. J. Seabrook, run out	15
R. W. V. Robins, c. Brown, b. Calthorpe	16
Nichols, c. Calthorpe, b. Robertson-Glasgow	26
Freeman, c. Calthorpe, b. Robertson-Glasgow	4
Byes 4, l.-b. 2, n.-b. 3	9
Total	210

M.C.C.—First Innings

Brown, l.-b.-w., b. Robins	52
Lee (H. W.), not out	34
Hearne, b. Robins	49
Longrigg, not out	4
Byes, 11, l.-b. 2	13
Total (2 wkts.)	152

The Hon. F. G. Calthorpe, A. P. F. Chapman, G. C. Newman, M. J. C. Allom, F. T. Mann, R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, and R. A. Ingle to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	19	7	43	5	Calthorpe	12	0	58	2
Robertson-Glasgow	12.3	2	36	2	Chapman	2	0	16	0
Hearne	20	3	58	0	Newman	3	0	12	0

UMPIRES.—Street and Chester.

LONDON CLUB MATCH RESULTS

A. P. Powell (Old Millhillians) 100 not out, J. G. Youngman (Westminster Bank) 136 not out, W. K. Harbinson (Sutton) 127, R. E. Batson (Hornsey) 103 not out, W. M. Dickson (Chartered Bank of India) 106 not out, E. Nichol (Honor Oak) 114, A. E. Hargrave (Ealing) 112, P. H. Peskett (Ilford) 101 not out, E. G. Martin (Woodford Wells) 122 not out, and A. Duke (Colney Hatch Mental Hospital) 120 not out, were among those who played a three-figure innings in Saturday's club cricket games.

C. T. A. Wilkinson, the old Surrey captain, bowling for Beckenham against Bromley, took nine wickets for 24 runs. Other good bowling performances were those of W. O. Stott, nine for 29 for East Molesey against The Ducks, J. R. Williams, seven for 17 for Midland Bank against Spencer, and W. Cooper, eight for 11 for South West Ham against Loughton.

RESULTS

BROMLEY, 77 (C. T. A. Wilkinson 9 for 24); BECKENHAM, 171 (R. T. Bryan 56, R. H. Yolland 5 for 24). BECKENHAM 240 (R. H. West 88); SEVENOAKS VINE, 97. DUCKS, 256 for 4 dec. (L. S. H. Summers 96, E. W. Swanton 68, C. Cross 47); 170 for 6 (Grounds 84). CATFORD WANDERERS, 233 for 5 dec. (L. D. Sears 98, Cross 58, R. E. Eossignol 29 not out); BLACKHEATH, 208 for 7 (C. G. Toppin 96, A. P. Duck 41). EAST MOLESEY, 187 for 6 dec.; WANDERERS, 167 for 9 (W. O. Stott 9 for 29). MERTON, 298 for 6 dec.; THE DUCKS, 97. ESHER, 207; WIMBLEDON, 176 (A. G. Dogart 58). HIPPODROME PILGRIMS, 234 for 8 dec. (B. O. Byass 89); HAMPSTEAD, 117. WESTMINSTER BANK, 210 for 2 dec. (J. G. Youngman 136 not out); SOUTH HAMPSTEAD 104 for 7. PRIVATE BANKS, 225 for 6 dec. (C. J. Howard 120); A. F. MACINTYRE'S 68. MILL HILL, 142; FINCHLEY, 173 for 3 (E. B. Griffin 76, W. Watson 59). MILL HILL PARK, 192; SHEPHERD'S BUSH, 133 for 7. GYPSIERS, 189 (Wise 59); LLOYDS BANK, 165 for 5 (Goodson, 141; Barnet, 120. WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA, 150; ENFIELD, 127 for 8 (A. Buckingham 72 not out). SUTTON, 249 (W. T. Harbinson 127); BICKLEY PARK, 107 (C. J. Newitt 44, C. Lee 22). STREATHAM, 164 for 6 dec. (W. Taylor 61); HORNSEY, 170 for 7 (G. H. Allard 91). CHISWICK PARK, 111 (F. Bell 8, Boswell 6 for 33); HORNSEY, 260 (E. E. Batson 103 not out, D. L. H. Morse 57, R. L. Clarke 52). SUTTON, 158; CHEAM, 110 (McKenna 54, Hay 7 for 52). CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, 275 for 5 dec. (W. M. Dickson 106 not out, R. E. Moss 70); ALLEYN OLD BOYS, 67 (C. N. Barnes, 182 for 7 dec.; E. Moss 70); ALLEYN OLD BOYS, 67 (C. N. Barnes, 182 for 7 dec.). CLAPHAM, 205 for 3 (H. Fairclough 68 not out, A. Taylor 65). PARSONS GREEN OAK, 240 for 4 (E. Nichol 124). LORD TENNYSON, 69; N.P. BANK, 175 for 7 (Legat 65). EALING, 250 (A. E. Hargrave 112); RICHMOND, 190 for 8. WISCHMORE HILL, 158 for 6 dec. (A. C. Nicholson 53); CHELTENHAM, 133 for 5. MIDLAND BANK, 109; SPENCER, 73 (J. R. Williams 7 for 17). SUTTON, 133; OATLANDS PARK, 136 for 7 (A. H. Barnes 50). BEDDINGTON, 133; FOREST HILL, 105. BUCKLEY PARK, 195 for 8 dec.; HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, 124 for 7. OLD WESTMINSTERS, 118 (Lockitt 5 for 14); BANK OF ENGLAND, 190 for 6 (Dyson 76). NORTH MIDDLESEX, 205 for 6 dec. (Donaldson 58); BROMLEY, 187 for 6 (A. G. Fraser 68, Smee 75). ILFORD, 224 for 1 dec. (P. H. Peskett 101 not out, E. J. Brooker 76); WANSTEAD, 126 for 3 (A. C. Hazell 61 not out). HAMPSTEAD, 246 for 7 dec. (S. M. Gow 77, F. Mennin 66 not out, A. C. Jackson 50); WOODFORD WELLS, 217 for 5 (E. G. Martin 122 not out). MAORI, 214; PURLEY, 215 for 4. RICHMOND TOWN, 155 (J. H. W. Mears 66); BOSTON PARK, 137 for 6. ADDISCOMBE, 103; NORWOOD, 85 (A. Geary 6 for 29). SIDCUP, 229 for 5 dec. (G. H. Astill 67, L. L. Arrour 52); BLACKHEATH, 122. NOMADS, 183 for 8 dec. (J. B. Mahaffy 77); OLD MILLHILLIANS, 100 for 1 (A. P. Powell 100 not out, F. G. Howard 80). SOUTHGATE, 185 for 9 dec.; UPPER CLAPTON, 127 for 5. EXILES 166 for 7 dec.; NORTH HARRINGAY, 144. HAMPDEN, 173 (K. Hunter 57, W. Chadwick 6 for 26); HIGHGATE, 167 for 6 (D. W. Hobbs 85). KENLEY, 116; REMBLEDON, 105. BRITANNIC HOUSE, 177; GRAVESEND, 145 for 5. HARROW, 176 (G. H. Baker 6 for 58); HIGH WYCOMBE, 144. CROYDON MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, 187 for 5 dec.; CROYDON, 152; STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, 120 for 8 (Merritt 75). BEXLEY HEATH, 144; CROFTON PARK, 158 for 7. SPRINGFIELD MENTAL HOSPITAL, 186 for 7 dec. (W. Thompson 66); THORNTON HEATH, 65. MITCHAM, 102 (E. Ide 50, F. A. Sunshine 5 for 15); OLD COLFEIANS, 91. LENSBURY, 148; BARCLAYS BANK 70 (Bairnson 6 for 29). G.W.R., 139 for 7 dec. (Jones 71); WEST HERTS, 101. WESTMINSTER RAMBLERS, 125; COLNEY HATCH MENTAL HOSPITAL, 231 for 5 (A. Duke 120 not out). HARLESDEN, 183 (L. Cox 76); RESSBOROUGH, 263 (F. Smith 84, A. Noakes 94). SOUTH WEST HAM, 141; LOUGHTON, 80 (W. Cooper 8 for 11). WATNEY'S SPORTS, 113; BRENTHAM, 176 for 3 (H. Chest 89). CLAPTON, 68 (Davy 6 for 28); SOUTH ESSEX, 168 (Carter 53). ROMFORD 158 for 8 dec. (Ward 57); OLD BANCROFTIANS, 70. ELMERS END, 106; OLD ROANS, 105 for 7. NORTH LONDON, 171; HOUGHTON, 176 for 6. WEMBLEY, 167 for 8 dec.; BRAMFOCD, 91 (J. Lea 5 for 11). CHINGFORD, 192 (Spencer 60, Parslow 38); BUCKHURST HILL, 107 (Downes 6 for 40). NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, 103; OLD ALLEYNIANS, 93. NEASDEN, 173 (Peterson 66); GLENDALE, 89. HOOK AND SOUTHBOROUGH, 105; HAM AND PETERSHAM, 121 for 5. BEACONSFIELD, 118 for 6 dec.; GERRARDS CROSS, 22 (Hutter 5 for 9, Jeffrey 4 for 12) and 71 for 6. WEST HARROW, 158 for 8 dec.; WOODGROVE, 37.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

SCARBOROUGH.—Lord Hawke's XI. v. M.C.C. South African XI. (continued).

FOLKESTONE.—M.C.C. v. South of England (continued).

LORD'S.—Club Cricket Conference v. Australians (continued).

LAWN TENNIS

PHYLLIS COURT TOURNAMENT

R. J. Ritchie gave W. H. Powell a hard match in the final of the Singles in the Phyllis Court tournament at Henley-on-Thames on Saturday, especially in the first set, when he was once within a stroke of winning it. Powell won by 7—5, 6—2.

Miss M. Slaney, after losing the first set at 5—7, against Miss N. Hunt, in the final of the women's Singles, took the next two easily. Doubles with Miss Ritchie, and in the mixed Doubles with Miss Slaney. Miss Slaney went on to complete the treble when, with Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott, she beat Mrs. E. A. Kemp and Miss B. Shields in the final of the women's Doubles. The results were :—

SINGLES.—FINAL ROUND.—W. H. Powell beat R. J. Ritchie (7—5, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FINAL ROUND.—Miss M. Slaney beat Miss N. Hunt (3—7, 6—1, 6—1).

DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—H. R. Lawrence and R. J. Ritchie beat C. H. Applewhaite and W. H. Powell (6—4, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott and Miss M. Slaney beat Mrs. E. A. Kemp and Miss B. Shields (6—1, 7—5).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—B. R. Lawrence and Miss M. Slaney beat R. N. A. Leyton and Miss N. Hunt (6—1, 6—3).

SIDMOUTH TOURNAMENT

In the final of the Women's Singles at Sidmouth on Saturday, Miss E. H. Harvey beat Miss J. Sandison by 8—6, 3—6, 6—4. Miss Sandison should have won the first set, in which she led 4—1 and 5—2, but Miss Harvey then played at her best and saved the set. Miss Harvey had a second success in the final of the Women's Doubles, in which, partnered by Miss H. Bourne, she beat Miss Sandison and final of the Mixed Doubles Miss Sandison with H. V. Newton. Heavy rain stopped the final of the Singles, when J. F. G. Lysaght and E. C. Peters, the holder of the challenge cup, stood at 8 all in the first set.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—FINAL ROUND.—E. C. Peters and J. F. G. Lysaght divided at 8 all in the first set.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FINAL ROUND.—Miss E. H. Harvey beat Miss J. Sandison (8—6, 3—6, 6—4).

DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—J. F. G. Lysaght and W. B. Henderson beat H. S. Milford and E. L. Percival (8—6, 7—5).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—Miss E. H. Harvey and Miss H. Bourne beat Mrs. E. C. Simon and Miss J. Sandison (6—3, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—H. V. Newton and Miss E. H. Harvey beat W. B. Henderson and Miss J. Sandison (6—3, 7—5); E. L. Percival and Miss J. Morton (6—1, 6—2). FINAL ROUND.—Percival and Miss Sandison beat Newton and Miss Harvey (6—3, 7—5).

BEXHILL TOURNAMENT

In addition to retaining the challenge cup in the Singles in the Bexhill-on-Sea tournament on Saturday, R. Miki also won the Doubles with S. F. Hepburn, and the Mixed Doubles with Mrs. Holcroft-Watson. Miss B. Feltham also retained her cup in the Women's Singles, and she gained a second success in the Women's Doubles with Mrs. Holcroft-Watson. The results were :—

SINGLES.—FINAL ROUND.—R. Miki beat S. F. Hepburn (6—3, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FINAL ROUND.—Miss B. Feltham beat Miss C. Tyrrell (6—2, 6—3, 6—3).

DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—R. Miki and S. F. Hepburn beat C. G. Eames and Captain W. C. Price (6—2, 6—1).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—Miss M. Whitcroft-Watson and Miss B. Feltham beat Miss O. B. Manser and Miss C. Tyrrell (6—2, 6—1).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FINAL ROUND.—Miss M. Whitcroft-Watson and Miss B. Feltham beat Miss O. B. Manser and Miss C. Tyrrell (6—2, 6—1).

Mrs. Holcroft-Watson beat Captain W. C. Price and Miss N. B. Milner (6—0, 6—1).

BOROTRA BEATEN IN U.S.A.

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 6.—The competition for the American men's Singles lawn tennis championships was begun here to-day before an attendance of barely 1,000 spectators. The depleted attendance is accounted for by the great counter-attraction of the polo match at Meadow Brook. British competitors in the championships are H. G. N. Lee, J. S. Olliff, F. J. Perry, G. Lyttleton Rogers, E. H. Avory, J. W. Nuthall, and L. A. Godfree. France was represented by J. Borotra, who, however, was beaten in the first round. W. T. Tilden, the holder of the title, is defending, and other American entrants include F. Hunter, W. Allison, G. M. Lott, J. Van Ryn, and J. Doeg, all of whom played at Wimbledon this year. The results were :—

FIRST ROUND

S. S. Wood (U.S.A.) beat J. B. Evans (U.S.A.) (6—1, 6—2).

J. Sellscon (U.S.A.) w.o.; J. Tidball (U.S.A.) scratched.

S. Fowler (U.S.A.) beat L. A. Godfree (England) (6—1, 6—4).

G. Gledhill (U.S.A.) beat A. Cerbault (France) (6—4, 6—1, 6—2).

G. Hall (U.S.A.) beat A.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

DR. STRONG'S SERMON

NEEDS OF THE PLAIN MAN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS)

BRISTOL, SEPT. 7

Excursions took the place of Sectional meetings yesterday, and this morning there was a large congregation at the special British Association service in the Cathedral. The Lord Mayor and Corporation attended in state.

The BISHOP OF OXFORD, who took as his text "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us," said that some years ago a preacher on such an occasion would have been expected to "reconcile" science and religion. The sort of reasoning which seemed appropriate was no longer considered satisfactory. Both of the two parties had attained a somewhat new position. There was no doubt anywhere that the study of natural sciences had opened up vast fields of truth hitherto unknown. On the other hand, religion also had suffered many changes. Probably it was the object of more vigorous attack and various notions once associated with it had been relinquished. But it had, he thought, tended to become more definite in outline and it was not any longer, as to a larger extent it had been, a rather dimly assumed background for all ordinary life. When all respectable people went as a matter of course to church or chapel vast numbers of them were the better for it, but without having necessarily a clear notion of the reason.

CHANGE IN RELIGION

If at the present time religion was less universally professed, it had a clearer programme and more systematic form. It was more articulately recognized as a way of thought and life. This change in religion, of course, was part of the same intellectual movement as that which had taken effect in the region of natural science. New discoveries had changed the whole historical background of the Old Testament. New interest and more sympathetic understanding had been applied to religions of various kinds, and the whole problem of the religious impulse had been restated. The method of experiment and other similar processes were not available in the field of religious history as they were in the study of natural phenomena, but the changes were closely similar in kind. In natural science and in religion problems had been more and more accurately stated and evidence more and more carefully defined and weighed.

The two lines of study were engaged, one might say, upon different worlds. The natural sciences were specialized and pursued by specialists. None was wholly independent of the other. The border lines were vague which separated one collection of phenomena from its neighbours. All hoped and believed that the truth which each discovered and co-ordinated would be consistent with results achieved by others and would build up by degrees a coherent view of the world.

It was easiest to find absolute rules in the more fundamental lines of research. It was easier to be certain of what would happen in physics or astronomy than when life came upon the scene. When we reached human life and society we had to be content with average expectations rather than binding laws, and though these might help in some measure to guide the actions of those who were responsible for directing peoples, they did not help to form trustworthy predictions in particular cases. The farther we were from the complexity and concreteness of human life and the more we could deal with limited and known antecedents, the more certain we could be in our anticipations of the future. This was a mere commonplace observation, but it was not infrequently overlooked or underrated, even in speculations about ethics and politics. There had been many efforts to treat these as abstract sciences. The confusion caused by this method was at its highest in dealing with religion. In religion we might say man was at his most concrete and complex, and the danger of false abstractions was therefore at its highest. Underneath all his life, religious and ethical, were the forces which were at work in the physical world. This life was lived in these conditions, and he could never wholly transcend them. But when he entered upon the plane of religion he entered a new world as different from what had gone before as the world with life in it was from the inorganic stage of being. It was not merely that he had got hold of a new idea or a more complex form of old ones; he had come into contact with a new person.

THE MORAL LAW

It was easy to challenge this statement and to say it assumed its conclusion. Granted it might be argued that religion confidently maintained a power of intercourse with a divine being, why should not this be a delusion, a mythological way of accounting for certain ideas? But there was an interchange of some sort between subject and object unless all experience was to be delusive, and it was true that the religious conviction of personal intercourse with a divine being did satisfy other desires besides its own. It did provide an intelligible explanation of the world and some sort of justification for the moral law. The fact that it did this was one of the reasons why people had supposed one or other of these functions to supply the real explanation of the origin of the religious idea. But it could not be denied that those who had felt most strongly religious contact and intercourse found in it something much more direct and personal than anything that emerged from these quasi-religious movements of the mind. Contact with God was wholly different from a conviction of the reality of a first cause.

The real subject matter of all their thought and study must always be the plain man's life. It might be said that the plain man's problems were the hardest to solve and here it was that the religious history inherited from Judaism helped us. The fear of the Lord was the beginning of wisdom. It was when the Word of God dwelt among us in a plain man among plain men that the widest hope was given to mankind. If they asked why it was that so great a thing as this came to be, the Gospel from which his text was taken gave the answer. It was because God so loved the world that He sent his Son to save it. It was in the comprehension and power of that divine love that all the desires of men were satisfied.

SCIENCE AND SPIRITUAL WORLD

SIR O. LODGE ON TELEPATHY

SIR OLIVER LODGE, in an address at the David Thomas Memorial Church, Bishopston, Bristol, this evening, said that within the last century there had been instances of scientific men who felt that the spiritual region was not so closed as they had been taught, that the aim of scientific inquiry ought not to be limited to the material order of things, and that in certain aspects the spiritual order offered a few channels for scientific exploration.

Some of the general public were interested in their research, and produced continually fresh facts for investigation. These were the sect known as spiritualists, who had become acquainted with a number of phenomena and had formed their own conclusions.

TELEPATHY

Already they had discovered that mind could operate independently of brain, that a person was not necessarily limited to the performance of the organs of his body, that there existed individuals who could send messages mentally, and other individuals who could receive them. They called this process "telepathy," and though it was not yet accepted by orthodox science, the fact that ideas could be thus somehow transmitted was becoming more and more recognized by reasonable people. The pioneers did not stop there, however; they said that if mind could operate apart from matter, if mind and brain could be thus disconnected, then the mind might continue its existence after its bodily organ had been destroyed; and they adduced much evidence that this was actually the case. They asserted that they were in touch with people who had lived and who had departed this life, people who had lost their natural bodies and nevertheless continued to exist: they held, in fact, the doctrine of individual survival, and adduced plenty of evidence in support of it.

Whether that evidence amounted to proof was still a matter of opinion. Scientific proof was a serious thing, not lightly to be testified to; but the evidence was certainly very strong, and for practical purposes had convinced some of the pioneers, of the fact that they and their friends would survive.

So far he had spoken impersonally. In conclusion, he would say a word on the personal side, and state the general conclusions to which he had been led by the facts known to him. These were, he said, "first, that we are incarnations of spirit here and now, spiritual beings in contact with inert matter for a time, and so living on this planet for something under a century. Earth-life appears to be an episode of considerable importance in the history of a soul, and in many cases appears to be the beginning of an individual existence or personality. Certainly the individual continues thereafter, and carries with him his power, his memory, and his affection.

"We have concentrated too much upon matter, and have attended too little to the possibilities of space. Already science is discovering that all activity, all energy, all spontaneity, is to be traced to the properties possessed by what we call empty space, and that the matter that appeals to our senses is a comparatively trivial interruption of its continuity, with a function purely demonstrative. The atoms of matter show what is going on in space, they have no initiative of their own, they are pushed hither and thither, and take the path of least resistance. All the genuine activity has hitherto eluded us, we have been studying pointer-readings, and are only now beginning to realize the immensity of the powers which move those pointers and bring about all the phenomena, some of which we are familiar with and others that so far only a few believe in. The real fact is that we are in the midst of a spiritual world, that it dominates the material. . . ."

SIMPLER STANDARDS IN HOUSING

SIR JOHN MANN'S PLEA

A plea for simpler standards in housing was advanced by Sir John Mann in a paper on "Some Neglected Aspects of the Housing Problem" in the Economics and Statistics Section on Friday.

The majority of slum dwellers, he said, were decent, hard-working people doing their best to be clean and orderly, but too often with little chance of success. They responded wonderfully to improved conditions. Only a relatively trifling proportion of those who could afford the rents, plus expenses of working at a distance from their homes, succeeded in becoming tenants of new subsidized houses with their admirable amenities.

The very large number of decent people who were fated to remain in the slums, along with the much smaller number of those who were less deserving, were the crux of the housing problem. The nation could not afford to rehouse them all, and it was suggested that attempts should be made to meet such cases partly by more active reconditioning on the one hand, and on the other by a distinctly new departure in housing policy—the provision of new types of houses of simpler standard, to come "midway" between the unregenerate slums and the well-equipped modern houses, to act as stepping stones from the slums. The present standard for new houses, most admirable in itself, was beyond what the nation could afford at present, and even when reduced by subsidy was still beyond the reach of the low-paid workers. It was recognized that a reduction in standard would be unpopular, but it would hasten building, and its drawbacks should be minimized, if not fully compensated, by improved methods of management by owners and better supervision by local authorities.

He was of the opinion that much might be done by reconditioning and by "making-down," converting large houses into several small ones, but mainly by compelling the owners of existing slums to put them in order where possible, and thereafter seeing that they were kept in good order.

"THE SUBMERGED"

He expressed the view that subsidies were not justified for new houses of the present high standard and should be confined to encouraging experiments in various types of simpler dwellings. A very special type was required for the struggling poor and even for the lowest class of tenants, the "submerged," who were weak and characterless and rejected by all self-respecting landlords. If ever a subsidy was justified it should be for the provision of housing for this class—if on no other grounds than the savings in cost of police and public health administration. Experiments which had been made in this direction had proved that the idea was by no means Utopian.

RAISING OF SCHOOL AGE

FAR-REACHING CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

The Education Section on Friday discussed the curricula of central, modern and senior schools.

Mr. W. A. BROCKINGTON (Leicester) said that the complete realization that the raising of the school-leaving age involved a fresh conception of education had been slow, but it was now recognized that a change had come over the national system which was the most far-reaching since that system was laid down in 1870. It was a real change in that it sought to provide new centres of secondary education for all older children and not for the select few. The two types of school concerned with secondary education were called in the Hadow Report "Grammar Schools" and "Modern Schools," but the report retained also a third type, to which was given the name "Senior Classes"—the "higher top" of an elementary school that also contained children of all ages. This was a survival of the earliest attempt to introduce the idea of a new stage in education, but it was a poor substitute for either the grammar school or the modern school.

NEW TYPE OF SCHOOL

The term "senior" inadequately embodied the ideal of the modern school and failed to convey to parents that this new type of school, containing a community of pupils all of secondary age, did indeed offer a new prospect for the civic, the academic, and the practical training of their children. He did not anticipate even in the towns any large development of the selective modern school, the type of school which existed only for pupils who had succeeded best in a competitive examination. As regards the county areas, so many children of no marked ability would have to be admitted to selective modern schools that the schools would cease to be in any real sense selective, and at the same time would so drain the non-selective schools of their best blood as to make these schools weak and ineffective.

Mr. J. A. WHITE, discussing the Selective Central School, said the policy of the central school, more especially of the selective central school, was to develop courses parallel to, but not the same as, the secondary and technical schools, for pupils entering commerce or industry at the age of 15 or 16. It was clear that the organization of a school for this special work was not a simple matter. In his own school the problem had been solved by all the special work being taken at identical periods in the week.

Much had been said about the multiplicity of examinations, and justifiably said about the bad effects of the examination system, yet it was possible that multiplicity of examinations might be the only safeguard to real education. In the central schools examinations did appear to have a good effect upon the pupils in their fifth year. Fifth-year pupils looked for a definite result, and this was supplied by some form of examination with a certificate of understood value attached. A well-qualified, all-round teacher having some special interest and at least four or five years' experience in teaching senior children made the best kind of teacher for a selective central school.

THREE FATAL FACTORS

Three factors were fatal:—(1) Making the work "pleasant" and "easy" in the way these terms were commonly interpreted; (2) treating the boy as a child; (3) leaving him to get as best he could the kind of social life he would enjoy if he were out earning wages, without supplying anything to take its place. Parents had to be interested and educated. They had to realize that the teacher's object—to make the most of a boy's abilities—was exactly theirs.

Dealing with non-selective schools, Mr. H. T. MORGAN (St. Andrews) said that the greatness of this experiment in national education, which was called reorganization, lay not in the opportunities it gave to the minority of bright children, but in the deliberate attempt to cater for the majority, who were in comparison dull and slow. Two grave dangers threatened its success. The first was that they might try to follow the track of the selective or secondary school, make their schemes too ambitious or too academic, and risk destroying in pupils that sense of achievement which it was the purpose to foster. The second was that they might succumb to the temptation to measure the immeasurable by setting up some external criterion in the shape of a certificate.

CRADLE OF MODERN MAN

EVIDENCE FROM AFRICA

MR. LEAKEY ON FINDS IN KENYA

Correspondences between the earliest cultures of Kenya and Europe, and between the long interglacial period in Europe and the main interpluvial period in equatorial Africa, were discussed by Mr. L. S. B. Leakey, leader of the East African Archaeological Expedition of 1926-7-8-9, in a public lecture at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College yesterday afternoon. While emphasizing that the problem of the cradle of man of modern type was still unsolved, he submitted that the facts suggested that Kenya was nearer the place of origin than Europe.

The development of the Stone Age cultures in Kenya, he said, was intimately bound up with the climatic changes, and a remarkable fact was that, with certain very important exceptions, the culture sequence in Kenya was identical with that in Europe. The earliest well-defined European culture was that known as chello-acteulean, and although Kenya was several thousand miles away from Europe the tools of this period were so similar to those of this culture in Europe that they could only be distinguished by their difference in material. An identical culture was also the earliest in South Africa. Little was known about the human type responsible for making this culture, and in Africa no human remains were known which could be assigned to this period. As in Europe, the Mousterian culture followed, but as no remains of the men who made this culture in Africa had been found it could not be ascertained whether it was made by a Neanderthal type of man or not.

THE AURIGNACIANS

From the beginning of the second main pluvial period onwards there was clear evidence that in Kenya, unlike Europe, the Mousterian and Aurignacian cultures existed side by side, each developing along its own lines. The Kenya Mousterians appeared to be as primitive as their European cousins, but the Aurignacians, on the other hand, had a well-developed culture, and from their skeletons it was known that they were definitely ancestors of modern man.

It was in connexion with this contemporaneity of the Aurignacian and Mousterian cultures in Kenya that the question of the exact correlation of the glacial periods of Europe and of the pluvial periods of equatorial Africa became so important. With the evidence as it stood at present it seemed that in Europe the Ice Age fluctuations consisted of two ice advances separated from each other by a comparatively short, warm, interglacial, then a very long interglacial, period, followed by two more glacial advances. Theoretically, it looked as though the long interglacial which separated the two pairs of glacial advances should be correlated with the long interpluvial which separated the two big main pluvial periods in Africa, and if this were the correct correlation the Aurignacian culture started very much earlier in Kenya than in Europe.

Nor was this unlikely if the position was looked at from another angle. The first Aurignacian folk arrived in South Europe from Africa and already had well-developed culture. This suggested that Kenya was nearer the place of origin of modern man than was Europe. The problem of the locality of the cradle of man of modern type was, however, still unsolved.

EARLY CULTURES IN PALESTINE

DISCOVERIES IN CAVES OF MOUNT CARMEL

Excavations in the caves of the Wady-el-Mughara, Palestine, 1929-30, were described by Miss D. A. E. Garrod in the Anthropological Section on Friday.

The caves, she said, lie on the western slope of Mount Carmel. Excavations are being carried out by the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, in collaboration with the American School of Prehistoric Research.

The largest cave of the group, the Mugharet-el-Wad, has yielded the most complete prehistoric sequence so far found in Palestine, the periods represented being as follows:—(1) Bronze Age—Recent; (2) Mesolithic; (3) Capsian; (4) Middle Aurignacian; (5) Lower Middle Aurignacian; (6) Mousterian. The Mesolithic level contained a large number of human burials, in association with which were found many objects and implements of bone—*e.g.*, points, pins, harpoons, beads, and sickle-blade handles, deeply grooved down one edge, one of which had two flint blades still in place in the groove. No pottery was found in this level, but the presence of large quantities of flint sickle-blades and their hafts suggested that some form of primitive agriculture was already known. On the terrace of the cave well-made basins were found cut in the rock at the base of the Mesolithic deposit, and an attempt had been made to fit together quadrangular slabs of limestone so as to form a kind of enclosing curb or wall. This is the earliest example yet found of work of this kind.

A few scattered human fragments, including two lower jaws, were found in the Lower Middle Aurignacian level, and from the Mousterian came a single molar tooth of Neanderthal man.

DETECTION OF WATERED MILK

MATHEMATICAL TESTS

DR. J. F. TOCHER, of Aberdeen, in discussing the adulteration of milk by water in the Agricultural Section on Friday, said that the present law was unjust to the seller and had created an impression that the public analyst could always tell when milk had been watered. Even at the present day it was not possible for an analyst to state, as the result of analysis, the percentage of water added in an adulterated sample. Nevertheless, the regulations imposed, and still impose, upon the seller of milk the necessity of proving his innocence in Court when a sample of milk, sold by him, fell below 3 per cent. butter fat or below 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat. The seller of such a milk came into Court a guilty man, because it was presumed, until the contrary was proved, that the seller had been watering his milk. It was, however, now an established fact that proportions ranging up to 14 per cent. of all genuine samples fell below 3 per cent. in butter fat and proportions ranging from 22 to 30 per cent. of all genuine samples fell below 8.5 per cent. in solids-not-fat.

After discussing the advantages of a legal standard, the difficulties in connexion with sulking and various tests of watering, including the freezing point method, he explained the basis on which he proposed to elaborate a criterion for watering. The problem was not analytical but mathematical in character. He explained that he found the proportions of the various constituents of milk to be quite different for low values of total solids, when compared with the proportions of these same constituents for high values of total solids in genuine milk. For low values of total solids, milk sugar contributed largely to any increase, while, for high values, casein contributed more than any other constituent.

The first stage in the process was to obtain an equation which would determine with high probability the fact of watering, while the second stage was the development of a function, based on the actual variation of the constituents, the values of which would indicate the various degrees of watering. Unfortunately the second stage was a long one, involving more than 18 months' calculations in order to find the values of 15 constants which would have to be used by analysts when they desired to calculate the percentage of watering. He gave examples of preliminary tests of watering and showed that the criterion was likely to be of a practical character, giving values reasonably near the actual amount of watering in known mixtures of milk and water.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ADOLESCENCE

In the section of Psychology, PROFESSOR OLIVE WHEELER, of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, opened a discussion on Thursday on "The Psychology of Adolescence," with a paper on "Variations in the Emotional Development of Normal Adolescents."

Many parents, she said, failed to realize the increasing need for economic and psychological independence of their children during this period. There was a tendency to keep their sons and daughters in emotional leading strings and to allow them too little freedom of thought and action. Parents did not always realize how significant to the self-respect of the adolescent was the possession of an income, earned or unearned, and perhaps even the possession of a latchkey.

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Sketch 3

Sketch 4

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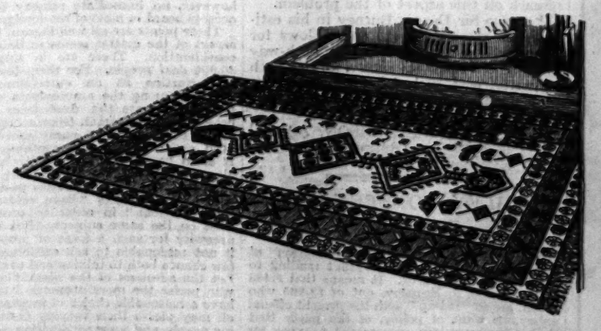

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Letters to the Editor

AMERICA AND INDIA

PRESENTING A PLAIN CASE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Edward Thompson, in the second of his able articles on the subject of America and India, refers to the odd and puzzling fact that any Briton who defends his country in the United States is instantly stigmatized as a "propagandist," the implication being that he is manipulating the facts to prevent the truth from appearing, whereas anyone, especially if he be a Briton, who attacks this country is instantly supposed to be a sterling person, passionately pursuing the truth. Indians who put their case before American readers or audiences are *not* propagandists; Irishmen who preach the doctrines of Sinn Fein and Irish Republicanism are *not* propagandists; but anybody who ventures to remark that all the villainy in the world is not in Great Britain and all the virtue elsewhere *is* a propagandist, even to the American friends of this country.

About 10 years ago, while I was in New York I received a note from the secretary of a society called, if I recollect aright, the League of Free Nations. It appeared that a meeting was to be held that afternoon in the hotel in which I was staying, the Commodore, at which there was to be a discussion of Irish affairs. Mr. de Valera, who was perambulating through his native country in the interests of a section of the inhabitants of his adopted country, was to speak on Sinn Fein; Sir Horace Plunkett was to speak on Dominion Home Rule; and it had been hoped to secure the attendance of some Ulster Unionists who were also perambulating through the United States, so that the case for the Union might be put. The Ulstermen, rather stupidly, as I thought, declined to speak in the same room with Mr. de Valera, and the secretary of the society, having heard that I was in the hotel and knowing that I was an Ulsterman, wondered if I would come to the meeting and tell the audience something of the Ulster Unionist point of view. I did as I was bid. Mr. de Valera made his speech; Sir Horace made his; and I made mine. To my utter astonishment I discovered, after the meeting had ended, that I was regarded by many members of the audience as a "British agent," and I received a letter from a lady who had been in the hall accusing me of being a "propagandist" and assuring me that she and her countrymen knew better than to believe a word I had said. She as good as said that I had been paid to be present.

I imagine that this suspicion of British opinion, when it is favourable to Britain, is an inheritance from the days of the Revolution, and I recollect that Mr. Lawrence Stallings, a distinguished American dramatist who is of British descent, told me during my last visit to America that if an Irish-American boasts of his Irish ancestry everybody in hearing regards him as a worthy fellow. So with a German-American, an Italian-American, a Norwegian-American, or any other sort of American except one. Let an American but mention that he is of English descent, and instantly all the others will unite to call him a snob!

May I express my belief that the effort to avoid "irritating" Americans by defending our country when it is attacked is being overdone? Frankly, I do not care whether I irritate Americans or any other people by stating what I believe to be the truth about my country. Heaven forbid that we should seem always to be apologizing for ourselves, but heaven forbid, too, that we should stand tamely by while we are aspersed or misrepresented on the ground that if we dare to defend ourselves or to correct misstatements we shall upset people. If the case for us is put as ably and good-temperedly as Mr. Thompson has put it in your columns, there will be no need to fear for the result. There are people in the United States who are resolved not to believe any good of this country, but they frequently defeat themselves, for the overwhelming majority of Americans are eager to learn the truth and are quick to detect the professional "propagandist" whose single object is to make a good case for his side, even if in making it he injures the truth in handling it.

I am, &c.,
ST. JOHN ERVINE

Honey Ditches, Seaton, Devon, Sept. 6.

AIRSHIP AND LINER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A point which has escaped much attention in the correspondence in your columns on the subject of "Airship and Liner" is the necessity of the airship having a definite sailing schedule. Unless this regularity, an essential of transport, can be guaranteed, comparisons with shipping are misleading; for if it is seasonal or opportunist, it will not attract other than "freak" passengers or freight. There are many who think that the facing of adverse winds and weather conditions, necessitated by scheduled sailings, will need such large reserves of fuel that paying loads will be reduced to an uncommercial amount.

An airship adrift in its element without fuel is in an infinitely more serious predicament than any other form of transport under similar conditions, and this danger must be guarded against by fuel reserves adequate for the worst recorded conditions over the route, with an extra margin for errors of judgment of the meteorologists responsible for directing the navigation. It would be of considerable interest if correspondents would remark on this aspect of the problem.

I notice Sir Dennis Burney in his estimate of operating costs only allows for four airships for a bi-weekly both-way service. To maintain such a service with certainty, with such delicate instruments to deal with, surely one spare and possibly even two will be required.

W. H. HENDERSON, Admiral (Retired).

22, Richmond-mansions, S.W.5.

BROMLEY CONSERVATIVES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The result of the by-election at Bromley is anything but pleasant reading to the Conservative Party. It means that 9,483 Conservatives in Bromley, out of 22,265 who voted, are so "fed up" with the present official policy, or want of policy, of the party that they felt themselves constrained to vote for the "gate-crasher," notwithstanding there being such an excellent and capable official Conservative candidate as Mr. Campbell in the field.

Now this state of affairs is bound to be the same all over the country; I know it is so in the division of which I have the honour to be president. Is it beyond the wit of our present leaders to devise some method of uniting the party once more? If not, the sooner they clear out and leave it to someone who can obtain the confidence of the Conservative, and what used to be the Unionist, Party the better.

Yours, &c.,
FORESTER, President, Wrekin Division Conservative and Unionist Association.

Willey Park, Broseley, Shropshire, Sept. 5.

LAND VALUATION

AN OWNER'S DILEMMA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The silence of the Government's Land Valuation Bill on its object is, perhaps, its most disquieting feature. It is a distinctly unusual and ominous omission. When an owner receives an assessment, whether for income-tax or rating purposes, he does at least know that if he appeals at all it must be against the height of the figure of assessment. But an owner under this Bill who receives a notice of site valuation will not know whether to appeal because it is too high or because it is too low. Of course, if the object is purely and solely a tax on site value, the owner would naturally desire that the valuation figure should be as low as possible, though his indignation would be intense, indeed, if the authorities suddenly decided upon compulsory acquisition at a bargain figure! On the other hand, suppose the Bill has a further or alternative object—an increment value duty. The owner would then desire that the site value should be as high as possible, in order that the duty on the difference between the valuation figure and the sale price should be as small as possible.

It is, indeed, an interesting little problem for the owner to solve—rather, shall we call it, a matter of tactics. He has a choice between two evils: a high site value, which means a bigger site value tax but a small increment duty on sale, or, a low site value figure which means a smaller site value tax but a large increment duty on sale. When the owner on receiving his valuation notice comes to make his choice, however, he will find that the Bill has already decided for him which is the lesser of the two evils, for it gives him a right of appeal to a referee who "may increase any site value"—not decrease, mark you. So it is the increment duty, after all, that the Government think the owner should fear—not the site value duty!

Yours truly,
T. SIMPSON PEDLER.

The National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.

INDUSTRY AND TAXATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The various manifestos on the state of British trade, which have appeared of recent months signed by many respected names, prompt one to venture on some criticism of the point of view apparently accepted in many of them, which seems neither to go deep enough nor to face facts squarely.

Protection in one of its many forms seems to be regarded as the cure for all our evils, than which it is needless to search farther, and, although a free-trader in principle, one has to admit that protection in some form may now be necessary as, at any rate, a temporary expedient to help us over a nasty crisis in our national destiny. Surely, however, the real cause (apart from the present state of world markets) of our inability to compete, with its consequent unemployment, distress, and loss of moral among all classes in this country, is the burden of taxation and rates in their various forms, which, owing to the folly of the British Government ever since 1918, has become far greater than the trade of the country can bear. To be content with protection as a cure without tackling the root cause is surely sheer defeatism, and will merely postpone the inevitable day of reckoning. If the reduction of taxation to a figure which will not cripple the country means a lower standard of expenditure, it has got to be faced. National life, even on a lower scale, is better than national death. To the rather helpless question how expenditure can possibly be reduced, one can only reply that where there is a will there is a way.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. W. SWIRE.

8 Billiter-square, E.C.3, Sept. 6.

MARKING THE ROADS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having just arrived home on leave *via* New Zealand, I have been doing a considerable amount of motoring in this country, and would like to call attention to the lack of organization and visibility that appears to me to exist in the sign posts of the roads in England. It is almost impossible to read any sign post until one is actually up to it or even beyond it owing to (*a*) its height; (*b*) the placing of the signboards at the same level so that in many instances they obscure each other; (*c*) a great many of them have only the name of the town painted on one side; and, finally, the indications are usually of an utterly inadequate size of lettering. I am aware, of course, that some effort has been made to improve matters by the introduction of the system of numbering the roads, but the whole benefit of this system is rendered almost entirely negative by (1) the position at which the numbers are frequently affixed, and (2) the quite ludicrous dimensions of the letters and figures.

I feel it may be useful, therefore, to draw the attention of the Ministry of Transport to the quite admirable system adopted in the Dominion of New Zealand. As the system is so excellent and obvious, one is bound to assume that it has not come before the notice of the Minister in question. Let me therefore explain it.

The system is based on a colour scheme on all the main roads. That is to say, the road from Dunedin to Christchurch has assigned to it chocolate and buff painted in bands about 4in. wide round the telegraph posts at suitable intervals and at all junctions. These can easily be seen long before the junction is reached and thereby do away with sign posts on all trunk roads. It will be realized that on coming on to a junction of a main route bifurcating into the main routes, instead of the irritating doubt that besets the driver in this country, he sees well ahead of him the continuation of the chocolate and buff bands, or, say, green and red, which has, of course its own significance. I will not elaborate further. It will be seen clearly on what the system works. It only needs experience of the system to realize the immense convenience both night and day, and, what is even more important, the great increase that is attained in safety to the traffic as a whole.

I am, &c.,
C. S. CHASTON.

SILENT FILMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read the interesting article in *The Times* to-day on the success of silent pictures. May I be permitted to make one or two remarks in this connexion?

In regard to the silent film, one may mention (i.) the restful atmosphere produced by the wordless presentation of beautiful photography—often the very zenith of this art; (ii.) the harmonious execution of melodies by the well-trained musicians of an orchestra—superior as these are to any mechanical "sound system"; (iii.) the value of written captions for educational films—that what is read may be remembered, but that what is only heard may soon be forgotten; (iv.) that the English of captions has formerly been bad, but that this can be remedied; that there is, however, no immediate remedy for the bad accents heard in most of the foreign "talkies."

These points are all well known, but another aspect of the matter seems to deserve special consideration. There are in England some 30,000 deaf people. For them the silent film is perfection as an entertainment, alone perhaps among the amusements of the day. Debarred as are the deaf from music, all broadcast programmes, from a full enjoyment of the theatre and of many sports, they yet need some regular and soothing recreation. It is to be found most readily in the silent film, with its fully explained story.

In the article in *The Times* to-day it is reported that renters "have refused to issue silent versions" in order to protect talking films on the same subject. But what is the necessity for such a form of protection? Is it not reasonable to ask exhibitors to give a fair chance both to talking and to silent films? Let the admirers of the silent film and those who prefer the more dramatic "talkie" alike have a reasonable choice of programme. Thus, all may please their varying tastes or changing moods, and some satisfaction may be given to the absolute necessities of the deaf.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET E. GIBBONS.

Cliff House, Wordsley, Stourbridge, Sept. 3.

BATS IN CHURCHES

I can confirm Captain Penfold's remarks in *The Times* of September 4. When I was a vicar in Norfolk the church was rendered unsightly by bats until we placed at the entrance to and completely blocking the porch light gates covered with ½in. wire mesh. This seemed to have had the desired effect. It was necessary only to be careful at the evening services, and to close the gates immediately after anyone entered.—The Rev. C. G. Wyche (lately vicar of Kenninghall), Kinson, Bournemouth.

Points from Letters

ABUSES OF THE DOLE

One of the gravest scandals in connexion with the dole is the way in which many young women fully qualified, if not trained, for domestic service take places in hotels and boarding houses during the busy season and can live in idleness on the dole for a considerable part of the rest of the year. All such should be ruled out unless they are willing to take domestic work temporarily between seasons or jobs. Another farce or scandal is giving the name of insurance to a system under which benefits depend not on the premium paid but on the size of the family. Insurance should be insurance and public assistance should be public assistance. It is to be hoped that the three parties will combine to put an end to the shameless exploitation of the thrifty by the idle.—Mr. A. J. Allen, 4, Cottesmore-gardens, W.8.

LABOUR BETWEEN TWO STOOLS

"Trade" demands workers. "Labour" supplies workers. Why then does "labour" so persistently ignore the immutable law that if "supply" exceeds "demand," "supply" must suffer? If labour continues to be protected, as it is, while trade is not, trade cannot afford to pay the wages which protected labour insists upon, and the demand for labour must continue to diminish. If labour is to continue to be protected, trade must also be protected, and so placed in a position to pay the wages which protected labour demands. If trade is to continue to be what is called "free," *i.e.*, unprotected, labour must also be free and unprotected. Supply and demand must both be on the same plane. There can be no tinkering with this inexorable law of "supply" and "demand." "Labour" is, at present, attempting to sit between two stools, and a resulting fall must follow. It is only a question of time.—Mr. J. W. Price, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

BRONZE MEMORIALS

If Colonel Slater, who writes in your issue of September 3 for advice on the maintenance of a bronze statue, will write to the Secretary, H.M. Office of Works, he will get the information he requires. Anyone who has observed the admirable condition in which the bronze statues in London are kept will realize that those responsible for their care possess the secret of the proper treatment of such memorials. Some years ago, when responsible for the care of a fine bronze statue, I applied to the Office of Works for advice and received most courteous and friendly information of the process adopted, which proved quite efficacious.—Major-General Sir Henry Thuillier.

CLOTHES FOR THE TROPICS

Dr. Mary M. Ellam asks where between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn topees may be doffed with impunity during the summer midday sun. The names of such places are legion. In Sumatra and the Dutch East Indies generally, which come within this category and are more nearly on the Equator, the Dutch residents wear exactly the same head covering as in Holland at all times of the day. The men favour a straw hat on weekdays and a bowler hat on Sundays, and the wearing of a topee is a rarity. In Rhodesia and those parts of South Africa which come within the two mentioned zones, both men and women wear the same kind of head covering as they would in England. The children wear summer straw hats all day, even when walking to and from school in the midday heat. Many other instances can be mentioned, but these few are enough to show that topees can safely be dispensed with between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; and cases of sunstroke are indeed a rarity.—Mr. W. R. Foran, Stanley Hotel, Stanley-crescent, W.11.

SIMPLER COINAGE

Mr. C. Powen's letter on "Simpler Coinage" recalls that some 30 years ago, at a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Nottingham under the presidency of the late Sir Albert Rollit, I, as president of the Walsall Chamber of Commerce, proposed a resolution, which was carried, in favour of clearer impressions of the denominations of our coins. The sovereign was too exalted to be named at all! "Half-a-crown" and "Florin" may mean anything to the foreigner in our midst. Since the time I refer to, most of the coins have not improved artistically or usefully. For distinction and simplicity of design and clear lettering the Victorian shilling and penny piece (same now) are good enough models. I agree with Mr. Powen that the half-a-crown is an unnecessary coin when we have the florin and that the scrapping of it would be a small step towards a decimal coinage.—Mr. Frederick Rathbone, Hegg Hill Farm, Smarden, Kent.

DEPARTURE OF THE SWIFTS

On August 13 and 14 I was on Winchelsea beach and must have seen hundreds of swifts. They were flying westward and very low, their jet black bodies often almost touching our heads, and as far out over the sea as I could see. Although, perhaps, only a dozen were in sight at once, every moment a fresh batch appeared from the sky on the landward side. The air liners for the Continent passed overhead each day, and if the swifts were leaving our shores it is interesting that they were doing so by the same route.—Dr. H. W. Hills, Cotsmoor, Rodborough Common, Stroud, Glos.

BROADCAST CONCERTS

For thousands of listeners the Sunday "epilogue" is the best part of the B.B.C. programme. If this is delayed beyond 10.30 p.m. many are unable to sit up for it, and also the singers at Savoy Hill are obliged to waste their time. The lengthy applause at the Ostend concert a week ago last Sunday, and the many *encores*, meant a prolonged programme. It was only right that the time limit should be observed. Many are surprised and pleased at the way in which the B.B.C. adheres to its advertised times.—The Rev. E. J. Palmer, Widmerpool Rectory, Nottingham.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM DOOR

Sir Robert Smirke's door, now being removed from the British Museum, is mentioned in "The Burden of Nineveh," probably the most striking poem ever written about a museum.

> And as I made the swing-door spin,
> And issued, they were hoisting in
> A winged beast from Nineveh.

It is in the fitness of things that the new door will also be made to revolve, so the museum pilgrim can still feel the thrill of Rossetti's lines.—Mr. Andrew Carlyle Tait, Andrewsgarth, Bebington, Birkenhead.

BROKERS' COMMISSION

Few, if any, bankers exact remuneration for advice for the safe keeping of securities, for the collection of coupons and inspection of drawing lists, and for the hundred and one operations necessarily entailed by the possession in many cases of tens of thousands of certificates and bonds. These services, which are rendered equally to those customers who employ the bank brokers and to those who go elsewhere, necessitate the retention of a large staff solely engaged in this work, and the banker, it seems to me, most reasonably looks for his reward when the securities are disturbed. He cannot possibly be placed in the same category with the solicitor, who, it is well known, charges for almost each and every piece of work undertaken.—Mr. Reginald F. P. Jackson, Craigstone, Haynes-road, Hornchurch.

POINTS IN COUNTY CRICKET

None of the admirable suggestions put forward in your columns for improved methods of awarding points in county cricket attempts to make any distinction between the respective merits of wins. One match, for instance, may terminate in a win by an innings, while another may do so by only one run; yet in each case the victor scores the same points. I would suggest that the winners should score one point for each wicket by which they beat the other side, an innings counting as 10, while if the win is by so many runs only, or by runs in addition to an innings, the number of wickets represented by such runs be arrived at and the same procedure adopted. For unfinished matches I would suggest the following method:—Find the average runs per wicket for each side. Divide the lower average into the total of runs made by the higher, and award a point for each unit by which the result exceeds the total wickets of the side with the higher average.—Mr. E. T. Goldsmith, 20, Fair Close-road, Beccles, Suffolk.

FLEUR-DE-LIS

It may be of interest to recall the fact that Shakespeare makes use of Sir William Wyse's jest to King Henry VIII. in the opening scene of *The Merry Wives*. Slender, speaking of his cousin Justice Shallow's ancestry, says: "They may give the dozen white luces in their coat," and Shallow interjects: "It is an old coat"; whereupon Evans observes that "the dozen white *louses* do become an old coat well." It is generally thought that the "white luces" was an allusion to the Lucy family of Charlecote, whose arms bore "three lucies argent," as a sort of punning heraldic device. The "luce" in this case was of course a fish (Lat. *lucius*), and not the "familiar beast to man" with which Sir Hugh confused it.—The Rev. Walter Crick, Eastbourne.

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O.348. TAILORED COAT in All-Wool Velour Cloth slightly flecked with white. The Coat is double-breasted, with box pleats and belt at back. Velvet collar. Lined throughout Artificial Silk. Good hem for lengthening. Colours: Fawn, Brown and Dark Saxe. Lengths: 26 to 36ins. ALL SIZES ONE PRICE **52/6**

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CATERING TRADE WORKERS

REPORT ON WAGES AND HOURS

VARYING CONDITIONS

The Minister of Labour has issued as a Blue-book the report of an inquiry into remuneration and working conditions in the catering trade (Stationery Office, 3s. 6d. net). The Minister gave notice a month ago of her intention to make a Special Order applying to the catering trade the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, which would enable statutory minimum wages and the normal length of the working day to be fixed for persons employed in restaurants, tea and dining rooms, and publichouses. The results of the inquiry were before the Minister when she arrived at this decision.

Conditions in the light refreshment and dining-room (non-licensed) branch of the catering trade were investigated in 1925, and so far as the recent inquiry was concerned with this branch its purpose was merely to ascertain how far conditions have since altered. Information received from the three principal multiple firms indicated that in this category alterations in wages, in commission, or in the value of meals provided, had raised the total remuneration of the employees (nearly all of whom were women or girls), between the beginning of 1925 and the end of 1929, by averages of about 4s. a week for waitresses and 2s. a week for other employees, or about 3s. for the two groups combined, while the weekly hours of employment remained substantially unchanged. At establishments other than those of the large multiple firms the general level of remuneration in 1929 was slightly lower than in 1925 among adult men and among many of the waitresses, but slightly higher for women other than waitresses; and the weekly hours of duty were, on the whole, slightly longer at the later date. When the figures for the two groups of firms are combined there appears to have been an increase, amounting to not more than about 1s. a week, in the average amount of remuneration, with some increase in the average length of the working week. These increases, however, have not been applied uniformly throughout the trade. At some establishments the workers obtained increases substantially above this general average, whereas at others the total remuneration in 1929 was no higher, and in some cases was rather lower, than in 1925.

The greater part of the report relates to licensed and unlicensed hotels, publichouses, licensed restaurants, and proprietary clubs. The total number of workpeople insured against unemployment in the service of hotels, publichouses, boarding and lodging-houses, restaurants, clubs, &c., in Great Britain in July, 1929, was 119,000 males and 210,000 females. The inquiries of which the report is the outcome were made by way of sample, covering a sufficient number of establishments, distributed over towns of varying size and character and in different areas, to ensure that the information would be adequately representative of conditions in the trade as a whole. The total number of employees about whom information was received and tabulated was 31,566.

LIVING-IN, MEALS, AND TIPS

The report points out that large proportions of the employees in the catering trade either live on the employer's premises, and are provided with board and lodging, or, if living out, are provided by the employer with all or part of their meals. In licensed restaurants nearly all the workers of both sexes live out. In the larger licensed hotels over 80 per cent. of the males covered by the returns received were living out, with meals provided, whereas over 70 per cent. of the females lived in. In publichouses, inns, &c., over 60 per cent. of the males were living out, with no meals provided, and only 18 per cent. were living in, whereas 40 per cent. of the females were living in. In non-licensed hotels, boarding-houses, &c., one-half of the males and over two-thirds of the females were living in. In proprietary clubs only 13 per cent. of the males were living in, but over 30 per cent. of the females.

Employers were asked to furnish particulars of the estimated amount of tips received by the workers and of allowances, meals, and lodgings provided for them. These have been added to the cash wages in computing total remuneration. Particulars relating to a small proportion of persons depending mainly or entirely on tips have been excluded.

At the larger licensed hotels 44 per cent. of the men received tips, ranging, on the basis of the employers' estimates, from a few shillings to £5 a week (or more in a few cases; for example, among head waiters and head porters), and nearly one-third of the women received tips, varying generally from between 5s. and 10s. up to 40s. or more a week. At licensed restaurants one-third of the men and two-fifths of the women were in receipt of tips, from about 5s. or 10s. up to 80s. a week (or men and and from between 5s. and 10s. up to about 50s. a week for women. In the smaller licensed hotels and in non-licensed hotels and boarding-houses the proportions receiving tips were not substantially different from those in the larger licensed hotels, but the amount of the tips was generally less.

The values assigned to board and lodging provided for workers living in ranged mainly from 20s. to between 35s. and 40s. a week at the larger licensed hotels. In other sections they were generally rather lower, varying mostly from 20s. to between 30s. and 35s. for men at publichouses and small licensed hotels, from 20s. to 30s. for men in non-licensed hotels, boarding-houses, &c., from 15s. to 30s. or 35s. for women at publichouses and small licensed hotels, and between 15s. and 30s. for women in non-licensed hotels, boarding-houses, &c. The estimated values, on the basis of the cost to the employers, of meals provided for adult workers living out were highest in the larger licensed hotels, where they ranged generally from between 10s. and 15s. up to between 20s. and 25s. a week. In other sections of the trade they ranged generally from 10s. to 20s. a week, but for one-half of the adults in publichouse service, and for considerable proportions at licensed restaurants, proprietary clubs, and the small hotels, they were less than 10s. The proportion of adult workers receiving other allowances than meals and lodging—such as uniform, laundry, free beer or money in lieu—varied from over 60 per cent. in the larger licensed hotels down to about 35 per cent. for men in proprietary clubs and licensed restaurants. The estimated weekly values of the allowances mostly ranged between 1s. a week and 7s. or 8s. a week, the amount depending on whether an allowance of beer (or money in lieu) was included. In non-licensed hotels and boarding-houses they rarely exceeded 3s. a week.

TOTAL REMUNERATION

The following tables show the total remuneration, inclusive of cash wages, tips, meals, lodging, and any other allowances, in one week of October or November, 1920, of all the persons of 21 years of age or over covered by the returns:—

—	Men: Proprietary Clubs	Men: Non-Licensed Hotels, Boarding-Houses, &c.	Men: Licensed Restaurants, &c.	Men: Publichouses, &c.	Men: Licensed Hotels: With 1 to 10 bedrooms	Men: Licensed Hotels: With over 10 bedrooms
Remuneration	Percentages					
Under 40s.	20·2	8·4	6·5	45·8	13·2	3·3
40s. and under 50s.	17·4	28·8	8·6	7·4	22·0	8·2
50s. and under 60s.	16·6	27·9	17·1	15·8	25·0	14·4
60s. and under 70s.	14·2	16·4	14·3	16·8	17·3	14·4
70s. and under 80s.	11·2	6·2	11·8	8·3	5·6	14·9
80s. and under 90s.	6·6	4·8	9·9	3·3	5·6	10·7
90s. and under 100s.	3·8	3·0	6·6	1·1	5·7	7·6
100s. and over	10·0	4·5	25·2	1·4	5·6	29·5

Remuneration	Women: Proprietary Clubs	Women: Non-Licensed Hotels, Boarding-Houses, &c.	Women: Licensed Restaurants, &c.	Women: Publichouses, &c.	Women: Licensed Hotels: With 1 to 10 bedrooms	Women: Licensed Hotels: With over 10 bedrooms
	Percentages					
Under 25s.	10·9	8·5	9·8	41·0	8·1	0·8
25s. and under 30s.	12·6	6·2	5·0	5·0	6·4	2·5
30s. and under 35s.	23·1	13·2	10·3	7·5	6·3	6·2
35s. and under 40s.	8·8	16·2	15·6	10·4	14·0	9·2
40s. and under 45s.	12·3	21·2	16·7	9·1	14·6	11·1
45s. and under 50s.	11·1	15·7	12·3	8·5	15·2	12·6
50s. and under 60s.	9·4	12·0	12·5	12·0	23·2	25·6
60s. and over	6·6	7·0	26·9	6·5	12·2	31·9

Of the men whose total remuneration was less than 40s., the totals of 45.8 per cent. shown for publichouses, 6.5 per cent. for licensed restaurants, and 20.2 per cent. for proprietary clubs included, respectively, 42.4 per cent., 2.6 per cent., and 7.9 per cent. who were employed for less than 30 hours. In the proprietary clubs a further 4.1 per cent. in this group were working between 30 and 36 hours. The men with weekly remuneration exceeding 100s. were mainly head waiters, waiters, chefs, assistant cooks, head porters, clerks, cashiers, &c. Of the women whose total remuneration was less than 25s., 37.9 per cent. out of the total of 41 per cent. shown for publichouses, &c., and 9.2 per cent. out of the total of 10.9 per cent. shown for proprietary clubs were employed for less than 30 hours. In non-licensed hotels the 8.5 per cent. shown at less than 25s. included 5.0 per cent. who were employed for less than 36 hours. The women whose remuneration exceeded 60s. a week were mainly chambermaids, waitresses, and clerks, cashiers, &c.

In each section of the trade there was a wide variation in hours of duty. At the larger licensed hotels, nearly 15 per cent. of the employees covered by the returns were working a week of 48 hours or less, and 36 per cent. were on duty for 60 hours or more. At publichouses, &c., the variation was even wider, 39 per cent. of all the workers returned (including over 90 per cent. of the waiters, 27 per cent. of the barmen, and 42 per cent. of the adult women) being employed for less than 30 hours, whereas for 20 per cent. (largely barmen and barmaids) the hours were 60 or more. In licensed restaurants the proportions employed for 48 hours or less, and for 60 hours or more, were 33 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively; in the small licensed hotels they were 20 per cent. at or below 48 hours and 38 per cent. at or over 60 hours; in the non-licensed hotels and boarding-houses they were 17 per cent. and 52 per cent. respectively; and in proprietary clubs they were 56 per cent. at or below 48 hours and 17 per cent. at or over 60 hours.

Organization among the workers employed in the catering trade is weak. It is estimated that fewer than 5 per cent. of the workers in all its branches, licensed and non-licensed, are members of trade unions.

RAILWAY DISMISSALS

L.N.E.R. WORKERS AND THEIR AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

YORK, SEPT. 6

Delegates from every centre between Berwick and Doncaster attended an N.U.R. conference at York to-day, at which it was resolved that the railwaymen in the North-Eastern area should adhere to their redundancy agreement with the L.N.E.R. company, under which the men youngest in service are first dismissed. The conference, which 131 delegates attended, discussed railway dismissals and kindred subjects for five hours. It was stated that the railway company wanted to alter the whole basis of the redundancy agreement so that men who were contributing to unemployment insurance and would be in receipt of unemployment benefit on dismissal should be the first to go, irrespective of length of service. The conference decided to adhere to the agreement and to inform the company that the utmost resistance would be offered to any alteration without agreement with the men's representatives.

A resolution was passed expressing the conviction that recent dismissals were not necessary and that the time had come when the N.U.R. executive should take the necessary steps to obtain an inquiry into the administration of railway service. The resolution proceeded:—"If this is done we are firmly convinced that, instead of dismissals, staffs will be augmented, so that the railway service will be in a position to guarantee the safety of the travelling public; also the railway service will be put into a state of well-being that we believe it can be if proper attention and work is done to all that is necessary."

Another resolution expressed the opinion that the present situation as a result of dismissals and the unemployment problem was a deliberate attempt to discredit the Labour Government. It proceeded:—"Believing this, we feel that the time has come when the Labour Government should introduce legislation to bring into being adequate pensions at the age of 60. We demand that the Government shall put into operation immediately the findings of the Washington Convention without exceptions, make it an offence for an employer to employ a pensioner in receipt of £2 a week or over, make it an offence for an employer to employ a married woman whose husband is earning £2 10s. a week or over, and get in touch immediately with railway companies and contractors to secure the absorbing of a certain percentage of railwaymen recently discharged through traffic depreciation on schemes of work subsidized by the Government."

UNEMPLOYMENT ABROAD

DECREASE IN MANY COUNTRIES

In its latest bulletin the Empire Industries Association recalls its previous statement, which appeared in *The Times* of August 6, showing that while unemployment was growing in this country it was declining in most foreign countries. The previous statement was based on the figures in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for July, which quoted the latest available statistics from foreign countries. The bulletin now quotes later figures from those countries, as follows:—

"In Germany in June there was a slight deterioration as compared with May, but unemployment was nevertheless 833,000 lower than in February; in France unemployment continued slight in July; in Belgium unemployment decreased in May; in Austria there was a decrease in unemployment of about 8 per cent. in June; in Italy unemployment decreased in general from 367,000 to 322,000; in Holland unemployment decreased during June; in Switzerland there was a slight decrease during that month; in Denmark unemployment during June decreased from 10 per cent. to 8.8 per cent., and it is now lower than a year ago; in Sweden there was a very slight increase in June; in Poland unemployment decreased week by week during June; in Canada the unemployment situation improved during June. In the United States, however, the situation deteriorated."

Referring to the progress of the British motor-tire industry under safeguarding, the bulletin states that the amount of crude rubber delivered to factories in this country during July was nearly three times greater than the monthly average of 1924, and showed a marked improvement on recent months. The industry, adds the bulletin, was safeguarded in April, 1927. Before safeguarding began the retained imports exceeded the exports, whereas to-day the exports are more than 12 times as great as the retained imports. The exports of outer covers of pneumatic tires for the seven months ended July 31 were 2,531,000, compared with 1,941,000 in 1929 and 1,517,000 in 1928.

OBSTRUCTION BY STREET TRADING

POLICE RAID IN OXFORD-ST.

There was a raid on Friday on costermongers in Oxford-street, and for the first time police cars were used for the purpose. As a result 16 costermongers appeared before Mr. Mead at Marlborough-street Police Court on Saturday charged with obstruction.

Inspector Dyer told one of the obstructionists, in answer to a question, that he intended to suppress costers in Oxford-street. Several protested that this was a form of persecution, but the MAGISTRATE imposed fines varying from 5s. to 30s., according to circumstances.

As reported in *The Times* on Saturday, Mr. H. Metcalfe, the magistrate at Greenwich Police Court, had before him 50 street traders alleged to have caused obstruction in Lewisham and Catford. He said, in inflicting fines varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s., that cases had come before him on previous occasions. If this kind of thing went on he would refuse to convict. All these people were doing was trying to get a living, but they were "chivvied" about all over the place by the Lewisham Borough Council and the police.

KENT MINERS TO RESUME WORK

After a mass meeting, which was held at Ramsgate on Saturday, the 1,300 Chislet miners who went on strike on Tuesday as a protest against the standing-off of six men will, it is stated, return to work to-day. The local committee and the executive committee of the Kent Mineworkers' Association will meet the management of the colliery this week, and it is anticipated that an amicable settlement will be reached.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Wright, of Salisbury-road, Harrow, celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday.

ROUND THE SHOPS

THE DRESS SHOWS

The dress shows begin this week and will increase in number in the following weeks. The more important shops are finding it better to hold parades in the various fashion departments over a number of days and send announcements to their customers, who can then please themselves and see the models which meet their needs in greater comfort than if they had to sit through an afternoon's showing in which all the new models were displayed.

This week also the new materials will be on view in the drapery houses in the season's chosen colours, of which shades of brown are the most popular. The returning school boy and girl are also being provided for this week, and there are events of interest in the sports sections of various firms where the varieties of miniature golf are demonstrated.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, announce that special summer prices for furs end on September 13 and there is still time to take advantage of the concessions which are being made in their new collection of autumn models. The changes in the new fur coats are interesting and show collars in caped shapes which can be adapted to a moderate height or worn fairly low and are no longer of the enveloping heights of last year. In the supple furs, coats fit more closely and show tighter waist lines and greater fullness at the back. They are also slightly longer, being about 12in. from the ground, and have novel designs in cuffs, many of which are made in long gauntlet shapes. New models in broadtail and Persian lamb, some trimmed with silver fox and others with ermine or squirrel, show the definite changes in line. Afghan lamb is a new fur this year and makes some handsome coats; it resembles broadtail, but has a deeper fur. There are some new short coats in ermine for evening or bridge wear, and these are made in either Eton or basqued shapes. Some muffs have appeared in the new collection and are attractive revivals in the melon shapes. From to-morrow the new collections of the season's fashions in day and evening gowns will be shown in the various departments, and customers will have an opportunity of seeing the cream of the Paris collections as well as Bradley's own new models. This is their Diamond Jubilee year, and unique displays have been arranged to celebrate it.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, have a number of important events this week. They are busy with school outfits for returning boys and girls, and their well-known plan of all sizes one price is a boon to parents of growing boys and girls. In this special section there are Rugby suits, trouser suits, Eton suits, navy serge suits, Marlborough suits, junior and senior overcoats for boys, and also dressing gowns, plus four suits, trench coats, pyjamas, underwear and flannel shirts. For girls there are coats in pilot cloth, diagonal velour, all-wool tweed, navy nap and all-wool cashmere mackintosh; and smart dresses in navy serge, velveteen, and artificial silk. A book dealing with school outfits will be sent on request. This week also the new autumn fabrics, at new price levels, which are lower this season, are being shown in silks, woollen fabrics, and rayons. The new colour chart shows unusual tones of beige and browns, from antelope beige to copper beech and otter brown; rich tones of chianti, burnt topaz, and corinthe; greens that vary from "young" green to lush green and cypress; and blues from azul to tropic seas and raven blue. This week there is also a collection of fox ties at prices which are stated to be lower than ever before.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, are showing their new autumn woollen materials. There are some good designs in two weights for dress and coat in Cumberland tweeds. These are in close fancy weaves with a small overcheck, and are available in a number of blended colours, of which a pattern in a fancy herringbone in green and beige, with an overcheck in wine, is one of the best. County tweeds in two weights in bright colours on dark grounds are useful novelties, and there is a new English reversible tweed in featherweight for dresses and suits in good textures of beige and brown, beige and wine, blue and black, and black and grey. There is a strong feeling for brown in all the new materials. Grania is a new soft cloth for dresses which is self-coloured and is good in reddy browns, beaver, prune, light reseda, and black and navy. A new French velours has a shadow spot, and is in rich autumn shades for coats. Mousse otter man is a fine corded material with a mottled effect in all wool for dresses and suits. Madiana with a new diagonal line is shown in a good range of colours for dresses and light suits. Cravat silk is another novelty for autumn frocks; it is a mixture of silk and wool and is available in small all-over patterns. Damiers tuslic is a mixture of silk and wool for dresses and jumper suits, and is made on beige grounds in checks in navy, brown, wine, brick, and laurel-green.

MARSHALL and SNELGROVES, Oxford-street, have now installed in their sports department a "Teeny Tiny Golf Course," the original game installed by the West Coast Chain of Theatres of the Fox Corporation in California. Golfers enjoy a game over the nine or 18 hole course, which is made on the unit principle and has been evolved after careful study by professional experts. The hazards, though difficult, are legitimate and call for considerable skill. The first is a water jump and the next a blind hole. Every stroke is a perfect golf stroke and the game is played with a putter. All sections are portable and can be laid down anywhere. It can be played in the department at a shilling a round.

PETER ROBINSONS, Oxford-street and Regent-street, have issued their autumn catalogues of boys' and girls' clothes, which should prove very useful guides to parents with young people going back to school. Their Eastern building is devoted to tailoring for men and boys, and a special feature is made of outfits for youths and boys at preparatory and public schools. The catalogue dealing with boys' clothes is well illustrated, and gives a comprehensive selection of suits, overcoats, and accessories in various materials and sizes. Trunks and bags are also shown, and regulation tuck-boxes. For many years this firm has been a recognized authority on boys' school clothes, and their advice on school requirements is based on sound experience. The girls' sections are on the second floor of the main building, and the outfitting departments are stocked with everything needed for school and general wear. Both catalogues will be sent on request.

SELFRIDGES, Oxford-street, have the new amusement, midget golf, on their roof garden, where it is attracting numbers of people. There is an expert in charge and it is free to those who choose to try their skill. In the sports department there is the more serious Fairway golf, which is being shown for the first time in this country. It is exactly like a golf course with bunkers, tees, green, and obstacles, and only differs from real golf in that the golfer cannot make such long shots. The golf professional is in charge, and it can be played on the third floor. This week there will be some interesting events in the store; the winter sports department will open on the second floor and a sale of furs will begin.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT CALENDAR

TRIAL OF LORANG

There are 144 persons awaiting trial at the September Session of the Central Criminal Court, which will open to-morrow.

Among the cases in the calendar is that of Francis Lorang, former managing director of the Blue Bird group of companies, who is charged with the fraudulent conversion of large sums of money. Another case, the hearing of which is expected to last several days, is that of Michael Dennis Corrigan, 45, engineer, who is charged with obtaining money by false pretences.

Hilda Caroline Trimm Fearn, committed from Bromley, is charged with neglecting several children, of whom she had the care at a school, in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering or injury to health. Twelve foreign seamen have been sent for trial from Cardiff on charges of riot.

The calendar includes four charges of murder, six of manslaughter, one of attempted murder, two of threats to murder, 13 of wounding or causing grievous bodily harm, 12 of bigamy, one of robbery with violence, two of libel, and 11 of burglary and breaking and entering.

A Loan Exhibition of Period Models will be held from November 3 to 15 at Dudley House, Park-lane, in aid of the Y.W.C.A. The Queen is lending some exhibits, and from Guildhall there will be a model of the Lord Mayor's State Barge and a miniature reproduction of King's College Chapel, Cambridge.

IMPORTS BOARD FOR WHEAT

PRICE OF BREAD

MILLER'S CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Government's proposal to re-introduce the Consumers' Council Bill and the suggested establishment of a Wheat Imports Board were criticized by Mr. Guy Savory, president of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, in a speech on Saturday at the opening luncheon of the Confectioners' and Bakers' Thirty-fourth International Exhibition, which is being held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, during the present week.

He said that although the bread of this country was made from wheat brought from all corners of the world, the flour and bread which they sold were sold in most cases at a much cheaper price than was charged in the actual exporting countries where wheat was grown in such large quantities. British industries were threatened with further interferences by the Consumers' Council Bill, which would be reintroduced in the autumn. If Parliament was going to establish a precedent of controlling the price of goods, the matter would not end there. To establish a maximum price, as would be done if this Bill became law, and to say nothing about standardization of quality, would, in many cases, have the effect of reducing the quality, and this certainly was not in the interests of the consumers. Artificial restrictions against the laws of supply and demand were always dangerous, and it was about time that a halt was called to interference of this nature.

The "quota" scheme for providing that every loaf of bread should contain a certain proportion of English wheat was a very thorny question. Both the milling and baking industries would be only too pleased to do everything possible to support English agriculture, provided that in doing so they were not asked or expected to carry the burden to their own direct detriment. If agriculture was to be aided, it should be done by the country as a whole and not at the expense of any other trade. An Imports Board for wheat would be a very artificial method of attempting to benefit agriculture, and would establish a most dangerous precedent. Such a policy would cost the country many millions of pounds a year, and certainly would not provide a return to agriculture anything like commensurate with the expenditure. No Government could buy wheat from various countries of the world anything like so well, or so cheaply, as millers and merchants acting on their own behalf. A few days ago an authority on the grain trade, Mr. George Broomhall, speaking as the result of nearly 60 years' experience, stated that in every case when prices were at their lowest the trade was unfettered, but where they were at their highest the trade was controlled in some way or another by the Government. When Mr. J. H. Thomas went to Canada on behalf of the Government about a year ago, and it was thought that the direct or indirect result of his proposals would be the purchase of wheat in huge quantities, the market went up to quite a considerable extent.

Replying to the suggestion that commitments would be made by the Government for extended periods, Mr. Savory said that, in view of the sensitiveness and fluctuations of wheat markets, no sane man would make such commitments with his own money. It would, he said, be a colossal scandal if public funds were to be used in speculations of this character, and it was not difficult to imagine that many millions of pounds would be absolutely thrown away. Those people who, in sponsoring a Wheat Imports Board, said they were doing it on behalf of English agriculture, were talking with their "tongues in their cheeks." There was no necessary connexion between the two, but there were many ways in which our farmers could be benefited without resorting to "wild-cat" schemes of this nature. He could only express the hope that one of these days politicians would begin to profit by experience and to take heed of what history taught them. (Cheers.)

The exhibition is in every sense as interesting to traders as were any of its predecessors, and, in one respect, that of the display of machinery for the small baker and confectioner, it excels previous displays. Over 10,000 bakers and confectioners from all parts of Great Britain have entered for the 212 confectionery and 86 bread classes. During the week 31 championship cups and trophies as well as certificates will be awarded. Among the international visitors will be a deputation of 100 German master bakers and confectioners, who are coming to study British confectionery methods and machinery in order to prepare schemes for remodelling their own industry. The Empire Marketing Board has a highly interesting stand, in which all the Dominions and India show a very wide range of foodstuffs. It is an attractive stand, designed on the lines of an Eastcheap wholesale dealer's premises, with an Empire Club room attached for interviews and consultations.

PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT

A TRIBUTE FROM GERMANY

A signal tribute to the Papworth Village Settlement, near Cambridge, has just been published in Germany. It is a report by Dr. Ernst Brieger, honorary lecturer at the University of Breslau, upon what he describes as "the first attempt to carry out the Papworth scheme in Germany"—the village settlement under his direction at Hermsprotsch-Breslau. The Breslau settlement was opened on July 1, 1929, and is already able to report that 80 tubercular men and women are living there. Dr. Brieger states that the venture has been for the most part successful. He alludes in generous terms to the inspiration he received from a visit to Papworth and a careful study of the Papworth publications, and declares that the industrial village settlement "forms a necessary complement to the tuberculosis hospital." The children under his care are periodically examined and guarded against infection by much the same means as those in operation at Papworth; and after speaking of the benefits arising from the employment of the adults on an economic basis and under continuous medical care, Dr. Brieger adds that it is an even greater advantage to have procured for 60 children healthful and sheltered conditions of life.

The principal difference between Papworth and its German counterpart is in finance. The rate of development at Papworth is governed entirely by the donations of the charitable; the German scheme, on the other hand, is financed by the bodies which benefit from its operations. Loans have been advanced by the General Local Sick Fund of Breslau, the Imperial Insurance Institution, and the National Insurance Institution of Silesia, at rates varying from 6 to 7 per cent. The heavy interest charges are beyond the financial capacity of the workers, but as the lending institutions are also contributing to the scheme as much per patient per week as they would have had to contribute had the patients been unemployed, these charges are satisfactorily met. "In this way," Dr. Brieger writes, "the accounts of the settlement can be balanced in advance, without claiming more than is proper from the three sections which have a share in finding the means."

It is pointed out by the organizing secretary of the Papworth settlement that the principle involved in this system of finance very closely resembles that recommended in a memorandum which was submitted from Papworth to the Minister of Health some months ago. An abstract of this memorandum appeared in *The Times* of February 17 this year. Briefly, it recommended that the savings effected by the employment of tuberculous persons in village settlements should be pooled, and applied to the service of national village settlement loans; and it claimed that these savings are so considerable that all the necessary capital for the establishment of a chain of village settlements could be borrowed in the open market and amortized within 15 or 20 years, the whole operation involving no additional charge on public funds. No serious objections appear to have been raised to the financial proposals outlined in the memorandum, and it is therefore hoped at Papworth that progress along these lines may some day be possible.

FIRE AT MOTOR WORKS

Part of the works of Jowett Cars, Limited, makers of the Jowett motor-car, at Idle, Bradford, was burned out on Saturday morning. When the fire brigade reached the works they found that the outbreak had started in the finishing department at one end of the building, and was making rapid progress towards the other end, where the offices are situated. After three hours' work the fire was overcome. The offices, and a portion of the works immediately adjoining, were saved.

LITTER IN THE NEW FOREST

SATURDAY'S CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LYNDHURST, SEPT. 6

While smoke poured from an incinerator crammed with oddments collected in the anti-litter campaign in the New Forest to-day, an encircling group of Girl Guides chanted to the tune of "John Peel" the earnest appeal: "Don't leave your rubbish behind you." Near them were some 70 sacks, bulging with scraps of paper and the relics of careless picnic parties—the harvest of a day's work with prongs and spiked sticks and of much weary back-bending—and the line of motor-cars which had taken the crusaders from end to end of the Forest and brought back the spoils.

As a demonstration it was an effective gesture, and the organizers expressed their satisfaction with the result. But it is clear that sporadic efforts to clean up the Forest are not enough, and that a public "litter consciousness" has still to be created. That has been the object of the campaign. The patrolling cars bore such maxims as "Keep the Forest clean;" "Less litter;" "Bury your rubbish;" "Litter looks unlovely;" "No bottles or tins, please;" "Don't spoil the beauty of the Forest." It must have been somewhat disheartening, therefore, to find passengers of motor-coaches, with supreme indifference, throwing out paper bags and wrappings as they passed. The labels on the motor-cars were small, and were, perhaps, not seen; but it is clear that those who picnic in the Forest are not the only offenders with regard to litter.

To-day's campaign was the result of an appeal signed by Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, Mrs. Sybella Bayliff, Lady Frankfort, and Mrs. Stuart Wortley. Invitations were sent out to about 40 car-owners to help in the work, and a large number of people volunteered assistance. One laundry firm sent a big van and a squad of employees to clear Bench Hill. By midday the workers were scattered all over the Forest trying to cope with a task which a week's intensive labour would hardly accomplish. That they were able to do so much is a tribute to the vigour with which they valiantly prodded and spiked throughout the day.

Towards 4 o'clock two forest rangers ceremoniously carried to the foot of Bench Hill a big incinerator. The cars were returning with their loads; children came up with baskets of waste paper which they had joyfully collected; the first sack was emptied into the incinerator and a light applied. The Girl Guides sang their song, of which the first verse is as follows:—

There are lots of people everywhere
When they take their meals in the open air
Who either don't think, or else don't care,
And leave all their rubbish behind them.

A sound-film was made, and then one or two picnic parties were held as an object-lesson in the proper disposal afterwards of refuse.

Mrs. Stuart Wortley said she thought similar demonstrations should be held until people had been taught to keep the countryside litter-free. She pointed out that it might not be generally known that in the New Forest, as in many other places, it was an offence to throw litter about. There had been several prosecutions, and fines imposed. A large proportion of the litter gathered during the day consisted of cigarette and ice-cream cartons.

Photographs will be found on page 16.

GIFT OF BOSTON TO AMERICAN NAMESAKE

The Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire, Councillor Reuben Salter, left London for Boston, Massachusetts, on Saturday. He will be the guest of the American town during the celebrations of its tercentenary. These will include a pageant illustrating the progress of Boston during the past 300 years. Councillor Salter is taking as a gift from his corporation three silver Georgian spoons. They formed part of the original town plate which nearly 200 years ago was sold by an extravagant corporation. Since then they have been in the possession of prominent families in the town, and it was not until recently that they were recovered by the corporation.

"KIDNAPPED" BABY

MRS. PITHER SENTENCED FOR PERJURY

Mrs. VIOLET PITHER, of Upper Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, who reported to the police on August 8 that her baby boy had been kidnapped from a perambulator in the Edgware-road, was charged on remand on Saturday, before Mr. Bingley, at the Marylebone Police Court, under the Perjury Act, with wilfully giving to the registrar at the Paddington Register Office false information concerning the birth of Stephen Charles Philip Pither. She pleaded "Guilty."

Mr. Charles Wallace, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that on July 28 Mrs. Pither registered at the Paddington Register Office the birth on July 16 at Upper Westbourne-terrace of "Stephen Charles Philip, a boy; father's name, Charles Edwin Pither, railway porter; mother's name, Violet Pither, formerly Chapman," and Mrs. Pither signed the register herself. About 2.30 p.m. on August 8 Mrs. Pither called at the Crawford-place Police Station and said that about 2 o'clock that day she went to Messrs. Boshers, pawnbrokers, in Edgware-road, to get her husband's clothes, leaving her baby boy outside in a perambulator, and that on leaving the shop the baby had disappeared. On that information messages were sent to all the stations in the Metropolitan area, and almost the whole of the detective force of the D Division were engaged for the next 24 hours looking for the child. Large numbers of police officers all over the Metropolitan area were also engaged in the quest. This went on until August 10. On that day Mrs. Winifred Bailey, of Durham-road, West Ham, called at the Crawford-place Police Station and stated that on June 19 she had given birth to a baby boy at St. Marylebone House, Northumberland-avenue. She was attended by a certified midwife and after the birth both she and the midwife noticed that the child had a small mole or mark under its right ear.

Mrs. Bailey advertised for someone to adopt it. In answer to that advertisement came Mrs. Pither. She said she would like to adopt the child, and on July 15, the day that Mrs. Bailey left the home, the child was handed over to her, Mrs. Pither promising Mrs. Bailey that she would let her know how the child got on. Next day a Mrs. Cohen, with whom Mrs. Pither formerly lodged, received a letter from Mrs. Pither asking her to call. Mrs. Cohen arrived at Upper Westbourne-terrace about 9.30 p.m. and saw Mrs. Pither in bed with a baby. Mrs. Pither said: "I had my baby at 3 o'clock this morning. I was all alone until Mr. Pither came home from work. No one was there to help me. I attended to myself." Mrs. Cohen said it was a fine baby. She notified the authorities of the birth and on July 28 Mrs. Pither registered it.

Mrs. Bailey, not having heard any news of her child, called upon Mrs. Pither on August 7 and was asked to return at 10.30. She did so and was taken to Mrs. Pither's room. According to Mrs. Bailey, the room and the baby were dirty, and she said she would take the baby back. "Don't take the baby to-night," pleaded Mrs. Pither. "Meet me to-morrow at Bishop's-road and I will hand the baby over to you." She added, "Whatever you read in the papers, please don't take any notice. My husband thinks it is his baby." Next morning, August 8, the day the baby was reported as having been stolen from the perambulator, Mrs. Bailey met Mrs. Pither at 12 o'clock in Bishop's-road, and in the perambulator was the baby, which was handed over by Mrs. Pither to Mrs. Bailey at 12.30. Mrs. Bailey took the baby home and she still had it.

Having seen a report in the newspapers, Mrs. Bailey went to the police-station and told the police the true story. She then met Mrs. Pither by appointment, and Mrs. Pither handed to her the certificate of the birth of the child. After some conversation, Mrs. Pither jumped on to a tram and disappeared in the direction of Streatham, and she was not found until August 30, when she was seen at Southend, where she had taken a job as a waitress.

Divisional Detective-Inspector Burmby, giving evidence of Mrs. Pither's past, said that she was bound over in 1914 for 12 months for larceny, bound over for soliciting in 1917, sentenced to three months' imprisonment and three months' imprisonment to run consecutively at Bow-street Police-court in 1919 for two cases of larceny, and again sentenced to two terms of three months' imprisonment to run consecutively in January, 1922, for larceny. On two occasions she had been known to be living with men who had a criminal record.

The MAGISTRATE said that Mrs. Pither must pay a penalty of £50 or three months' imprisonment.

The fine of £50 not being forthcoming Mrs. Pither went to prison.

News in Brief

A dormitory at Hazelwell, one of the Cheltenham College boarding houses, was damaged by fire on Saturday morning.

An early second-century Roman burial vessel of lead containing human bones has been discovered at Colchester.

The twentieth rescue from drowning made by George Sutcliffe, of Plymouth, has been reported to the Royal Humane Society.

A barge with a load of paper caught fire on the south side of the Thames between Hungerford and Waterloo bridges on Saturday.

William Greystone, aged 19, of Hardwick, Manchester, fell 60ft. from the top of a gasometer at Leicester on Saturday and died from his injuries.

At Guildhall Justice Room on Saturday the magistrate (Alderman Sir George Truscott) was informed by the clerk that there were no cases for his disposal. He was presented with a pair of white gloves.

A village hall has been presented for the use of the inhabitants of Tealby, Lincolnshire, by members of the Tennyson-d'Eyncourt family in memory of the late Mr. E. C. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt.

A bronze statue to the memory of the late Alderman William Dennis, of Kirton, South Lincolnshire, who became head of the largest potato growing business in the world will be unveiled at Kirton this evening.

Cecil Waters, 29, of Elms-road, Eastbourne, fell 50ft. from Beachy Head on Saturday. On being taken to hospital he was found to be suffering from a fractured right thigh, fractured left arm, and extensive abrasions and cuts.

A woman, aged about 30, was found badly injured underneath a train at the Westcliff L.M.S. station shortly after 9 o'clock on Saturday, and she died after being taken to hospital. She was identified as Mrs. D. Honey, of Ringford-road, Wandsworth.

After the opening by Sir Sefton Brancker of the Ratcliffe Aerodrome, near Leicester, on Saturday, an aeroplane piloted by Captain Kirby crashed from a height of 50ft. Captain Kirby was thrown clear and was unhurt, but Mrs. Kirby had her leg fractured, and was taken to the Leicester Infirmary.

For the vacancy in the Corporation of London caused by the death of Mr. E. C. Weston, four candidates have come forward, namely, Mr. W. R. Andrews, Mr. A. H. Ballard, Sir Arthur Holmes, and Dr. J. Morgan Hughes. The election will shortly take place.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for web equipment, 15 boilers for locomotives, about 15,000ft. enamelled sheet steel, and gauge plates and fastenings. (p. 21)

Genuine Jacobean oak panelling in one of the old houses in Salisbury is for disposal. (p. 3)

An advertiser wants old clocks and barometers by Tompion, Quare, Knibb, and other early makers, in old condition. (p. 1)

Three assistant transportation superintendents

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(*Editorial Rooms*), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

PRESTIGE

By CALLISTHENES

To have prestige is to hold one of the awards the World confers on an enterprise which accomplishes great undertakings greatly. It is the hall-mark of public approbation and, whilst as a quality Prestige eludes sharp definitions, its influence is so far-reaching as not only to establish more firmly and to add appreciably to the fame of those who have won it, but also to serve as a stimulant to raise the standard of achievement and performance—for to retain it, obviously it is essential to keep always above the measures on which it was conferred.

In the old days when everything rumbled along at a coaching pace, Prestige was something single-handed which it took years to earn, more years to make widely known, and if it were lost subsequently as many years to crumble into dust. With the meteoric acceleration of to-day, this has changed completely. Purpose is on an immeasurably bigger scale, so proportionately is performance. When a wide-felt need is perceived and understood, if it be answered ably and distinctively the benefits are rapidly sensed, and if the answer be comprehensive and equally efficient for the thousand as for the individual, appreciation follows which, if it continues to be justified, brings fame with increasing purpose and improved performance develops into Prestige.

In this House we believe it to be an exploded fallacy that Prestige can be attained only through generations of proved merit. Undubitably it is a question of tradition, but traditions are events, opinions, practices, principles—standards, in fact, which are handed down and refined and strengthened in the process. In a more leisured age their formation took decades because it was a matter of individuals; now it is a matter of vast communities working on a vast scale for vast objectives, and the establishment of traditions consequently through such intensive cultivation is—measured by time—a brief matter.

In this Store are accumulated the knowledge and ability of thousands of individuals, representing professions, arts, crafts, trades, sciences—working in harmony to further the purpose of the whole Organisation and to raise the distinction of its achievements to higher levels. In our opinion Prestige is a rare degree of recognition to be conferred where purpose, principles, pride of performance, continuous pursuit of perfection in achievement are found. To win and hold Public confidence is surely to have won Prestige. It is a shield which every great Business, however young, should go after, and, having gained it, so perpetuate the qualities which brought the award as to ensure its permanent preservation.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

FURNITURE
SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES AND WORKS OF ART. Removal for convenience of sale from numerous West End mansions and various sources, including many Items from the following important Collections:—LANSDOWNE HOUSE, The PRINCESS of WALES, LADY PIRRIE (dec'd.), Mary Anna, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (dec'd.), Hon. KARL of DURHAM, K.G. (dec'd.), etc.
GENUINE EARLY GEORGE MAHOGANY Tallboy and shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes, Chippendale Chairs, Tables, 3,000 CARPETS AND RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, also large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.
750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk and a large quantity covered linen art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at £4 15s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3ins. Larger size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12ins. well made SPRUNG SOFTLY CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 3ins.; Large-size CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillows and loose seats, 3ins. to 5ins.
THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture in the styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Adam, the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Tables, Sideboards, &c., for the business, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the future now asked to clear. Quantity of DINING CHAIRS at 8s. 6d.
500 COMPLETE BEDROOMS, including 36 SOLID OAK CLUB BED-ROOM SUITES, with full panel Bedsteads, offered at 10s. each. Also Mahogany, Walnut, Satin-wood, enamel, in English and Continental Styles, from choice lots of originally double the present offer couble; 50 fitted wardrobes at £6.
A LARGE NUMBER OF PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 10guns. to 140guns.
Genuine English Chiming Grandfather and Bracket Clocks, important collection of Statuary, Pictures, Silver and Sheffield Plate, quantity of fine old Plate Glass, Linen and Table Linen, a large quantity of Office Furniture, including Iron Safes, Roll-top Desks, Pedestal Desks, Bookcases, &c., &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (7d.) POST FREE.
ON SALE DAILY, 9 till 7 (Thursdays close at 1 o'clock). Any item may be purchased separately, and remains warehoused free for 12 months, or delivered to any part. Settlement of account can be arranged to suit customer's convenience.
FURNITURE & FINE ART DEPOSITORIES, LTD.
(By Royal Appointment to H.M. the King of Spain.)
PARK-STREET, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1. 'Phone: North 3580. (Adv.)

Ladies love
Perrier
its fresh, clean taste

THE WHITEHALL THEATRE

The Whitehall Theatre, which is now nearly finished, has been taken by Mr. Walter Hackett, the dramatist, who will be the licensee of the theatre, will direct it, will write most of the plays to be presented there, and will produce them himself. He intends to make it the permanent theatrical home of his wife, Miss Marion Lorne, and has arranged with Mr. E. A. Stone, the architect, and his partners to do a long series of plays there in which Miss Lorne will play the leading part. He is accordingly arranging to transfer on Monday, September 29, *The Way to Treat a Woman*, now running at the Duke of York's Theatre. The new theatre stands on the site of the Old Ship Restaurant. Mr. W. Macqueen-Pope will be Mr. Hackett's general manager, and Mr. Thomas Reynolds will be in charge of the stage.

PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE

A portrait of Mr. Lloyd George, by Mr. Robert Williams, a Merthyr ex-soldier, was presented by the artist to Mr. Lloyd George at his home at Churt, on Saturday, as a mark of esteem. Mr. Williams, who is a painter and decorator by trade, had worked on the portrait in his spare time for three years.

Mr. Stanley Arthur, who had been playing as Hard Boiled Herman in a *Rose Marie* touring company at the Cardiff Empire, was drowned while bathing at Lavernock, near Cardiff, on Thursday. Mr. Arthur played in *Chu-Chin-Chow* throughout its run at His Majesty's.

Entertainments

THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL

OPENING SERVICE

SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD

(FROM OUR MUSIC CRITIC)

HEREFORD, SEPT. 7

The music meeting of the Three Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester has attained the respectable age of 210 years in spite of the buffetings of contrary winds of criticism. The Dean of Hereford, in his sermon this morning, dealt with the familiar complaint of "turning the Cathedral into a concert hall." He could scarcely be expected to be equally conscious of the opposite objection which musicians feel to treating concert music as though it were Church music. Every year a considerable part of the programme of the Three Choirs Festival is composed of works which would be very much better heard anywhere but in the Cathedral, and in to-day's opening service there was presented a curiously heterogeneous selection of orchestral music, none of which, save the slow movement from Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, seemed very suitable to its surroundings, and most of which was not particularly well played. Indeed, the opening festival service of the afternoon, with full orchestra and chorus, compared unfavourably with the Cathedral service in the morning, both in choice of works and in style of performance.

In the morning the Cathedral choir sang Stanford's noble *Te Deum* and *Jubilate* in C, Byrd's *motet*, "Hail, True Body," an *introit* by Victoria, and the well adapted old English Communion service by Thomas Causton; and not only these masterpieces, but the smaller details of the liturgical music such as the Psalms and Responses, were sung with beautiful refinement and balance, which gave a unity of style to the whole service. It was real Church music, combining things new and old in the best tradition of the English Cathedral. The opening service of the afternoon cannot be expected to reach the same standard. It contains too many diverse elements, introduced to accommodate a number of conflicting purposes. It is desired to let the townspeople hear as much of the London Symphony Orchestra as possible, to pay compliments to local composers, to give the Festival Choir something jubilant to sing, and also to get through the whole within the limits set by luncheon and tea time. The result is too much music, mostly taken at too quick a time and not well prepared, since most of the rehearsal time has been bestowed on the major events of the programme which are to follow in the course of the week.

The Mayor and Corporation entered the Cathedral to a piece of music by Herbert Howells, called "Procession." It may be processional in a sense, but its vigorous clamorousness seemed the last thing with which to accompany the entrance of civic dignitaries to a religious service. Elgar's short Fanfare restored order after this orchestral tumult.

Brahms's allegretto from the Second Symphony seemed irrelevant as a prelude to evensong. The canticles were sung to a setting by Sir Ivor Atkins of the conventionally festal kind. We hoped for refreshment from Parry's "Blest Pair of Sirens," but did not get it. Dr. Percy Hull seemed bent on forcing it through as quickly as possible, and the fine flavour alike of Milton's verse and Parry's melody vanished. Dr. Hull is an admirable Church musicians, as the singing of his Cathedral choir shows; he is a vigorous and alert chorus master, and an untiring organizer of festivals. But, unless he can control this impulse towards pace at any price, the Festival of 1930 will not repay in its artistic results all the work which he and his associates have put into its preparation.

The sermon preached by the Bishop of Hereford was a reasoned study of the relations between musical art and human character and conduct. Starting from the story of David playing before Saul, the Bishop was naturally led to quotations from Browning, thence to Plato, and thence to modern writers on aesthetics. Among the last he mentioned a definition of music as "The art of creating significant forms in sound." Whether completely satisfactory or not as a definition, the phrase contains a good motto for the Festival week. Significant forms can only too easily be reduced to insignificance by hasty and superficial handling of them. The Festival Choir is clearly an efficient body of singers, but nothing that they sang seemed to have much significance beyond a general desire for heartiness. Even in the quality the musicians were surpassed by the congregation, whose singing of the hymn "Praise, my Soul, the King of Heaven," to Goss's fine tune, was by far the most significant moment in the music of this service.

Pictures of the festival appear on page 16.

HASLEMERE MUSIC FESTIVAL

A MILANESE FETE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HASLEMERE, SEPT. 7

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch's sixth festival of chamber music ended last night with a programme of "dances and festive music presented in a Milanese fête." We were to share with an Italian nobleman of the early seventeenth century the kind of festivity with which he would celebrate a marriage or a birthday, and if, perhaps, the spectacle was hardly as splendid and magnificent as those depicted on the *cassone*, we had the advantage of movement and music. The music consisted of short dance-tunes, which were played with many repetitions, as in folk-dancing, by an orchestra of violins, viols, recorders, harpsichord, and drum at one side of the stage, and two of Monteverde's *Scherzi Musicali*, which were sung as interludes. The movements were the graceful figures of the pavan and other dances for couples, and the more elaborate *ensembles* from which Sir Roger de Coverley and the Lancers are descended. The capers, the shuffling side-step, and the sudden halts were all perfect interpretations of the music, as characteristic of it as are the morris-dances of our country tunes. They were well executed, too, and Mr. Rudolph Dolmetsch showed that he has as much skill at cutting capers as he has at playing a harpsichord or bowing a viol.

As in previous years, the festival has brought to hearing a great quantity of old music, which would otherwise never be performed, and has given us some idea of how other old music, which we already know well, sounded to the ears of the composers' contemporaries. These are things which are worth doing and which are worth attending to. For, even if, like other enthusiasts, Mr. Dolmetsch sometimes ascribes more merit than it possesses to a piece of music simply because it is old, he has undoubtedly enriched our musical experience enormously, and not least by the good craftsmanship which makes the instruments from his workshop so delightful to the ear.

Mr. Jasper Maskelyne is presenting a new *revue*, *Hello Maskelyne*, described as a blend of magic, humour, and illusion, at Maskelyne's Theatre for a month beginning this week, before taking it on tour to the Dominions. The *revue* has been invented and produced by Mr. Oswald Williams.

Sir Oswald Stoll has decided to continue the repertory season at his theatre in Manchester, the Ardwick Empire, until further notice.

"WOZZECK"

ALBAN BERG'S OPERA AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

Wozzeck	RICHARD BITTERAUF
The Drum-Major	ANTON LUDWIG
Andres	LUDWIG SUTHAUS
The Captain	WERNER ALSEN
The Doctor	PAUL PIRO
First Workman	PAUL ERTHAL
Second Workman	JOSEF STECKEN
The Idiot	WERNER SCHUMACHER
The Soldier	CARL SCHMITZ
Marie	ALICE BRUHN
Margaret	KLARA HERTZOG
Marie's Child	KL. ROEHRIG
Conductor	WALTER ZACHARIAT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LIEGE, SEPT. 6

Yesterday the Contemporary Music Festival and the Congress of Musicologists rose in a body and went to Aix-la-Chapelle to see Alban Berg's opera *Wozzeck*. We were able to do this through the generosity of the German members of the International Society for Contemporary Music, and in spite of the fuss involved in the process of crossing frontiers we have all been profoundly grateful for the opportunity of hearing this extraordinary work, and we all, I think, were impressed with its artistic power and worth. Schönberg has a following in Central Europe, but his music makes little headway elsewhere, and I, for one, must confess to a complete inability to make head or tail of it. Alban Berg was a pupil of Schönberg, and *Wozzeck* undoubtedly shows the influence of Schönberg, yet in spite of all my doubts I had no sooner taken my seat in the opera house at Aix than I was made prisoner, held fast by the complete fusion of drama and music and led by subtle compulsion to the catastrophe of this neurotic soldier's tragedy.

The story is simple: Wozzeck loves Marie, who prefers the Drum-Major; the Drum-Major taunts Wozzeck, who in a fit of jealousy murders Marie; Wozzeck slips and is drowned at the scene of the murder. There is nothing tragic in those bare bones of a sordid story; the tragedy lies in the inevitability with which disaster arises from the meeting of Marie, Wozzeck, and the Drum-Major, their characters being what they are. Wozzeck is a highly introverted conscript who has no business in any army at all—his mind is torn by the conflict between his inner and his outer life. Success in his love for Marie could alone have harmonized his distracted personality. Marie pardonably prefers the virile extrovert Drum-Major, but unpardonably accepts favours from both men. This weakness of character is well drawn, for Marie, too, is distraught between maternal pity for the one man and the natural attraction of the other very virile man for the very feminine woman. Wozzeck's case is made worse by the kind but uncomprehending attitude of his Captain and the cruel incompetence of the Doctor, who treats a neurosis with a dose of physic. Even circumstance in various shapes, beautifully fitted into a number of short scenes, conspires to overwhelm the distraught soldier. The odds are against him and he is doomed.

The music eludes analysis at a first hearing, which is as it should be. The composer provided a note to the effect that, though the construction had been most carefully carried out by the employment of all kinds of well-known musical forms and devices, the listener had no need to bother his head with looking for passacaglias and imitations and the rest—that his single concern was with the fate of Wozzeck. And so it is. The opera is not like any other except perhaps *Pelléas et Mélisande*, which also employs the method of speech-song as opposed to melody, and also makes a subdued effect by the accumulation of small dabs of sound. In proportion as the method is restrained, the effect is overwhelming. The texture of the score is entirely dissonant, but avoids all thickness and achieves an extreme delicacy of tint. Metaphors of colour are inevitable when speaking of a production in which the most conspicuous feature was the perfection of the blend of all the producer's arts. The performance seemed to be exactly right in all respects, and Herr Bitterauf's discretion in portraying an unbalanced mind was perfectly judged. It almost seems as though it has been left to Alban Berg to provide the justification for the Schönberg method of composing music, for whereas as a rule no principle of coherence emerges from this extreme dissonant counterpoint, in this opera the coherence was far more apparent than the dissonance, and if a detail occasionally stood out, as, for instance, the long uprising chromatic scale when Wozzeck's body sank down and the bubbles rose up through the waters, its aptitude and its beauty gave one an inkling how this strange score produced its unexpectedly cogent effect.

THE THEATRES

RE-OPENING OF THE OLD VIC

On Saturday the Old Vic will begin its seventeenth season of Shakespearian plays with a performance of *Henry IV.*, Part I., which has not been staged there since 1923. Mr. John Gielgud will appear as Hotspur, Miss Dorothy Green as Lady Percy, Miss Elsa Palmer as Mistress Quickly, Mr. Alfred Sangster as Henry IV., Mr. Henry Wolston as Falstaff, and others in the company will be Mr. Ralph Richardson, Mr. George Howe, Mr. Peter Taylor-Smith, Mr. Leslie French, Mr. Valentine Dyall, Mr. Richard Riddle, and Miss Doreen Purdy.

On Thursday evening *Her First Affaire* will be staged at the Kingsway Theatre, with a company including Mr. Henry Hewitt, Miss Zillah Bateman, Miss Ellen Pollock, Mr. Jack Hobbs, Miss Margery Binner, and Mr. Sydney Franks. The play is being presented by Mr. Joseph Cunningham, who has just returned from Australia, where during the last five years he has been running his own companies in plays ranging from *Hamlet* to *Our Miss Gibbs*. Another new production to be given this week is *Open Your Eyes*, a musical comedy by Mr. Frederick Jackson, to be performed to-night at the Piccadilly Theatre, with Miss Nancie Lovat, Mr. Billy Leonard, Mr. George Vollaire, and Miss Chili Bouchier in the principal parts.

To-morrow night will see the production at the Globe Theatre of Mr. Elmer Rice's *Street Scene*, the Pulitzer prize play of 1929. It is to be produced by Mr. Leon M. Lion, who saw the play when he was in New York. The cast, which numbers over 50, includes Mr. Abraham Sofaer, Miss Margaret Moffat, Mr. Edgar K. Bruce, Miss Miriam Elliott, Mr. Leonard Sacks, and Miss Mary Grew. On the same evening Herr Franz Lehar's operetta *Frederica*, which ran for nearly a year in Vienna, is to be presented at the Palace Theatre.

Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte announces a three weeks' season of Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Golders Green Hippodrome, beginning on Monday, September 22, with *The Gondoliers*. Other operas to be staged in the first week are *The Mikado*, *The Yeomen of the Guard*, *Princess Ida*, and *Iolanthe*. The company will include Mr. Darrell Fancourt, Sir Henry Lytton, Miss Bertha Lewis, Miss Marjorie Eyre, Miss Winifred Lawson, Mr. Charles Goulding, Mr. Sydney Granville, and Mr. Leslie Rands.

Interlude of War is the title of a new sketch by Mr. George Preedy, in which Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry will appear at the Coliseum this week. Other contributors to the programme include Mr. George Gee, the Houston Sisters, Miss Nina Tarasova, and Mr. G. H. Elliott. The attraction at the Victoria Palace will be a new *revue* entitled *The Reply to the Talkies*. At the Palladium are Mr. Jack Payne and his band, Messrs. Burns and Allen, and Mr. Randolph Sutton.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

To-night.—*Open Your Eyes*, Piccadilly.
To-morrow.—*Street Scene*, Globe; *Frederica*, Palace.
Thursday.—*Her First Affaire*, Kingsway.
Saturday.—*Henry IV.*, Part I., Old Vic.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

ATLANTIC FLYERS TO BROADCAST

The B.B.C. announces that, if atmospheric conditions permit, speeches at a reception that will be given by President Hoover to Major Costes and Lieutenant Bellonte, the Atlantic flyers, will be relayed from America and rebroadcast in the National programme this evening at 6.30. Besides President Hoover and the two French airmen, speakers will include Colonel Lindbergh and Rear-Admiral Byrd.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, September 8, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—The Village Beautiful, by Lady Seton. **11-11.30** :—(**261.3m.** only)—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Organ Recital, by Edgar T. Cook, relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Mary Kay (contralto). **1.15** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. **2-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30** :—The Georgian Trio; Vivien Lambelet (mezzo-soprano).

5.15 :—Children: The Story of Two Fat Dragons (M. Braidwood); Polichinelle (Schutt), and other pianoforte solos, played by Cecil Dixon; Brock and the Pine Martin. Part I. (H. Mortimer-Batten); Johnathan Jones (Slater) and other songs, sung by Arthur Wynn. **6** :—Poetry of To-day: (2) Out of Doors, read by Mr. Ronald Watkins. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.30** :—President Hoover, Major Costes, Lieutenant Bellonte, Colonel Charles Lindbergh, and Rear-Admiral Byrd, speaking from a reception given by the President to the French airmen, relayed from America. **7** :—Beethoven's Miscellaneous Pianoforte Music, played by Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **7.20** :—New Books, by Miss Sackville-West. **7.45** :—Edna Iles (pianoforte). **8** :—Promenade Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry Wood. Josephine Wray (soprano); Walter Widdop (tenor), relayed from the Queen's Hall. **9.40** :—Weather; News. **9.55** :—Stop Press, by Beachcomber. **10.10** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **10.20** :—The B.B.C. String Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Mavis Bennett (soprano). **11** (**1,554.4m.** only) :—Dance Music from the Café de Paris. **11.15-12** (**1,554.4m.** only) :—Band from Grosvenor House.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—Muriel Page (soprano); Christopher Mayson (baritone). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Sinclair Logan (baritone). **7** :—The Bayan Singers (Russian Folk Songs); Mabel Marks, light comedy songs at the piano; Jimmy Elliott (animal music); Violet Essex and Charles Tucker, supported by the Arcadian Orchestra; Rupert Harvey (cartoons and melody); Rudy Starita, xylophone and vibraphone solos, with Harry Jacobson at the piano; Julian Rose, our Hebrew Friend; Percy Chandler and his band, from Chez Quaglino. The programme will be compered by Joan Davis. **8.30** :—Brahms and his Music, by Mr. B. C. Allchin. **9** :—Weather; News. **9.15** :—Regional News. **9.20** :—Revival of Ingredient X, a play of the City, the Sea, and the Jungle, specially written for broadcasting by Jan Du Garde Peach, produced by Peter Creswell. **10.15** :—Dance Music. **10.30** :—Dance Music from the Café de Paris. **11.15-12** :—Band from Grosvenor House.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **2-3** :—Orchestra, conducted by Ernest Parsons. **5.15** :—Children.—Another Yarn, by Housemaster; Elsie Stoll (violin); Laurels and Laureates, the Wearerz, by Helen M. Enoch. Nita Barri and Arthur Holland in songs and duets. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Edgar Wheatley (violin), Nigel Dallaway (pianoforte). **7** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—Weather; News. **9.15** :—Midland News. **9.20** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Nita Barri (soprano); Arthur Holland (baritone). **10.15-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Glasgow. **4.30** :—See Edinburgh. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.53** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—Organ Recital. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—The Orchestra; Elsie McCullough (soprano); Hylda Henniway (violin). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—The Orchestra; Beth Bailey (soprano); John Crowther (violin). **9.40** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Regional News. **10.15-11** :—Dance Music.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. N. V. H. Riches: The End of the Cricket Season. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—West Regional News. **10.20-11** :—National Orchestra of Wales Light Orchestra (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Grace Daniel (soprano).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News and Time Signal. **7.30** :—Irish Lessons. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Concert. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (2885m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Glasgow. **4.30** :—The Octet, from Edinburgh; Pat Sandeman (baritone), from Glasgow. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.53** :—Birthdays. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Orchestra. **4.30** :—The Octet, from Edinburgh; Pat Sandeman (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **5.53** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Bessie Collins (contralto). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mrs. Dorothy Walton—Women's Lives in Other Lands: I. The Italian Peasants. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—North of England News. **10.20-11** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15-2.30** :—National programme. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Manchester.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw. :—Orchestral Selections. **7.30** :—Tenor Song Recital. **8** :—Reading. **8.10**—Orchestral Selections. **8.50** :—Soprano Song Recital. **9.20** :—Orchestral Dance Music. **9.45** :—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7.30 :—Talk. **8** :—Concert of Classical Music for Two Violins. **9** :—Jugoslavian Song Recital. **9.30** :—Time and News. **9.45** :—Quartet Concert. **10.45** :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.). 26kw.—4.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5.30** :—Talks. **7** :—Elementary English Lesson. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.55** :—Weather. **8** :—Programme from Langenberg, followed by Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—4.30 :—Orchestral Concert. **6** :—Children. **6.20** :—Talks. **7.10** :—Labour Market Report. **7.15** :—Orchestral Concert; Overture, Der Teufel als Hydraulikus (Schubert); Two Selections (Chopin): (a) Mazurka in D minor; (b) Waltz in A minor; A Summer Night in Madrid (Glinka); Andante, Op. 12 (Grieg); Waltz from Eugene Onegine (Tchaikovsky); Serenade florentin (Godard); Suite, Schneeweisschen (Schmalstich); Entr'acte, Gavotte from Mignon (Thomas). **8.30** :—Twelve Thousand—a Play (Bruno Frank), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music, from the Hotel Eden.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.58 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Nabucodonosor in Aulis—Opera in Three Acts (Kilick), relayed from Zurich (459m.). **10.30** :—News and Weather.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw. 5 :—Dance Music. **6** :—Talk. **6.15** :—Lesson in Elocution. **6.30** :—Concert of Trio Music. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8** :—Orchestral Concert: in the interval at 9, Topical Talk, and at 9.10, Excerpt Selection. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 25kw.—8 :—Talk, followed by Concert of Tzigane Music from the Café Bodo.

COPENHAGEN (291m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—2.45 :—Orchestral Concert. **3.30** (in the interval) :—Reading. **4.45** :—Recital of Hymns. **5.40** :—Exchange. Market Prices. **5.50** :—Talk. **6.20** :—English Language Lesson. **6.50** :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Concert from the Works of the Great Masters—Coronation March from The Prophet (Meyerbeer); Selections from Rosamunde (Schubert); Serenade for Strings, Eine kleine Nachtmusik (Mozart); Invitation to the Dance (Weber); Rondo a capriccio (Beethoven); Hungrian, for Strings (Schumann-Svendsen); Norwegian Dance in A major (Grieg); Norwegian Bridal Procession (Grieg). **9.10** :—Reading. **9.30** :—Recital. **10** :—News and Report of the Workers' Radio Society. **10.20** :—Concert of Chamber Music for Wind Instruments; Sonata for Flute and Pianoforte in G major, op. 83, No. 1 (Kuhlau); Trio for two Oboes and English Horn (Beethoven).

CRACOW (31.8m.), 1kw.—7 :—Miscellaneous Items, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Agricultural Report. **8** :—Time from Warsaw. **8.2** :—Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Operetta, Talk, and News. **10.30** :—Gramophone Records. **11** :—Review of Polish Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.). —7.5 :—English Language Lesson. **7.30** :—Mandoline and Zither Concert on Gramophone Records. **8.15** :—The Cat's Paw, wireless play (Friede), and The Lapin (as), comedy in seven scenes (Ahlemann). **9.45** :—Pianoforte Recital. **10.30** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—6.30 :—Talk. **7** :—See Konigswusterhausen. **7.30**—Talk for Workers. **7.50** :—Frankfurt Exchange. **7.55** :—Weather. **8** :—Eternal Youth—Albert and Karli Rosenhard Farewell Programme. **10** :—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, Local and Police News. **10.20** :—Café Wallhof Concert.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 6.5kw.—After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.).—7.55 a.m. :—Morning Concert. **10.10** :—Service. **12.10** :—Organ Recital from a Church in Amsterdam. **1.40** :—Programme for Schools. **2.15** :—Gardening Talk. **2.40** :—Relay of Part of the Programme on the occasion of the Meeting of the Maranatha Conference from Zeist. Addresses and Music. **4.40** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Gramophone Records. **6.25** :—Technical Talk. **6.40** :—Relay from the Maranatha Conference (continued). **8.10** :—Orchestral Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Organ Recital and Gramophone Records. **8.40** :—Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Religious Transmission. **10.10** :—Gramophone Concert of Trio Music. **11.10** :—Gramophone Records. **11.55** :—Station Septet Concert. **1.25** :—Gramophone Records. **2.10** :—Mezzo-Soprano Song Recital. **3.55** :—Organ Recital and Gramophone Records. **5.10** :—Orchestral Concert conducted by Hugo de Groot. **5.55** :—Talk. **6.10** :—Concert. **7.5** :—Talks. **7.25** :—Concert from the Kurhaus, Scheveningen. **10.50** :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,800m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.). —6.30 :—Violin Recital. **6.55** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Orchestral Selections. **7.45** :—Song Recital. **8.5** :—Orchestral Concert—Pictures from Picture Isle: Suite, Pictures from the South (Nicode). **8.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.). —6.50 :—Topical Talk. **7** :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—Talks. **8** :—Concert of Old and New Folk Melodies by a Women's Choir. **8.50** :—Play in the Refectory, Wireless Play, from Old Nurnberg, with Two Farces. (a) The Devil and the Old Woman, (b) The Shopping Basket (Hans Sachs). After the Programme, News, Sports Notes, and Orchestral Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7 :—Talk. **7.30** :—Concert of Operetta Selections. **8.30** :—An interview with a Master Tailor. **9** :—A Musical Report from Vienna. Military Music; The Philharmonic Orchestra; The Barrel Organ; The Dom Cossacks Choir; a Mozart Opera, The Revellers. **9.30** :—Programme in Commemoration of the Centenary of Mistral's Birth. **10** :—Time, Weather, Press Review, and Sports Notes, followed by Concert.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA37 (424m.), 2kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Violin Recital:—Sonata in G minor (Beethoven); Siciliene and Rigaudon (Francoeur-Kreisler); Nocturne in C (Tchaikovsky); Minuet (Debussy), followed by Selections from Il Trovatore (Verdi), Hansel and Gretel (Humperdinck), Siegfried (Wagner), Carmen (Bizet), and Fa

Imperial and Foreign News

VIEWS ON INDIAN BREAKDOWN

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS RELIEVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7

The breakdown of the peace talks has brought a real sense of relief to Europeans here, for anxiety was general lest the Viceroy, with a desire to obtain the representation of the Congress at the Round-Table Conference, might make concessions on points that the community regards as vital. The attitude of Europeans was expressed the other day in a resolution calling for the abandonment of any negotiations and the summoning of the Round-Table Conference without regard to the views of the Congress. In this sense the Mahatma's determination to abide resolutely by demands impossible of concession has been welcome as finally putting an end to negotiations that throughout have been watched with suspicion.

Comment in Congress newspapers is meagre, for there have been many casualties in their ranks, due less to the Press Ordinance than to economic considerations. *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have done a great disservice to the country, since they have been instrumental in revealing the true nature of Mr. Gandhi's policy and may alienate opinion, especially in America. They are described as "acting like decoy ducks to bring their countrymen into a trap." *Advance* is fairer to the negotiators, but claims that the "chances of peace have gone, and irrevocably gone." In that it rejoices, saying, "Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues have done the only thing possible by refusing to surrender the fundamentals of the national demand to the ambitions and caprices of a Socialist Government with no pretentions to a Socialist conscience. The Round-Table Conference as proposed and contemplated is no better than an abject mockery and intolerable fraud."

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 7

Although the failure of the peace negotiations with the Congress leaders was expected, the news has been received with profound disappointment in Bombay, where the mill industry and business generally are suffering severely from Congress activities. While the Congress newspapers maintain that their leaders stated the National case moderately, the youths and the War Council are reported to be delighted at the turn of events. In Liberal and moderate circles there is general condemnation of the unbending attitude of the Congress leaders.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, chairman of the Western India Liberals, declares that the Congress has committed a serious blunder. The further continuance of the civil disobedience movement is certain to affect adversely the economic interests of the country and retard the very object the Congress has in view.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Moslem leader, said the Congress leaders failed to appreciate realities and had ignored present conditions in India. Civil disobedience was bound to lead to disaster. In trying to ruin Great Britain the Congress is more likely to ruin India. They had many difficulties of which they must not lose sight. Hindus and Moslems were not united and there was no use concealing the fact that their relations are far from friendly. Without Hindu-Moslem unity there could be no Swaraj for India.

Mr. H. P. Mody, chairman of the Millowners' Association, said the time had arrived when the leaders of thought outside Congress circles should definitely declare themselves as opposed to Congress tactics or else abdicate their position in the public life of the country.

DISORDER AMONG PEASANTS

FIGHT WITH THE POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 7

The latest reports received in regard to the disorder among the peasants in the Satara district indicate that the police action on Friday against the Bilashi village, the headquarters of the movement, had a salutary effect. The police used *lathis* (clubs) to clear the village of hostile elements, but as the villagers continued to throw stones they were compelled to fire. Two persons were injured and died later. The police captured the Congress flag hoisted on a tree cut from the forest in defiance of the Forest Laws, and made 39 arrests.

The insurgents fled to the neighbouring hills, where for a time they maintained a defiant attitude, but it is now reported that they are returning home in a chastened mood. It is doubtful whether the revolt has been entirely subdued, and a large force of armed police is remaining camped in the district.

Details of the police attack on Bilashi village state that the villagers numbered from 5,000 to 8,000, many of whom occupied strategic positions on the neighbouring heights, ready to roll down boulders on the police. All attempts to persuade them to submit peacefully failed. The insurgents used scythes, with which they injured several of the police.

A number of disturbances connected with the festival of the Hindu god Ganpati are reported from various parts of the country.

The latest arrests in connexion with the civil disobedience movement include Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Vallabhai Patel, who was apprehended in the Kaira district on a charge of inciting the Ryots not to pay the land revenue.

DACCA OUTRAGE ARRESTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7

Although the man for whose arrest the police have offered a reward in connexion with the murder of Mr. Lowman, Inspector-General of Police at Dacca, is still at large, eight persons have been arrested and the police have conducted a search in a number of private houses, hostels, and public institutions. Mr. Hodson, who was shot at the same time as Mr. Lowman, is better, and there is every prospect of his recovery.

Mr. T. J. Craig, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has been appointed Inspector-General and will take over his charge at Calcutta on Tuesday. Mr. Mackenzie, superintendent of police at Mymensingh, takes over the duties of Mr. Craig at Dacca.

A BOYCOTT CARD

We have received from a correspondent a card, bearing the legend printed below, which he has received from his Calcutta office. Many thousands of these cards, he says, are being circulated in Bombay Presidency and doubtless in other parts of India:—

"In the cause of the country the valiant suffer blows; should I not even boycott British goods to paralyse the hand that gives the blows?"

Hassanand Khanchand, head clerk in the Revenue Department of the office of the Commissioner in Sind, died on Saturday of knife wounds inflicted by an assailant who broke into his house in KARACHI.

THE FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

ECONOMIES PROMISED BY GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 7

After a meeting of the Commonwealth Cabinet yesterday Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, announced that the Federal and State Governments and employers' and workers' organizations were conferring upon methods of reviving trade and relieving unemployment. It had been hoped that the Ministry would announce definite and immediate action, and there is consequently some disappointment at the vagueness of the statement.

Mr. Fenton also promised that there would be Departmental savings, a reduction in Parliamentary costs, and a reduction in the cost of administration and of Government Departments. It is obvious, however, that the Ministry is not inclined to go the whole way by drastically reducing salaries and wages at this stage.

A sub-committee of the Cabinet, composed of Mr. Fenton, Mr. Lyons (Acting Treasurer), Mr. Daly (Vice-President of the Executive Council), and Mr. Forde (Assistant Minister of Customs), will report to the full Cabinet after the conferences. The constitution of this sub-committee is favourably regarded, though it remains to be seen whether it can influence the full Cabinet unless the pressure of immediate events comes to its aid.

When Sir Robert Gibson's reappointment as chairman of the Commonwealth Bank was confirmed it was announced that Mr. M. B. Duffy, secretary of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, will take the place of Sir Samuel Hordern as a member of the board of the bank. Mr. Duffy has been a shire secretary and principal of a business college, and has served on several Royal Commissions dealing with financial and constitutional questions. During the War he undertook confidential duties on behalf of Mr. Hughes's Government in connexion with Army clothing and food supplies. He is highly esteemed by his colleagues and others.

POLITICAL RIOTS AT SMYRNA

POLICE FIRE ON CROWD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 7

There have been disturbances in Smyrna during the last two days, in which some persons have been killed, and soldiers have been called out as a measure of precaution.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to Fethy Bey, founder of the new Liberal Republican Party, on his arrival in the town on September 4 naturally irritated local leaders of the Popular Party. The newspaper *Anadolou*, organ of the Popular Party, published an open letter to Fethy Bey criticizing violently the chief and members of the new party. This provoked Fethy Bey's supporters, who had already shown signs of excitement consequent on the refusal of the authorities to allow them every facility to greet Fethy Bey on his arrival. A large crowd demonstrated outside the offices of *Anadolou* and broke the windows, whereupon the police opened fire, killing one or two persons and wounding others.

Although what has so far occurred at Smyrna is not very serious, it is felt that political passions have now been aroused and that it may be difficult to calm them. Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, who has arrived at Constantinople from Yalova with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the President of the Republic, has instructed the Governor of Smyrna to allow Fethy Bey every facility.

FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKE

MINISTER'S NEW SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 7

Undismayed by the failure of his previous efforts to effect a settlement of the strike in the textile industry at Lille, M. Pierre Laval, the Minister of Labour, has intervened for the third time in the hope that his mediation will put an end to the dispute.

He explained his new proposal to his colleagues in the Government at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday morning, and in the evening he addressed the delegates of the employers' consortium and the delegates of the strikers, who had been invited to come to Paris from Roubaix and Tourcoing to discuss the proposed terms of settlement. M. Laval first received the delegates of the employers and afterwards the delegates of the workmen.

The two delegations returned to Lille last night. M. Laval's proposals will be considered at a general meeting of the employers' consortium at Roubaix to-morrow and at a general assembly of the strikers' representatives on Tuesday morning.

MILITARY FESTIVITIES IN BELGRADE

YUGOSLAV COLOURS FOR REGIMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, SEPT. 7

On the seventh birthday of the Crown Prince Peter yesterday, military festivities were held in Belgrade in honour of the presentation by King Alexander of new Yugoslav Colours, to take the place of the former Serbian Colours, to all regiments of the Army. The King and Queen and the Crown Prince were present, and military delegations, headed by the respective chiefs of the general staffs, had come from Czechoslovakia and Rumania. A crowd of over 100,000 people welcomed the troops.

General Zhivkovitch the Prime Minister, on Friday addressed the Banat councillors.

He said that the Government expected them to be the champions of unity and agreement, and to aid it in carrying out the programme announced in its declaration of July 4 last. He declared that the main evils came from the parties. All these parties had been formed under conditions differing from those now obtaining. They had been called into being by the necessity of maintaining the national existence of the various parts of the Yugoslav nation. At present there was no need for them; they had become not only unnecessary but even an obstacle to the unity of the people. The experience of 10 years had shown that the parties could not be adapted to the new conditions. There would therefore be no parties but those which responded to the new conditions of unity and integrity.

AEROPLANES FOR PERSIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, SEPT. 6

The Persian Government has issued an invitation to various foreign countries to send aeroplanes to Persia at the beginning of October with a view to placing an extensive order for military machines to supplement the existing Air Force. The Royal Air Force in Iraq will send four aeroplanes, and it is expected that French, and possibly Italian, manufacturers will also send machines.

NORTH CHINA WAR

A DRIVE AGAINST FENG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 7

The Nanking Government appears to have abandoned the plan of advancing from Tsinan into Chihli, and it has been concentrating all available forces against Feng Yu-hsiang, whose armies are officially reported to be hard beset at many points on the Lunghai railway. Feng, however, still holds Lanfeng and the prediction that Kaifeng and Chengchow will fall within a week or 10 days seems a trifle optimistic.

Information that Chang Hsueh-liang, the ruler of Manchuria, is preparing to occupy Peking came from Peitaiho, a seaside resort, where summer conditions are not favourable to hard thinking. The young ruler is now back in Mukden, where the Manchurian leaders are considering whether to make a military demonstration for the purpose of ending the war or of endeavouring to secure that object by mediation.

Meanwhile the process of forming a Government at Peking is handicapped by the indignant refusal of some of the nominees to take up the offices to which they were appointed without their knowledge.

The Hunan authorities claim that all danger to Changsha is removed for the present as the result of successes against the Communists.

"RED" MENACE ON THE YANGTZE

BRITISH DESTROYER FIRED ON

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—A telegram from Shasi, on the Yangtze, in Hupeh Province, states that the inhabitants were perturbed yesterday on learning that the Communist forces were preparing again to attack the city. The Japanese residents again took refuge on the Japanese gunboat Atami, but returned to their homes this morning.

The British destroyer Sirdar, while proceeding from Hankow to Shasi yesterday, was fired upon by Communists from the river banks; a Japanese steamer had a similar experience.

According to the passengers the Communists have hoisted the Red Flag on both banks of the Yangtze in the vicinity of Shasi. Many Chinese residents of Shasi are fleeing to Hankow.—*Reuter.*

CHANG AND THE PEKING GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUKDEN, SEPT. 5 (Delayed)

To-day Chang Hsueh-liang, the Governor of Manchuria, telegraphed to Yen Hsi-shan, demanding to know why his name has been used in connexion with the new Government in Peking without his permission. Admiral Shen has also telegraphed to know why he has been made Minister of the Navy. It is reported that Dr. Wellington Koo and Lo Wen-kan have both left Peking, which indicates that the new Government, if formed, is already experiencing difficulties.

THE FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES

LESSONS IN THE USE OF CAVALRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 7

An armistice was declared in Lorraine at midday yesterday, when the first stage of the French Army autumn manoeuvres was completed. The troops are being rested to-day, and hostilities will be renewed to-morrow.

On Thursday evening, as reported in my last message, the cavalry division, with its mechanized units, under General Dufieux, advancing from the south, had seized bridges over the River Sanon at Hénaménil on the west and at Maixe on the east. Between these two points, however, General Mittelhausser's infantry still held the village of Enville in force, and so threatened the advance of the "enemy." Under cover of darkness, however, General Dufieux was able to cross to the northern bank of the river, and the whole of the Valley of the Sanon fell into his hands. This manoeuvre was, indeed, effected without resistance, for General Mittelhausser, also profiting by the night, withdrew his advance posts, and retreated about six miles to the north, where he established his two infantry divisions on the heights of Moncel-Joure.

When the "Cease fire" was sounded at midday on Friday General Dufieux had deployed his troops north of the Sanon on a front of about 20 miles between Lagarde and Maixe. Marshal Pétain, Marshal Lyautey, and Generals Weygand, Debeney, Niessel, and Maurin, members of the Supreme Council of War, were present at these operations, which were watched with keen interest by a large number of foreign attachés, to whom they were explained by General Brécard, Director of Manoeuvres. These preliminary manoeuvres have afforded important lessons in the use of modern cavalry when establishing contact with the enemy in the opening of a campaign. Supplied with mechanized transport, and supported by motor-drawn guns, General Dufieux's division has been able to cover long distances in a short time, to discover the weak points in the defence, and to concentrate superior forces against them.

KING ALFONSO AT SAN SEBASTIAN

ARRIVAL DURING GENERAL STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SAN SEBASTIAN, SEPT. 7

King Alfonso and the Royal Family, with the exception of the Prince of Asturias, who returned from his tour through Central Europe to-night, arrived at San Sebastian yesterday. His Majesty arrived during a general strike, and this greatly distracted General Berenguer, who arrived from Madrid to meet the King, and was surprised to find the city with shops closed, taxicabs idle, the chairs of cafés obstructing the tramway lines, and troops confined to their quarters.

Some days ago the police had fired on a group of workers who were endeavouring to prevent the loading of fish at the railway station. A youth who was wounded on that occasion died in hospital on Friday. The 24-hours strike yesterday was decreed by labour societies as a protest against the severity shown by the police. The workers later paraded the streets and various collisions occurred with the police, during one of which the police again wounded two men seriously. The Labour Committee called off the strike last night, and to-day everything appears normal.

JACK DIAMOND LEAVES EUROPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 7

Jack Diamond sailed from Hamburg yesterday as an unwilling passenger on board the cargo steamer Hannover, bound for Philadelphia. He was brought by motor-car from Bremen and his embarcation was watched by large crowds, which in spite of official secrecy had gathered to watch his departure.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

THE EUROPEAN UNION PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 7

M. Briand and the rest of the French delegates arrived in Geneva this evening for the coming meeting of the Council and Assembly of the League. The French representatives this year, apart from Civil servants and experts, are all members of the Government. This is a departure from the previous practice of French Governments, which have included in their delegations representatives of the parties of the Left, even when they were in Opposition.

It is certain that the League Council at its meeting to-morrow morning will examine the Mandates Commission's report on affairs in Palestine and the British Government's reply, but it is less certain what will be the procedure at the European Conference on an economic union in the afternoon. The meeting will probably be held *in camera* until such a time as one or more delegations express desire for full publicity. This leaves open the possibility of a public conference on Tuesday afternoon.

It is highly probable also that a definite suggestion will be made that M. Briand's proposal should be given the earliest possible examination by the League as a whole—which means in the Assembly—and that therefore possibly on Thursday morning (Wednesday being devoted entirely to the preliminaries of the eleventh Assembly) M. Briand will make an important speech devoted almost entirely to his proposal. Mr. Henderson is known to be anxious to make clear the British attitude also at an early moment, so there are possibilities of his speaking on Thursday about midday or immediately after the luncheon interval.

POSITION OF MINORITIES

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 7

The sixth International Congress of National Minorities meeting here drafted and forwarded to M. Briand on Friday a letter expressing the opinion of the Congress on the French Foreign Minister's proposals for a European economic union.

We notice to our profound regret, says the letter, that the steps taken by you to realize your great proposal can scarcely reach the ideal which we are all seeking—namely, a complete pacification of Europe. Underlying your scheme is an order of ideas which regards the State too exclusively as the only foundation of European unity. Now, millions of Europeans, especially those who cannot realize their national unity as a State, are unable to imagine tendencies towards union framed on the exclusive basis of States, but consider they must also be based on those of nations. . . .

The essential condition is that each European should realize a national life in conformity with his culture, with the principle of action which that necessitates, and, if necessary, in close contact with his co-nationals regardless of the demarcation of States. . . . It is necessary to make every effort to find means of resolving in the domain of equity, rather than legally, questions which now divide European nations.

FRENCH ESTIMATES

£48,000,000 REDUCTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 7

The chief subjects of discussion at the Council of Ministers held by President Doumergue at the Elysée yesterday had relation to the Budget of 1931, and to the attitude to be adopted by the French delegation in the discussions which begin to-morrow at Geneva.

In an official record of the proceedings, it is stated that M. Germain-Martin, the Budget Minister, submitted an account of the efforts he has made, in association with his colleagues, to secure a general reduction of the estimates of expenditure for the next financial year. The examination of these estimates is now completed, and it is practically certain that the Prime Minister's promise, in his recent speech at Nancy, to protect the interests of the taxpayer, will be fulfilled. The examination of the estimates of the Budget revenue will next be taken in hand.

It is understood that the total reduction in the estimates amounts to about 6,000,000,000f. (£48,000,000), which would reduce the expenditure for 1931-32 to the level of the expenditure in 1930-31. Assuming that the revenue returns are satisfactory, an increase in taxation would thus be avoided, and even a reduction may be possible.

COMMUNISTS IN HUNGARY

SUPPOSED LEADER ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, SEPT. 7

Since the riots of a week ago Communist leaflets, inviting workers and unemployed to take part in a demonstration, arranged for yesterday, have been distributed on a large scale throughout Budapest. Following extensive inquiries, the police have made what they believe to be an important arrest. They have detained Paul Foeldes, a member of the technical staff of a firm of cloth manufacturers on Csepel Island, near Budapest. He was caught while distributing the leaflets among a number of youths in a shop.

After a visit to Foeldes's flat, the police consider that they have arrested the chief of the Communists in Hungary. It is believed that he was responsible for the organization and maintenance of the Communist messenger service between Vienna and Budapest, and that he had direction of the Communist propaganda in Hungary.

Foeldes, who is about 30 years of age, recently obtained employment as a technical expert, at a comparatively high salary, at the cloth factory near Budapest, and as he lived a secluded life he was not at any time suspected of holding Communist ideas. It has been ascertained, however, since his arrest that in 1919 he was as a youth a Communist agent in a small town in Eastern Hungary.

Owing to the arrest of Foeldes, the Communist demonstration did not take place on Saturday. There were several minor incidents, however.

WORKERS' MANAGEMENT OF MINES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, SEPT. 7

A telegram from Grosseto to the *Corriere della Sera* says that, with the cooperation of the local trade unions, a contract has been concluded between the lignite workers of Ribolla and the Montecatine Company, whereby the management and working of the mines are ceded to the workers themselves, who are represented by five contractors.

The company will purchase the output of lignite, and the workers have assumed all responsibility for the working of the mines entrusted to them. The agreement is to have a duration of two months, but may be denounced if any of its terms are broken.

GERMAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

POLICY AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 7

Herr Curtius, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, left for Geneva yesterday with a strong delegation. Count Bernstorff is the other principal delegate. Herr von Bülow, the Secretary of State, is remaining in Berlin to look after affairs at the Wilhelmstrasse at this rather important political period in Germany, although he may be summoned to Geneva later.

It would be a mistake to assume that the recent reaffirmation of the policy associated with the name of Stresemann, and the implied disavowal of the more impatient methods attributed to Herr Treviranus, mean that the German delegation will take a very modest line at Geneva. It is also a mistake, which has been made in some countries, to imagine that the German delegation will feel its hands tied by the fact that a general election is to be held in a week's time, while the Geneva discussions are in progress. There is very good authority for assuming that in Government quarters the German delegation to Geneva is regarded as being in a position to act with quite as much confidence and weight as any previous delegation.

It may be taken that Herr Curtius will not hesitate to proceed confidently at Geneva with the programme he had prepared before the dissolution. It should be remembered that in his last Reichstag speech, while reaffirming his belief in a policy of negotiation, understanding, and pacification, he himself spoke of a new phase beginning in German foreign policy after the Rhineland evacuation. Germany could turn with freer hands to the remaining problems, and a more active policy was clearly foreshadowed, especially at Geneva.

The German delegation may therefore be expected to take a prominent part in the discussions. Germany's interest in certain schemes for the reorganization of the League machinery is known, and these proposals are likely to come up for discussion. The withdrawal of the Saar railway protection force will be demanded. Apart from the League Council agenda, it may be taken for granted that in the usual private conversations between Herr Curtius and M. Briand an effort will be made to find a basis for the resumption of the suspended negotiations for the restoration of the Saar territory to Germany on terms.

Even the delicate subject of treaty revision is bound to be mentioned, as it is inextricably interwoven with the German reply to the French memorandum on a European federation, a supplementary explanation to which is due at the coming discussion. But it need hardly be said that fears of a precipitate opening of the revision question by appeal to Article XIX. of the League Covenant, fears to which Herr Treviranus's speeches apparently gave rise in some quarters abroad, are groundless. Any such action would be one of those "adventures" which the Chancellor condemned recently in one of the speeches which had reasserted his and the Foreign Minister's sole authority in the foreign political sphere.

GENERAL HERTZOG IN ROME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, SEPT. 7

General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, accompanied by Mr. Havenga, the Minister of Finance, arrived here yesterday evening, and was met by members of the South African Legation, by a representative of the British Embassy, and by the Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga had later in the evening a long and cordial conversation with Signor Mussolini. To-day General Hertzog was the guest of the Italian Government at luncheon.

THE PORT ADELAIDE STRIKE

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, SEPT. 7

There are increasing indications that the strike is collapsing and that there will be an early resumption of full work on the waterfront. Three members of the Port Adelaide Rank and File Committee, which is unofficially controlling the dispute, interviewed the Premier yesterday, telling him that the organizations concerned were supporting them. "If that is so," the Premier retorted, "you know your duty is to return to work at once." The Premier announced later that he would not negotiate with the Committee, but would do so with the various trade unions and the Trades Hall Disputes Committee. He said that the delegates who interviewed him had declared that they were not members of the Communist Party, and he was satisfied, but he told them that they had been deceived by the Communists. He proved to them that from the information the Government possessed the Rank and File Committee was organized by the Communist Party, who were using the Port Adelaide trouble as an excuse. The first condition of any settlement, he said, was the men resuming work immediately under the terms of the award.

Representatives of the waterside workers, seamen, and drivers belonging to the Council of Action interviewed the Cabinet, whose latest report is most hopeful that a complete settlement will be reached in a few days. Another significant development yesterday was the resignation of two delegates of the Port Adelaide Council of Action, who, following a rowdy meeting, refused to sit any longer on such a body. The working conditions on the waterfront are almost normal as most of the pickets have been withdrawn.

Many members of the Port Adelaide Carters and Drivers' Union have returned to work, and no attempt to hinder them has been made. Most of the storemen and packers are back, and the mill-hands are resuming on Monday. The Port Adelaide drivers are meeting on Monday, and it is possible they will call off the strike.

Mr. Hill, the Premier, has announced that the Government is to introduce legislation on Tuesday to impose a tax of 1s. in the pound on wages and salaries towards the relief of unemployment. The tax operates for a year, and is estimated to produce £1,000,000 in the remaining nine months of the current financial year. At present the Government is spending about £12,000 a week on unemployed relief and tax collection to enable works to start. It is estimated that there are considerably over 13,000 unemployed in South Australia.

COMMUNIST YOUTH DAY IN BULGARIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, SEPT. 7

International Communist Youth Day, which was held to-day in Bulgaria, was a complete failure. No serious attempt was made to defy the official ban on demonstrations, but during the night Communists hung a red flag on the wall of the British Legation garden, with an inscription "Down with the Fascist and militarist British Government. Long live the International Communist Youth Day." The police made a number of arrests.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Ceylon, arrived at COLOMBO on Saturday from England.

Ten women were burned to death when an explosion occurred in a powder factory at Aubouë, near-NANCY, on Saturday. Four other women were seriously injured.

An Italian seaplane left GIBRALTAR yesterday for Genoa with mails from the Lloyd Sabaudo liner Conte Biancamano, which had arrived there from New York.

M. Maginot, Minister for War, represented the French Government at the celebrations on the occasion of the sixteenth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne at MEAUX yesterday.

Calendar reform will be discussed at the general traffic conference which is to meet at GENEVA in October, 1931, under the auspices of the League Committee on Communications and Transit.

In a clash between National-Socialists and Communists in HAMBURG last night one "Nazi" was killed and 10 persons, including members of both parties, severely wounded. Thirty arrests were made.

Further earthquake shocks are reported from Melfi and the adjacent villages, which were recently devastated by an earthquake. Shocks were also registered at Tolentino, as well as at Tolmezzo, in the province of UDINE. No damage has been done.

Our Riga Correspondent points out that the comments of the Moscow *Izvestia* on the Lena Goldfields dispute, to which reference was made in *The Times* of September 5, were published during and after the conclusion of the arbitration proceedings, and not after the award was made. Up to last Friday the Soviet Press had not even reported the arbitrators' award.

Mr. Craggs, Traffic Superintendent of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, was on Saturday at Kurseong fined Rs.1,000 (£75) for criminal negligence in connexion with the train collision on June 24, in which one person was killed and 20 were injured. Mr. Nicolls, the General Manager, who was also under trial, was acquitted. Time was allowed for the payment of the fine.

TRIESTE TERRORIST TRIAL

DEATH SENTENCES CARRIED OUT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, SEPT. 7

The sentences of death passed on the four Slovenes who were found *Guilty* of terrorism by the Tribunal for the Defence of the State at Trieste on Friday were carried out early on Saturday morning. The condemned men all signed an appeal for pardon, but the army commander of Trieste decided (as is within his power) not to forward the appeal.

To the *Corriere della Sera* the sentence "appears perfectly in keeping with the savage events which gave rise to the penal action. . . . The sentence might seem severe, but no one can challenge its profound wisdom or that it has been carefully weighed."

YUGOSLAV INDIGNATION

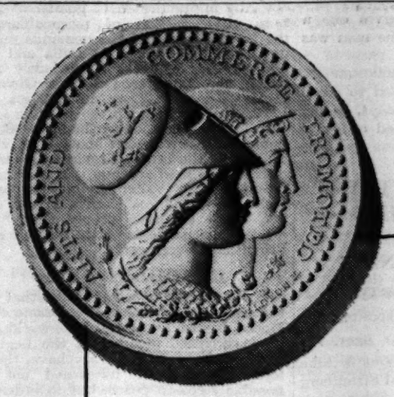
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, SEPT. 7

The news of the Trieste executions was withheld from publication here for 24 hours, as it was feared that the crowd which had assembled for the military celebrations might have become disorderly. The news was published this morning in the Press. The unanimous comment is that whether these Slovenes were guilty or not, the trial was conducted most unfairly. The newspapers point out that, contrary to all Italian rules, the death sentences were carried out five or six hours after sentence was pronounced, while usually an interval of 20 hours at least elapses between the sentence and its execution. A meeting of protest was held at the University in Belgrade to-day, and another at the principal theatre at Zagreb.

The authorities are taking special precautions to guard the Italian Legation and the Italian consulates.

Other Foreign News on following page



TO LOVERS OF ENGLAND

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS,
JOHN STREET ADELPHI,
LONDON, W.C.2.

21st August, 1930.

DEAR SIRS,

The Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce realises the vital importance of advertising, and that this country cannot neglect any means to make British goods familiar. At the same time it should be recognised that the beauty of England is a priceless possession and that advertising will defeat its own ends if it injures it.

The Society greatly appreciates the fact that your Company abstains from advertising in the most beautiful corners of the countryside, and hopes that your example will soon be followed by less instructed firms so that the scenery of England may no longer be desecrated by blatant and hideous advertisements.

Yours faithfully,

Eb Raitt
CHAIRMAN.

G. K. Menzies
SECRETARY.

Messrs. Shell-Mex, Ltd.

NEW ANDREE FINDS

THIRD SKELETON DISCOVERED

EXPLORERS' FOOD STORES

A MODEL CAMP

(World Copyright Reserved)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 7

New discoveries have been made on Kvito (White Island) which throw material light on the fate of Andrée and his companions. These discoveries were made by a landing party from the relief ship Isbjörn. This ship was equipped and sent out to give any help needed by the

Norwegian official expedition in the Bratvaag under Dr. Gunnar Horn, whose account of the first finds appeared in *The Times* on September 2. The Bratvaag, it will be recalled, reached Kvito late on August 5; the discovery of the Andrée relics was made on August 6, and on August 7 the Bratvaag left for Victoria Island. At that time the neighbouring waters were practically ice-free. The relief ship Isbjörn was, however, owing to unfavourable weather, only able to effect a landing on Kvito on Friday morning last.

FRANKEL'S NOTE-BOOKS

The new discoveries are set forth in the following message from the leader of the Isbjörn expedition: —

ON BOARD THE ISBJORN, FRIDAY NIGHT (SEPT. 5)

During Friday I have with help from the Isbjörn's crew investigated Andrée's camp. We found and liberated from the ice in which it was frozen parts of a skeleton and a human skull. We salvaged a sledge, oars, an anchor, clothes, shoes, quantities of balloon covering, instruments, note-books, letters, ammunition, fuel drums, cooking utensils, tinned food cans, and much else. We have seen letters to Strindberg and note-books written by Fränkel.

One gets the opinion, which appears to be incontrovertible, that Andrée and his companions either landed in the balloon on Kvito itself or else close to the island, as this considerable quantity of baggage, partly consisting of unnecessary things, cannot have been brought across the pack ice any considerable distance. Our further discovery of at least two Polar bear skins, bearing the marks of blubber-knives, and also quantities of animal remains and chopped animal bones go to show that Andrée and his companions lived for a considerable time on Kvito. Finally, the presence of such quantities of animal remains, together with a number of unopened tins of preserved food, demonstrates that death did not come to the explorers through starvation.

Andrée's camp is a model one, with a special store depôt and a special living site (outside which are animal remains). The skull discovered shows no obvious signs of scurvy. The camp is pitched on a wide-stretching bay in a sheltered spot close to the cliffs by the highest point on the island below the inland ice. A small glacier has enclosed the camp all these years. This has been melting away only this year, so that the camp appears through the ice.

A DWELLING HOUSE

Nearest to the sea was found, in pieces, a large bundle of balloon covering containing clothes and shoes arranged in order. A smaller bundle was found near to where there were lying the sledge, oars, ballast baskets, and gondola parts.

Ten paces inland under the cliff we found the ruins of a dwelling-house built of driftwood and sailcloth. Close beside and among these ruins we found the headless skeleton, and deeper in the ice was the skull. Furthermore, we found here cases of instruments, field-glasses, ammunition, sleeping bags, and other things.

In front of the depôt and dwelling site was the kitchen midden with remains of walrus, seal, bear, and bird bones, and also feathers as well as empty tins and skins. Careful investigation of the objects found must be postponed until further notice. We have to-day been excavating, digging, and hammering at the steel-like ice to recover the relics. After 12 hours' intensive work, during which we were forced to protect ourselves from a number of hungry Polar bears—of which two were killed—a heavy snowfall compelled us to stop. Everything found to-day was taken on board late to-night. If the weather permits we shall return ashore to-morrow [Saturday last].

From the palpable evidence of the original model organization of Andrée's camp it would seem as if the unfortunate castaways had been the victims of a sudden catastrophe, such as a terrible storm or intense cold.

STUBBENDORFF, Leader of the Isbjörn Expedition.

SECOND DAY'S WORK

About midnight to-night another message was received from the relief ship Isbjörn giving the result of Saturday's investigations. The message is as follows:—

ON BOARD THE ISBJORN, SEPT. 7

We have dug into the ice masses at Andrée's camp and found a corpse. The skull which we found on Friday is probably Andrée's. As I mentioned in my first telegram, we found signs of an organized camping site, and for this reason I directed Saturday's work to a careful investigation of the remains of the hut. This was the first clear sunshine day we had had for months, and the sea was perfectly calm. We landed at 10 a.m.

While digging away from the ice what we thought was a sleeping bag we found at the side of it, deep down, a skull. Work was stopped immediately and every precautionary measure was taken in connexion with the find. The digging was then directed to the supposed floor space. The ground plan by degrees became revealed. The hut was built close to a cliff where it is most steep. The walls were made of driftwood. About the middle of the largest outer wall of the hut lay a basket half buried in ice. We thought that this lay upon the lower part of a body, which we saw covered in several layers of overcoats and vests fastened together.

THE THIRD BODY

The work of freeing the finds was difficult, as the ice had thawed and frozen again, so that the various objects, after floating about, had become frozen to the corpse. We worked from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., when we freed the corpse, to find that the lower part of the body was missing. The dead man lay on his left side and had a cap on. The left arm and hand were bent under the head. Close to the face was a bottle, and in addition two unopened tins of preserved food. Beside the neck was an untouched portion of the Andrée expedition's special provisions, consisting of two copper tins and an aluminium box. Behind the neck were a pair of smoked spectacles and a pocket knife, and in a pocket a bundle of pulped paper, and where the thigh should have been were two note-books, one of them well preserved, but frozen together, and a third document tied with string behind the shoulder. The dead man had brown hair and a beard. There was no sign of scurvy. The hand lacked any glove. It was found in such a position as the Arctic people understand to be symptomatic of death by exposure. Several layers of cloth covered the face.

This body I imagine must be that of Fränkel, whose bag and some of whose bones were found during Friday on the surface of the ice outside the hut. The upper part of the body was frozen stiff to the ground and the cloth was very well preserved. The discovery gives one a terrible impression of how the man was overtaken by death.

STUBBENDORFF.

The Isbjörn is not expected to reach Tromsö for seven or eight days, as her speed has been much reduced owing to engine trouble.

NORWEGIAN VIEWS ON NEW FINDS

DR. HORN'S OPINION

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TROMSO, SEPT. 7

Just when Tromsö was about to take a worthy leave of Andrée and Strindberg—a memorial service was to have been held in the Cathedral to-morrow—news was received of the remarkable new finds at Kvito made by the Isbjörn, an Arctic vessel of 250 tons.

In conversation with me immediately after the receipt of the news Dr. Hoel, Director of the Svalbard office, agreed that the new finds showed that Andrée and his companions did not die of starvation. He regards as highly valuable the discovery of Fränkel's diary and thinks that as a supplement to Andrée's diaries and log-book it will help to make clear the whole story of the expedition. Dr. Hoel believes that the snow on White Island must have melted 20in. to 30in. during the month which has elapsed since the Bratvaag was at the island, otherwise the main camp would have been seen then. In fact the melting of the snow in the Arctic this year is without parallel.

Dr. Horn, in reply to my question as to the new finds, said it was too soon to express a definite view, but presumably it was impossible for Andrée and his companions to have drawn all the things now found such a long way over the ice as it was at first supposed they had travelled. It was also impossible to say what distance the Expedition may have drifted on the ice. Dr. Horn also thinks that the members of the Expedition lived longer than was thought on the basis of the first finds, but for how long they survived no positive opinion could be formed. The Expedition was supplied with provisions at the start for six months, and these, supplemented by hunting, might last for a year or more. The scattered state of the things found by the Bratvaag seemed to indicate that something sudden and overwhelming had happened to the explorers.

Paul Bjoervik, an experienced Arctic skipper, who is now here, thinks that Andrée and his companions tried to cross Hinlopen Strait on their way to Danish Island, Spitsbergen. The worn-out condition of the footwear was no conclusive proof of a long march. A few days' march was sufficient to account for their condition.

AN ITALIA RELIC

An Arctic hunter, who had stayed over the winter on Edge Island (south-east Spitsbergen), arrived here to-day. He brought with him a mahogany case which contained a small tube, eight to nine centimetres in length, with a mirror attached. Experts believe that this apparatus had come from the camp made in 1928 by members of the Italia expedition after the wreck of their airship.

INDIAN PEACE PARLEY

STORY OF THE FAILURE

VICEROY'S PART

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7

The first impression on the minds of many people on reading the correspondence of the imprisoned Congress leaders will be one of amazement that Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru consented to convey to the Viceroy documents so impudent and unreasonable as the letter signed by Mr. Gandhi and the two Nehrus in Yeravda Gaol. I have excellent reason to know that Mr. Jayakar undertook the mission of seeing the Congress leaders with the highest motive, and the Viceroy's opinion and that of Mr. Jayakar of the letter are probably not dissimilar.

Those negotiations were from the outset a private effort by Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. They were first mooted from their side before the summer meeting of the Legislature in Simla. When they asked to be allowed to see the Congress leaders in gaol, with the view to getting them to call off the civil disobedience movement, they received the answer that they might do so, but not as intermediaries between the Government and the Congress Party, and were given certain assurances to strengthen their hands. They were told that if the civil disobedience movement were completely and finally called off the ordinances promulgated to counter them would be withdrawn. This undertaking did not cover the Lahore conspiracy case ordinance and certain others of special character, but included such ordinances as those dealing with the Press, intimidation, unlawful instigation, and the ordinances specifically drafted to meet the requirements arising from the civil disobedience movement.

They were also told that if the movement were called off the local Governments would be asked sympathetically to review the cases of those convicted in connexion with the civil disobedience movement of a non-violent character. They were given an assurance that if the Congress decided to attend the Round-Table Conference it should be given adequate, though not predominant, representation.

IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS

The first letter jointly signed by the Congress leaders in Yeravda Gaol in August, by its insistence on the right of secession from the Empire combined with its demand for the control of the Army and its assertion of the principle of repudiation of financial obligations, appears by its demonstration of inveterate irreconcilability to give the key to the whole position of the present Congress leaders. There appears nothing in the letter even to suggest that repudiation is to be confined to the public debt. British capital invested in private enterprise and public companies, for instance, the public utility services, appears to be subjected to the same risk, and repudiation might be extended to official pensions.

There is still insistence on the immediate concession of Mr. Gandhi's absurdly impracticable 11 points. Apart from the question of reasonableness, the grant of some of the demands made upon the Government of India and his Majesty's Government is obviously not within the competence of these Governments to make. They are matters for Parliament and among the possible subjects for consideration by the forthcoming Conference, or they are matters of vital concern to the Indian Provincial Governments. The land revenue is a provincial receipt, and Sir Walter Layton's proposals make the Provinces sharers in the salt tax. The demands deeply affect the whole financial fields of the Central and Provincial Governments.

CONGRESS AIMS

If Mr. Gandhi does not realize that the Congress proposals are impracticable, Motilal Nehru, as a man of the world and an experienced member of the Legislature, certainly does. They have, therefore, clearly been forwarded not as possible steps to peace, but in order to be rejected and thereafter utilized for purposes of propaganda. One may reasonably calculate that the conclusion of the negotiations will be received with a sigh of relief by all concerned in the orderly progress of the land.

The impudence of the two Congress letters will provide the Liberals and Moderates and all sober citizens with a startling revelation of the real gulf between them and the Congress Party.

It has constantly been said that the Congress movement is arousing resentment against itself all over the country. There have been many proofs of the truth of this, especially of late, and they are becoming numerous. But no one supposes that the movement is dead or that its activities are fading. The aim of its organizers appears plainly to be to continue it with a view to bringing pressure on the London Conference, partly on his Majesty's Government, but specially perhaps on the Indian politicians there. All sections of the Conference will be better able to prosecute their business without the presence of the Congress leaders, for, if the Congress men had joined the Conference in their present mood, they would only have striven to wreck the negotiations in pursuit of their general campaign.

The list of Indians attending the Conference is expected to be published in a day or two. The collection of names in it will provide a substantial set-off to the much-advertised success of the Congress campaign.

MAIL TRAIN DERAILED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7

The Dacca mail train which left Calcutta at 10 o'clock last night was derailed 74 miles from Calcutta at about 1 o'clock in the morning when travelling between Banpur and Darsana. Four persons are reported to have been killed and 14 injured, but further details are not yet available.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.—It is officially stated that four persons were killed and 42 injured through the derailment of the Dacca mail train. The condition of 13 of the injured is more or less serious. Some have been removed to the Kanshrapara Railway Hospital, and others have been brought to Calcutta.

One of the coaches fell into a culvert and is lying half submerged in water. Strenuous efforts are being made to extricate it. Two other coaches were almost overturned. One body was removed from the half-submerged coach, and until the coach is raised the railway administration is unable to say whether more persons have been killed.—*Reuter.*

❦ Other Indian news on page 11.

REVOLUTION IN ARGENTINA

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT

JUNTA IN POWER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 7

The Government of President Irigoyen has been deposed and the National Congress has been dissolved. Dr. Irigoyen and his Vice-President, Señor Martinez, were forced to resign yesterday, and the Government has been taken over by a provisional Junta composed as follows:—

LIEUT.-GENERAL JOSÉ F. URIBURU	President
DR. ENRIQUE SANTAMARINA	Vice-President
DR. MATIAS G. SANCHEZ SORONDO	Interior
DR. ERNESTO BOSCH	Foreign Affairs
DR. ENRIQUE S. PEREZ	Finance
DR. ERNESTO PADILLA	Justice and Education
GENERAL FRANCISCO MEDINA	War
REAR-ADMIRAL ABEL RENARD	Marine
DR. HORACIO BECCEAR VARELA	Public Works
SEÑOR OCTAVIO S. PICO	Agriculture
ADMIRAL R. HERMELO	Chief of Police
MAJOR MANUEL THORNE	Postmaster-General

The former Chief of Police, Colonel Graneros, the former president of the Banco de la Nacion, Signor Botto, the Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies, Señor Bonorino and Señor Zambrano, Señor Gonzalez, the Minister of the Interior, and others, are under arrest at the Central Police Department.

During the progress of a revolutionary column it was attacked by machine-guns and rifles from the Congress building and adjacent restaurants. Cadets from the Military College and armed civilians repelled the attack, and about 10 people were killed and over 100 wounded.

There is a general feeling of relief that the tension of the past week has now been relaxed, and that the revolution has been successful. The new Government inspires confidence individually and collectively, and collectively and individually it has categorically repudiated Presidential aspirations.

MARCH ON CAPITAL

From early on Saturday morning 30 Army aeroplanes, carrying machine-guns, flew low over the city, dropping bills exhorting civilians to join the Army and Navy in overthrowing the Government. All business was suspended and shops were closed. Roof-tops and balconies were occupied by an expectant population. The Army forces stationed at Campo de Mayo and San Martin were joined by civilians, and began to march on the Federal capital.

General Uriburu telegraphed to President Irigoyen and Señor Martinez demanding their resignations. The Cabinet assembled with Señor Martinez in Government House and eventually decided not to resist. The white flag was flown at 5.15 p.m.; all the members of the Government left except Dr. Abalos, the Minister of Public Works, who remained with Señor Martinez. The civilian vanguard of the military column entered peacefully into Government House, where they destroyed photographs of Dr. Irigoyen, throwing the fragments from the balconies.

Dr. Irigoyen went to La Plata and eventually surrendered to an Army officer there, giving a written resignation. The Junta ordered his immediate liberation. He is remaining voluntarily at the barracks, and is reported to be again in indifferent health.

Dr. Irigoyen's delegation of his powers to the Vice-President on Friday aggravated public opinion, and the proclamation of martial law by Señor Martinez further inflamed it. The students' demonstrations on Friday evening were brutally repressed, but early on Saturday morning the buzz of the aeroplanes, which are forbidden to fly over the city, was heard, bringing the first real intimation of revolution.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM

At one stage 16 Army aeroplanes were circling over Government House, several firing machine-guns, probably with blank charges, to expedite the Cabinet's decision. The Cabinet left quietly except for Dr. Abalos, who remained with Señor Martinez. After a spirited refusal, Señor Martinez was persuaded by peremptory and forcible arguments to sign his resignation. The civilians took over Government House unopposed, although for weeks it had been regarded as an impregnable arsenal. Their success was received with wild enthusiasm, and Government House, the Banco de la Nacion, the Intendency, and, with the permission of the Church authorities, the Cathedral were electrically illuminated, as on other great occasions.

Enthusiasm reigned all night, but unfortunately the rougher elements pillaged the contents of the private residences of Dr. Irigoyen and Senator del Valle, and the offices of the newspapers *Epoca* and *La Calle*, and made bonfires of them in the streets. The *Epoca* building was destroyed, and from it the mob took two busts of Dr. Irigoyen, one of which was burned and the other dragged through the streets. Dr. Irigoyen's furniture, effects, and papers were thrown into the street and burnt or stolen.

Two looters caught in the act were shot last night.

GENERAL URIBURU'S PROCLAMATION

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 7.—In his message to the nation General Uriburu said:—

Responding to the desires of the people and supported by the Army and Navy, we have taken the reins of government in order to avert a definite national debacle. The country could no longer put up with the inertia, administrative corruption, anarchy, economic waste, and international discredit. Our action is inspired by a high ideal, the country's welfare, not by any desire for vengeance or any political interest, for we are not tied to any political party.

The Provisional Government intends to respect the Constitution, and desires the resumption of normal conditions and free elections. The members of the Provisional Government undertake not to accept candidature for the Presidency of the Republic. The present Parliament will be dissolved, its servile majority having paralysed legislative action and debased the dignity of Parliament.

We invoke the country's name and the memory of the heroes of independence.—*Reuter.*

INVALIDS

Sir Richard Barnett, who has had a relapse after an attack of pneumonia at the Bisley meeting, was stated last night to be in an exhausted condition.

The condition of Canon Newbolt, of St. Paul's Cathedral, was reported last night to be unchanged.

THE EGYPT

CAPTAIN'S SAFE OPENED

WORK HELD UP BY WEATHER

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BREST, SEPT. 7

A break in the weather drove the Artiglio into port last night, and she lay at Brest to-day. This afternoon the captain's safe, which was brought up from the Egypt the other day, was opened. It contained the key of the bullion room, a separate bunch of keys unmarked, and the diplomatic post-bag containing Foreign Office correspondence. There was nothing else. The ship's money and the money and valuables belonging to passengers are presumably in the purser's safe in another part of the wreck.

One of the objects of opening the safe at this moment was to get absolute confirmation of the identity of the wreck in the shape of the ship's log or other papers bearing her name. Nothing of the sort was found, so that documentary evidence of the wreck's identity is still lacking; but this is not very important, since the material evidence is conclusive.

By the wish of the manager of the Sorima the safe was opened publicly on the cargo hatch of the Artiglio alongside the quay. A crowd of 200 or 300 people looked on from above. The safe was hauled up out of the hold and laid on its back, and an oxy-acetylene blowpipe was brought to bear on its bolts and hinges, while the crews of the Artiglio and the Raffio crowded round. The blue flames of the blowpipe popped and crackled; rivulets of liquid steel ran across the rusty plating, and in a short time the door of the safe was prised open with a crowbar and thrown aside.

MAIL-BAG'S CONTENTS

A musty whiff of rotting paper and canvas and wet iron rose from the dark interior. Somebody seized the neck of the mailbag to pull it out, and the bag fell to pieces, leaving a slimy mass behind. The papers, sodden and stuck together, were carefully lifted out and put in a wooden box. From their muddy black and white and brown a patch of vivid colour stood out from time to time—the vermilion seal of the Foreign Office, clean and clear.

The box was taken down into the saloon of the Artiglio and a list of its contents was made. It was as follows:—

(1) A volume of Consular instructions, dated April 27, 1922.

(2) An official letter to H.B.M. Legation, Tangier, marked in the corner, "Found at bottom of empty bag returned to Foreign Office 18-3-22." (So this letter had gone from London to Tangier and back to London by mistake and it was lost on its second outward voyage.)

(3) A Foreign Office dispatch, dated May 17, 1922, to M. A. Robertson, Esq., C.M.G. (address illegible).

(4) A printed book of accounts relating to trade and navigation.

(5) A series of sealed letters from the Foreign Office to British representatives abroad.

(6) A bag of bill of exchange forms for the use of the Consular Services in Japan, Korea, and Siam.

(7) A report on the economic situation of Belgium by the Department of Overseas Trade.

(8) A copy of the Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire.

(9) A bundle of Foreign Office reports.

None of these papers was read or disturbed unnecessarily, though many of them were still clearly legible. On one was the printed signature "Curzon of Kedleston," on another "Eyre Crowe." An envelope marked "Secret" was left untouched. The interest of these papers lay in their dates; all of them were April or May, 1922, which corresponded with the date of sailing of the Egypt. The inventory was signed by the representatives of the Sorima, Messrs. Sandberg, and the Salvage Association and entered in the Artiglio's log, and the papers were packed in a new box for consignment to the P. & O. Company in London. The safe remained on board and may be publicly exhibited later on.

AN UNEQUAL BATTLE

The Artiglio was driven from her moorings yesterday by a characteristic caprice of the Atlantic. The fine weather of last week changed with striking suddenness. At one moment men were working in hot sunshine on the deck; at the next the sky was darkened as though a giant's hand had thrown a veil over the sea. A grey curtain of rain swept the horizon to seawards; out of it came a deep vibrating note of warning, and a minute later we in the Artiglio could faintly see a great liner picking her way towards Ushant through the mist. Then the easterly breeze dropped and a squall from the west sent a multitude of foamy ripples splashing against the Artiglio's side. In an hour an angry sea was running, and it was clear that the Artiglio could not stay at her moorings.

The engine of the motor-launch chose this moment to break down, and it was in a small open boat that a crew of three—Ulivieri, Sartini, and Raffaelli—set out to cast loose from the buoys. This meant going to all the six buoys in turn and untying the lashings which held them to the cables, and each cable was 200 yards long. They went first to the stern buoy, and reached it in quick time, for a strong tide was running. Then they turned to row back to the ship, and began an unequal battle with the sea. Sometimes their boat was lost in the trough; then it leaped upwards, standing almost on its stern, and hung for a moment on a foaming crest before it plunged again. Soaked to the skin, the three panted at their oars, fighting in vain against the current. At last a lifebuoy with a line attached was thrown overboard and floated down to them, and their boat was hauled in only to face the sea again at once, for manilla hawsers are expensive things and there was no time to lose if they were not to be cut. The second buoy plunged beneath the surface as the boat approached, came up under it, and nearly threw its crew into the water. When they were hauled back they were tired out and could do no more, and a volunteer crew, led by Bargellini, finished the work. The Artiglio saved her hawsers in the nick of time.

SON BORN TO BELGIAN CROWN PRINCESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 7

Princess Astrid of Belgium, Duchess of Brabant, this afternoon gave birth to a son at the Château de Stuyvenberg, near Brussels. The news was announced at 5.15 p.m. by the firing of guns, and was received by the people with great demonstrations of rejoicing.

Princess Astrid and the child, which weighs 9lb., are both doing well. The little Prince will receive the names Baudouin Albert Charles Axel Marie Gustave.

❦ This is the second child of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, a daughter having been born in October, 1927.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

NO COMPULSORY RESTRICTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 6

An official statement is issued giving the considered views of the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, regarding rubber restriction. It states that "what is now needed is that rubber prices should be stabilized by the action of economic laws, and that the Governor, as advised by the Executive Council, considers that unilateral action by this peninsula would be worse than useless and has decided that economic laws must be allowed to take their course in the hope that stabilization of rubber prices will be realized."

It is also stated that the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies pointed out that restriction would be difficult on account of native production.

VIEWS OF DUTCH EAST INDIES

THE NATIVE DIFFICULTY

SINGAPORE, Sept. 6.—Following the visit of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Cecil Clementi, to Java last month, the Government of the Straits Settlements has sent an explanatory letter to the representatives of the Malayan rubber industry, stating that economic laws must take their course.

The Government states that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, in an interview with Sir Cecil Clementi, declared that (1) While amelioration of rubber prices was of great importance to European plantations, it was, as regards the indigenous population, desirable only with a view to general economic conditions; (2) the native rubber gardens were not tapping at present and restriction by Europeans, if successful, would increase prices to a level reasonably profitable for those plantations and result in a considerable increase in native production, thereby seriously counteracting and perhaps nullifying the restriction.

Voluntary native cooperation in the Dutch East Indies could not be expected, continued the Governor-General, and there were the following strong objections against forcible intervention by the Dutch authorities:—(1) It was the aim of the Dutch Government to apply as little compulsion as possible towards the native population, which had not asked for restriction. There was even propaganda being made by them against such action. (2) Those planters owning a limited number of trees yielding a small additional daily income and those who were entirely dependent upon their income from rubber trees would be harmed by restriction and would not be much impressed by the possibility of future compensation for such immediate damage. (3) Application of restriction of native production was most difficult, and scarcely possible because there was hardly any land registration. For this reason the Stevenson scheme was impracticable for native producers.

Regulation of production by checking of exports, continued the Governor-General, would bring about large stocks and have a most undesirable influence on home prices. Increase of the export duty might be successful, but would weigh heavily upon the small owners. The cessation of tapping for a few days in the week would be practicable only with native cooperation, but would be less successful than might seem probable at first sight because at present already in many regions tapping was done in a most irregular manner, and because of the technical difficulty that increased production on tapping days would outweigh the decrease in production on days when there was no tapping. (4) There was an international objection—namely, the possibility that countries consuming rubber might as a reprisal increase their import duties on products from the Dutch East Indies.

The letter of the Straits Government therefore states that intervention by the Dutch authorities is not to be expected at present.—*Reuter.*

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

OUTBREAK NEAR LEEDS

The following statement was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday:—

The existence of foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture on Saturday at Holbeck, Leeds. An order has been issued, which is now in force, prohibiting the movement of animals in an area of approximately 15 miles radius round the infected premises. The movement of any animals in the area is contrary to this order and is, therefore, an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act.

The statement is understood to refer to two cases of foot-and-mouth disease confirmed in pigs. The number of pigs in the area is very large, and the markets involved are Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Morley, and Pudsey.

Until this outbreak Great Britain had been free from foot-and-mouth disease since December 23, 1929, when the last case was confirmed.

GERMAN-POLISH FRONTIER

DEMONSTRATION BY 50,000 POLES

WARSAW, Sept. 7.—A national demonstration of 50,000 Poles was held to-day at Poznan (Posen) to protest against German attempts to bring about a revision of the Polish-German frontier, and in particular against recent speeches of members of the German Government.

The speakers, who were members of all political parties, declared that Poland wished to live at peace with all the world and to cooperate with German philosophers and poets; but to such as Herr Treviranus, who wanted to encroach on Polish territory, their reply was war. Poland's minimum demand was that her present boundaries should remain intact and this must be observed.

A resolution was finally passed demanding the fortification of Poland's Western frontier, the deportation of resident German nationals, the liquidation of German property and German organizations in Poland, the prohibition of the German revisionist Press, and the boycott of German goods.—*Reuter.*

SMALLPOX CASE IN KENT HOP-PICKERS' CAMP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TONBRIDGE, SEPT. 6

A case of smallpox in one of the Kent hop-picking camps is reported. Dr. S. Nicol Galbraith, M.O.H. for South-West Kent, said to-day:—

"A family came from South London to a farm in South-West Kent on August 30. One of the children, aged five, became ill, and was taken home on September 2 by the parents on a local train from Horsmonden to London and thence by omnibus. The Tonbridge station-master informs me that the child must have travelled in three trains, changing at Paddock Wood and Tonbridge. Dr. Horace Wilson, Medical Officer of Health for Southwark, saw the child and advises me that he diagnosed smallpox."

DEATH OF SIR JAMES GUTHRIE

Sir James Guthrie, the eminent painter, who was President of the Royal Scottish Academy for 17 years, died at Rowmore, Dumbartonshire, on Saturday, at the age of 71.

Mr. William Mackinder, Labour M.P. for Shipley, died early this morning at Bradford.

❦ Memoirs appear on page 17.

THE DOMINICAN HURRICANE

OVER 4,000 DEAD

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE FEARED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7

The extent of the disaster in the Dominican Republic grows worse with every report. The dead are now believed to number over 4,000, and it is feared that another 1,000 bodies are still in the ruins of the city. There are 5,000 injured persons besides, many of whom are expected to die. Altogether a quarter of the population of Santo Domingo were made casualties by the storm of three hours.

The Army, police, and volunteers are working with haste to collect and burn the corpses in order to keep an outbreak of plague from being added to the other horrors. The water supply plant was badly damaged by the hurricane, and the supply of safe drinking water is wholly inadequate. The American Red Cross is sending to Miami, Florida, and thence by aeroplane to Santo Domingo 165lb. of anti-tetanus, gangrene, and anaerobic serums, but this supply cannot reach Santo Domingo before to-morrow.

Relief work is being rapidly organized on a large scale in the United States. Porto Rico, Cuba, and Haiti, and some of the advance guards are already in Santo Domingo. A few of the dozen ships bearing medical supplies, food, clothing, and beds have reached the city, but the current of the Ozama River has been too swift to let them dock, and they have had to use small boats to get the supplies ashore. Mr. Ernest Swift, assistant director of foreign operations for the American Red Cross, who has had much experience with hurricane relief work in the Philippines, left Washington last night for Florida, and is expected to reach Santo Domingo by aeroplane to-morrow morning.

The President of the Dominican Republic has appealed to "all friendly countries" for help for his people.

BRITISH WARSHIP SENT

The British Government has sent the following telegram to the Government of the Dominican Republic:

His Majesty's Government have learned with horror of the calamity that has overtaken Santo Domingo, and desire to express their deep sympathy to the Dominican Government and people.

H.M.S. Danae, which is the nearest ship available, has been ordered to proceed to the island as soon as possible. It will take about three days for her to reach the island.

INTERNATIONAL POLO

AMERICA WIN THE FIRST MATCH

The United States won the first of the series of three international polo matches for the Westchester Cup on Saturday, when they beat England at Meadow Brook, Long Island, by 10 goals to five.

The English team had to be rearranged a few days before the match on account of illness and injuries, and the side that took the field had had little opportunity to practise together. In the circumstances they did very well, but G. Balding, in the unaccustomed position of No. 1, was not at his best or the result might have been different. L. L. Lacey played brilliantly—also out of his right position—but England's chief fault lay in their inaccuracy near goal, and occasional, but fatal, lapses in defence.

A full report of the match by our Special Correspondent will be found on page 5.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

THE REV. E. M. WALKER ELECTED PROVOST

At a meeting of the Governing Body of the Queen's College, held on Saturday, the Rev. Edward Mewburn Walker, M.A., Pro-Provost of the College, was unanimously elected Provost in succession to the late Rev. J. R. Magrath, D.D.

The Rev. E. M. Walker was born at Hampstead in 1857, and educated at Blackheath Proprietary School. At Oxford he took a first class in Classical Moderations and a first class in the final classical school. He was Senior Proctor in 1898-99, and has served on the Hebdomadal Council and the Visitatorial Board. In 1911 he was Select Preacher to the University. In 1918 he represented Oxford University on the British Universities Mission to the United States. He was nominated as Pro-Provost of Queen's in 1922, and in recent years, owing to the advanced age of the late Provost, he had undertaken a large part of the administrative work of the college.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
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London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	RICHARD III.	8
Piccadilly	OPEN YOUR EYES	8.15
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	GREEK STREET	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Capitol	HELL'S ISLAND	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	THE DAWN PATROL	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	ROMANCE	12 to 12
Kensington	ATLANTIC	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	FRENCH LEAVE	2 to 11
New Gallery	ONCE A GENTLEMAN	2 to 11
Plaza	LET'S GO NATIVE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	PALESTINE	2.30, 5.45, 8.15
Regal	THE YELLOW MASK	1 to 11
Rialto	THE STORM	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	HIGH SOCIETY BLUES	12 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate westerly winds, backing; fair at first, deteriorating later with probably some rain in the evening; rather warm.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Excursions took the place of Sectional meetings of the British Association on Saturday. Yesterday was British Association Sunday, and the special preacher was the Bishop of Oxford. (p. 7)

The information obtained in an inquiry into the remuneration and working conditions of persons employed in the catering trade has been published in a Blue-book. (p. 9)

At the opening of the Confectioners' and Bakers' Exhibition on Saturday, Mr. Guy Savory, president of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, criticized the Government's proposal to re-introduce the Consumers' Council Bill, and the suggested establishment of an Imports Board for Wheat. (p. 9)

The Three Choirs Festival opened at Hereford yesterday with services in the Cathedral. (p. 10)

Mrs. Violet Pither, who reported to the police on August 8 that her baby had been kidnapped, and whose story was afterwards found to be untrue, was fined £50, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, at Marylebone Police Court on Saturday, for giving false particulars concerning the birth of the child. (p. 9)

N.U.R. workers employed by the L.N.E.R. Company decided at a conference at York on Saturday to adhere to their redundancy agreement with the company, under which the men youngest in service are dismissed first. (p. 9)

In papers read to the Industrial Welfare Conference at Oxford cooperation between school and industry and the utility of works councils were emphasized. (p. 14)

The honorary freedom of the City of Canterbury was conferred on Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, on Saturday. (p. 15)

Mr. Churchill, speaking in Dumbartonshire on Saturday, said there was a measure of common agreement in all parties that a tariff for revenue upon foreign imported manufactured goods was bound to come. (p. 14)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A ship which visited White Island last Friday discovered further extensive remains of the Andrée expedition. These include parts of a skeleton and a skull—dug up from the ice—Andrée's main camp, and other things which are stated to show that the explorers did not die from starvation. (p. 12)

Revolutionary bands on Saturday marched from the suburbs into Buenos Aires, where an ultimatum was presented to the Government demanding its resignation. President Irigoyen has resigned, and a provisional junta, with General Uriburu as President, has taken over the Government. (p. 12)

The breakdown of the Indian peace parleys is considered to have ended a state of uncertainty in India. It is recognized that the Congress leaders' demands were impossible, and that they were put forward to be rejected in order to provide further material for propaganda. Our Simla Correspondent tells the story of the genesis of the negotiations undertaken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. (pp. 11 and 12)

The total number of deaths in the Dominican Republic from the hurricane of last week is now estimated at over 4,000. (p. 12)

A break in the weather drove the Artiglio into port on Saturday night, and the captain's safe, which was recently recovered from the Egypt, was opened on the deck of the Artiglio alongside the quay at Brest. (p. 12)

A reduction in the cost of administration has been promised by the Australian Government, which is conferring with the State Governments and with employers' and workers' organizations on methods of reviving trade. (p. 11)

The Council of the League meets at Geneva today, when the Palestine Mandate will be considered. Arrangements are being made for an early consideration by the League of M. Briand's plan for a European federation. (p. 11)

As the French estimates of expenditure have been reduced by approximately £48,000,000, it is assumed that, if the revenue returns are satisfactory, an increase in taxation will be avoided and that even a reduction may be possible. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prime Minister arrived at Balmoral Castle on Saturday from Lossiemouth. (p. 15)

The Rev. E. M. Walker was on Saturday elected Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. (p. 12)

SPORT

Mr. A. K. Macomber's Oletta won the Prince Edward Handicap Plate at Manchester on Saturday by a head from Boss of the Show with Joyous Greeting third. (p. 4)

The United States beat England in the first international polo match for the Westchester Cup at Meadow Brook, Long Island, on Saturday by 10 goals to five. (p. 5)

The international golf match between Ireland and England at Portmarnock on Saturday was halved; the tournament for the Jubilee Vase was continued at St. Andrews. (p. 4)

The Australians were all out for 278 in their match, which was begun at Lord's on Saturday, against the Club Cricket Conference, who had scored 13 for two wickets before close of play. (p. 6)

Arsenal beat Leeds United in a championship match at Highbury on Saturday by three goals to one; and Chelsea beat Manchester United at Stamford Bridge by six goals to two. (p. 5)

The British Rugby Football touring team beat Australia at Brisbane on Saturday by 29 points to 14. (p. 5)

The Women's World Athletic Championship meeting was begun at Prague on Saturday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Rubber Decision; Siamese Finance; Price Movements on the Account; Recovery in Industrials; Tea Stocks and Prices; and Grain Exports from Russia. (p. 19)

In Lombard Street on Saturday money was in superabundant supply. A firm tone prevailed in the discount market, however, the New York Exchange showing renewed weakness and closing at $4.86 3-32. Italian currency appreciated and a recovery occurred in the Spanish peseta. The Buenos Aires and Rio exchanges were slightly lower. Silver declined 3-16d. to 16 9-16d. per ounce. (p. 19)

TRADE UNION CROSS CURRENTS

Neither too much nor too little should be made of the decisions of the Trades Union Congress at Nottingham last week. The Congress has at times the character of a deliberative assembly, but also at times the features of a mass meeting yielding to a demagogic spell. One mood succeeds another and the Congress acts according to its moods. Last week there were frequent examples of the wavering mind. The Congress was swayed now this way and now that, sometimes by reason and sometimes by unreason. When the General Council took control of a debate, arguing with conviction and the force of a reasoned opinion, the Congress was stirred and stimulated to equal efforts of thought and judgment. When this leadership failed the Congress floundered in foolish sentimentalities. The vagaries of the Congress have their explanation in part, no doubt, in the constitution of the General Council, which is an executive body to the extent to which it is required to carry out the decisions of the Congress but has not been endowed with the responsibility of directing and controlling the mind of the Congress so as to produce a coherent and consistent policy. It happens, therefore, that on many matters the General Council does not attempt to guide and, indeed, does not possess a collective opinion. Its constitution does not give the Council the authority required for the higher forms of leadership. Its members are set "under" authority as well as in authority and the powers of initiative exercised quite notably in recent years have not yet acquired the sanction necessary for constant employment. There are advantages, no doubt, in a plastic constitution for a body like the Trades Union Congress. Rigidity was responsible for the extreme form of the proposal for a reduction of the pensionable age—a standing order of six years ago imprisoning the more accommodating spirit of to-day and allowing the Congress no escape from an entanglement with its past which robbed its present decision of any value. Nevertheless plasticity without a moulding hand leaves but a mass of opinion undeterminate in form.

The General Council led the Congress to its decisions on Empire Trade and family allowances, but stood aside, passively, while the Congress, led by the Boilermakers' Society, gave instructions that the PRIME MINISTER should be told "that it is the duty of the Government "to take such emergency measures as will "enable them to offer employment on trade "union rates and conditions to the surplus "able-bodied workers which capitalism fails to "employ." All that need be said of this impracticable proposal is that it is an interpretation by the simple trade unionist of the obligation the Labour Party undertook when it gave "an unqualified pledge to "deal immediately and practically with this "question" of unemployment. That precise pledge followed, it may be recalled, the long indictment in "Labour and the Nation" of the Unionist Government's failure "to check the "occurrence of unemployment." It is not the "occurrence" but the enormous increase of unemployment that has induced the Congress to bring the Government face to face with what plain-minded men understood them to promise eighteen months ago. The General Council also stood aside while MR. BEVIN first of all argued that pensions at sixty years of age were financially out of reach and then allowed the demand to appear in a resolution which otherwise left the unemployment associated with rationalization to be provided against by industry itself. Once more the General Council was silent while the Congress, on the advice of MR. J. BROMLEY, M.P., and another member of his union, called upon the Government "to take from the Bank of "England the power to finance national requirements on the credit power of the nation "and undertake such authority itself." Had the resolution plainly asked for Government control of the Bank of England it would have avoided circumlocution without reducing the "food for thought" which, according to MR. BROMLEY, it provided. Yet again the General Council made no demur when the Congress asked for a statutory working week of forty-four hours inclusive of meal times—that is to say, thirty-nine hours' net working time. These are examples of the vagaries of a loosely formed conference voting haphazard and irresponsibly on ill-considered subjects, knowing that, for the most part, the duty of executing the decisions must rest elsewhere.

Correction and guidance were not offered until too late. MR. CRAMP'S reproofs may indeed have been wholly his own, although he was at the time marshalling facts and arguments on behalf of the General Council against the proposal of family allowances. The General Council, with its wider knowledge, can write down the more extravagant of the resolutions to their true value, but the neglect to weed them out to-day may yield a crop of troubles to-morrow. Already a large conference of railwaymen, meeting at York, has suggested pensions at sixty as a means of preventing the dismissals of staff which the London and North Eastern Railway is obliged to make. MR. CRAMP will be obliged to convince the railwaymen of the impracticability of the proposal, as, no doubt, he convinced the Congress, when he quoted £285,000,000 a year as the cost. It was partly on the ground of cost and partly on the ground of danger to trade unionism that he opposed family allowances, which, on the scale under discussion, would impose a charge on the Exchequer of £70,000,000 a year. The warning that the Exchequer is not a bottomless purse into which the Socialist hand can dip as often and as deep as it likes was convincing by itself, and is more than ever needed to-day. Not less significant was the additional warning of the danger of teaching men to rely upon the State instead of trusting to their own efforts through the trade unions. True, it was an argument prompted by the instinct of self-preservation which exists in trade unions as in every other living body. Nevertheless a questioning of the policy of State Socialism, when extended to include family allowances, is an evidence of that new movement of thought in trade unionism of which there had been signs before the Congress met, and which found expression again in the adoption of the General Council's report on Empire trade. The positive implications of that report may lack clearness. It is, however, plain that the trade union movement is emancipating itself from traditional modes of thought, and is ready, with a free and open mind, to examine the possibilities of reciprocal trade arrangements between the Mother Country and the rest of the Empire. In the strength of this decision the Government can be equally free at the Imperial Conference if they so desire because the trade union vote controls the Labour Party Conference. But while the Trades Union Congress has given the Government this freedom it has added burden after burden to the Ministerial load. A Bill reversing the Trades Disputes Act must be the first measure of the new Session. Work has to be found for all, here and now. Pensions at sixty; a thirty-nine-hour working week and nationalization of the Bank of England must come in due course, although the Congress did not include these items in this year's programme. The Government may not be able to avoid thought for the morrow, but surely the evils of the day are sufficient.

Revolution in Argentina

SEÑOR HIPOLITO IRIGOYEN, the President of the Argentine Republic, has been forcibly deposed and a Provisional Government has been successfully established. There has been bloodshed, it is true, but the revolution has been accomplished with less disorder than might have been feared. In one sense the fall of PRESIDENT IRIGOYEN is a personal tragedy of physical decline. There is an ironic pathos in the contrast between the popular hostility that has compelled the reluctant resignation of the old fighter and the remarkable enthusiasm that carried him into power two years ago. He had then been out of public life for some time, but in his first term as President he had brought the country through the difficult years between 1916 and 1922 and that was remembered in his favour. His Radical theories had alarmed some sections of the community as much as they had encouraged others, but his practice in office had dissolved the fears of the employers and yet retained the good will of the workers. He had refused to live in the President's Palace, but lived instead in a very modest dwelling and gave his official salary in charity, and it was as "the "friend of the people" that he offered himself as a Presidential candidate for the second time. He was then nearly seventy-five years old, and an aura of mystery had come to surround his powerful personality. He was reticent, enigmatic, inaccessible. He made no speeches, gave no promises, and offered no programme, but his triumph was overwhelming. Once in office again he ruled as such a man might have been expected to rule—autocratically. He reduced his Ministers to the level of powerless subordinates and everywhere he put his nominees in office. He sought to govern without the form but with the substance of a dictatorship. Argentina is not a country that requires a dictator, but a man of the character of HIPOLITO IRIGOYEN, with his genius for politics and government, might have continued his arbitrary rule if he had been twenty, or even ten, years younger. At seventy-seven his powers are not what they were. The very qualities that had made him the remarkable man he was in his great days brought him to his ruin when they began to wane. SEÑOR IRIGOYEN deprived his Ministers of all initiative, and he restricted the freedom of action of the heads of Government Departments. Had he retained his old vigour and decision he might have succeeded in the almost impossible task he put upon himself; but when he was ill or undecided Government was reduced to marking time. If a ruler tries to do everything it must follow that when he is not acting nothing is done.

This is the third revolution that has occurred in South America within three months, and in Argentina, as in Bolivia and Peru, the cause has been a revolt against an excessive personal ascendancy. It was inevitable that such a one-man system of Government as SEÑOR IRIGOYEN'S should arouse discontent, especially when it could not justify itself by efficiency. The great agricultural interests gradually became suspicious of the PRESIDENT'S tenderness for the town workers; the workers began to wonder if they were to fare as well as they had hoped; departmental chiefs began to chafe under restrictions; and local politicians and officials who were deposed or balked of advancement became resentful. The large army of officials who could not get paid also grew restive. It is part of the system in Argentina that the PRESIDENT should sign all sorts of papers, including salary warrants, and SEÑOR IRIGOYEN was so much occupied with politics that he had no time to sign documents and they accumulated, unsigned, in heaps. The discontent grew rapidly, though on the surface there was little indication of unrest; and suddenly, the moment the Army and the Navy were ready to turn it into action, it swept SEÑOR IRIGOYEN away. There was practically no opposition. That is the most encouraging factor in the whole episode. The new Government, under GENERAL URIBURU, has issued a manifesto, proclaiming that it will respect the Constitution and that it "desires the resumption of normal conditions." Parliament, with its "servile majority," is to be dissolved and new elections are to be held. The revolution, it is declared, was aimed against "inertia," and was undertaken to "avert a definite "national débâcle." These are temperate aims, and if they can be adhered to the sudden and unaccustomed disturbance of public life in Argentina should soon subside. That will certainly be the sympathetic wish of all in Great Britain. We have special reason just now to remember the strong links of friendship and interest that bind us to the great Republic of Argentina, for our friends there have generously made it possible to hold a British Exhibition in Buenos Aires next March, and in token of appreciation of their generosity the PRINCE of WALES is to visit the city. The immediate future of the Republic will depend on the moderation and wisdom of the Provisional Government, and its course will be keenly watched in this country.

Frédéric Mistral

"Then said Boaz unto his servant that was "set over the reapers, Whose damsel is this?" Every one knows the end of that story. "So "Boaz took Ruth, and she was his wife. . . . "and she bare a son." But many centuries later MASTER FRANÇOIS MISTRAL, who, if not a mighty man of wealth, was a well-to-do yeoman farmer and a widower of fifty-five, was not content to ask his servant who was that very pretty young girl gleaning so shyly behind the others on his cornlands at Maillane. Like a gallant Provençal, he went and asked the girl herself; and he found her to be one of the six children of the poor but honest local Mayor. That was in the harvest of 1829, and the son was born one hundred years ago to-day. Such an origin for FRÉDÉRIC MISTRAL is so fitting as to seem predestined. He was a rural Provençal to the backbone, and he was a poet born. If no wolf in Sabine Wood turned tail before his song of Lalage, he at least dreamed (or made up) a thrilling tale of night in a deserted hut in the mountains, of himself as a little truant from paternal wrath, of three robbers, of an empty barrel, and of a terrific wolf (doubtless the same as that with which the white nanny-goat of DAUDET'S M. Seguin fought all night in those very Alpille hills). His father tried to make a lawyer of him. FRÉDÉRIC insisted on coming home to his beloved farm, his beloved young mother, and his beloved verses. More strongly than our own HARDY he felt the Antaeus need to be at home, in touch with his own land. It is a land fit for a poet: a land of rich pastures and deep woods, of corn and wine and oil; of fantastic sunbaked hills; of immense sea-bounded plains, where vast herds of horses and cattle roam the rich salt marshes; of southern sunshine and dust; of olive trees and plane trees musical all day with the innumerable hum of the cigales. It is a land mellowed by long ages of history. The Greeks have left their mark in the faces and the carriage of the women of Arles. In that land the spirit of Rome lives on, less decayed than the Pont du Gard or Caesar's Arch and the monument to MARIUS at St. Remy. At Les Baux the feeblest imagination can people these scarred crags and tortured ruins with all that was loveliest and all that was most dreadful in the Middle Ages. Romance can play strange tricks at Tintagel, at Carcassonne, at St. Agnès. In Provence it is so powerful that any strange new boatload might come to shore at Les Saintes-Maries, where landed the three MARYS and LAZARUS and others, and that any devoted Crusade might set sail from St. Louis's Aigues-Mortes.

All this was in FRÉDÉRIC MISTRAL'S blood; and so also were other Provençal strains; a gaiety, a gallantry, a fine absurdity, the frenzy that sweeps men and women suddenly into dancing the *farandole*, the grand simplicity which the genius of DAUDET has held up to ridicule and to reverence in Tartarin of Tarascon. And the language to express it in was at hand. It is a language so ancient that some believe it to have absorbed into itself the Greek, Roman, Teutonic, Arabic, brought by visitors and conquerors. So far back as the eleventh century it had its poetry, which owed nothing to the classic Latins; and thereafter it became, in that land of lovers, the language of courtly love, the tongue in which at the courts of Les Baux and Arles the troubadours sang to their queens, a poetic language that spread to Spain and Italy, and was known and revered in far England. Religious wars and territorial changes had degraded it from its courtly state. It had been proscribed and persecuted; but it had never died. The people went on speaking it, ignorant of the French which was their official language; a few scholars had experimented with it. But now had come the moment for revival, and the man. MISTRAL was not the first of the new line of Provençal poets. But he was the first with the genius for work on a great scale, and with the passion and the power to bring about a national revival. Himself, in his pastoral epic, "Mireio," in "Calendau" and "La Rèino Jano," and above all in the enchanting poems of "Lis Isclo d'Or," he has so sung of his Provence that without him there is no knowing and loving it aright. He may, or he may not, be as pure a poet as BURNS, or as our own too little honoured WILLIAM BARNES; but MISTRAL was more than a poet. He was a philologist, a grammarian, a historian, and an organizer of other men. He combined and led the Félibrige—the society of the *set felibres* (which is the Provençal for *septem filii ecclesiæ*, the seven sons of the Church, or learned doctors), whose labours have been compared to those of the Pléiade. It was he who (as GASTON PARIS delightfully recorded) went to and fro by land and sea about his country, compiling from word of mouth the great Provençal dictionary. And it was he who, having been awarded a share of the Nobel Prize, spent the money on making the Provençal museum at Arles. For, like some of the Irish and Welsh poets nearer home, he wished to make of his native language and native culture a declaration of nationalism. About MISTRAL himself there was nothing of the separatist. He was not, indeed, afraid of the word "regionalism"; he used it to the face of M. POINCARÉ in 1913, when the PRESIDENT, then on progress, paid almost Royal honours to the aged poet. But at the root of his provincialism (to give the word its true double meaning) lay a Roman conception of order. He saw the order proper to Provence as the means whereby his region could take her due place and do her best work in the France of which she was a distinct, individual part. It has been said, not without cause, that MISTRAL'S work for the spirit of Provence set an example that was followed through dire straits by the spirit of Alsace. And although the influence of the Félibrige upon French literature may not be detachable for examination, there is no doubt that, in literature and in all other ways, the new vitality and pride of Provence have enriched the life of France as a whole.

LANDING ON ST. KILDA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The author of the interesting account of "St. Kilda To-day" alludes to the theory discussed by Boswell that when a stranger landed "all the inhabitants are seized with a cold," but he omits the explanation supplied by Dr. Johnson with his admirable good sense. Owing to the position of the harbour visitors could only land in a north-east wind.

Yours sincerely,
CHARTRES BIRON.

TURKISH DEBTS

CLAIMS OF FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS

REPAYMENT BEFORE NEW COMMITMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of August 20 you published a statement made to your Constantinople Correspondent by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Speaking of the pre-War foreign debt, the Minister contended that "it is difficult for Turkey to pay her foreign debts without crippling her resources." How can such an argument be sustained in view of the following figures?

The execution of the agreement concluded in Paris in 1928 for the settlement of the Turkish pre-War debt requires (*a*), in terms of the Budget, only 7 per cent. of the revenue (£T16,000,000 in a Budget of £T220,000,000)—and it must be remembered that the domestic debt is negligible; (*b*), in terms of foreign exchange, an amount of £1,400,000 sterling. Meanwhile the Turkish Government, in orders placed abroad for railway material and armaments, has recently undertaken annual obligations—which it is regularly meeting—to the tune of £6,000,000 sterling. Quite recently, also, at the same time that it was urging the difficulties of exchange as an argument for the postponement of the payment of its pre-War debt, did it not give German manufacturers a new order for railway material to the amount of 40,000,000m., payable partly in cash and partly on very short terms, not hesitating thus to charge the coming Budgets, the deficit in which it pleaded before the old bondholders?

We appeal to you, Sir, of your courtesy to publish this letter, in order that opinion may not be led astray by Turkish official affirmations which are totally incorrect.

Yours, &c.,
L. PRUDHOMME, Director, for the Administrative Council.

Association des Porteurs Français d'Obligations et de Bons de la Dette Publique Ottomane, 15, Boulevard du Palais, Paris.

URBAN AUSTRALIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am glad to see that the discussion of Australia's troubles is passing from the symptoms and getting down to the real causes. Sir James Mitchell's letter, though written from the special standpoint of Western Australia, brings in the fundamental issue. He says: "It (*i.e.*, the Canberra Authority) is concerned to build up the big industrial centres of the East, and the policy adopted to that end is the antithesis of what is essential to the progress and prosperity of Western Australia." There is revealed what I have always considered the root of all Australia's difficulties—namely, a mistaken policy in the development of the country. One would have thought that with a huge area of three million square miles, men coming from the crowded cities of this country would have tried to fill the new land with independent men owning their own homesteads. On the contrary, they have created an "Urban proletariat," and revived the conditions they should have escaped. In this way they have kept the population low—six millions in that huge country, that is, two to the square mile—and have lost the market they might have had if they had had a population five times as great as it is. They did not see that it is impossible to go on indefinitely developing manufactures by tariff walls without considering the need of markets, and Australia has an especial need of a big home market as she is so far from the great world markets. To escape from her troubles she needs to change her policy, and how difficult that will be is shown by the letter of Mr. Julian Simpson in your issue of August 28.

We at home, however, cannot escape a share of the responsibility, because we failed to see that, when we federated States in Australia and elsewhere, we delivered the small new States bound hand and foot into the power of larger ones. We should have kept them in our hands until they grew strong enough to join the others on equal terms.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. BRUCE LOCKHART.

PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with amazement the report in your paper of Dr. Blatz's speech before the Section of Educational Science, in which the following appears: "We have such rules as 'Children should be seen and not heard,' whereas parents should be seen and not heard. They should get out of the way of the children."

If the child is to be with his own generation only he is to be brought up in artificial conditions and will be entirely at sea when, as an adult, he meets a world in which the majority are people of 40, 45, 50, and upwards, and finds that this same majority, who have worked for 20, 30, or 40 years, are in possession of houses, fortunes, the posts of leadership, &c. It does not take much imagination to picture what will happen with, on the one side, fierce young things that have no recollection of a tender mother hanging over their sick-bed or of a father teaching them their first games, to soften them in their attitude to the generation in power; and, on the other side, hard men and women whom parenthood has never mellowed. The average parents are about 25 years old. Do educationists think their education is completed then? Educationists are so narrowly absorbed by the child that they forget the human being. These men and women of 25 have everything to learn of the responsible side of life; and whom has Nature given them as teacher? The child—their child. It is through and for the child that they will learn patience, self-control, unselfishness, the joy of service, that they will become gradually fully aware of the necessity of human cooperation; and it is because of the sacrifices already made for the children that the parents will gladly make way for the eager, selfish, but loving young ones who come on.

Parents and children learn from one another what they can learn from no one else because of that imponderable thing love. To take no account of it is to miss the thing that matters. However, a friend of mine says cheerfully that there is no need to worry as no woman will go through with childbirth if she is not to have her child; and so the world of the white man will come to an end.

Yours sincerely,
F. SCHOFIELD.

23, Fitzjames-avenue, W.14, Sept. 6.

BURGLARIES IN COUNTRY HOUSES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Early in January, when the turn of the year seemed to have put new life into the profession of country house burglary, you allowed me to offer a word of advice to the owners of jewels on the housing of their treasures. I gather from your columns that the dog days are not less agreeable than winter cold to the uninvited visitor; and the recurrent sameness of the details suggests that a repetition of my warning may not be out of place.

The favourite spot for the bestowal of jewels seems to be a bedroom. A little imagination will soon show the unwisdom of such a choice. English houses are usually obliging enough to announce quite plainly which are the chief bedrooms; for a burglar of average ability entry is rarely difficult; and once inside he locks the door and can count on being left undisturbed long enough for his job. Even if a maid finds the door locked, he need not be greatly concerned. Nine times out of ten she assumes that her mistress, for some reason or other, is later or earlier than usual in her room, and takes no more notice. In the rare event of the maid's suspicions being aroused, he has a flying start to make his escape by the way he has come.

Here, then, is my advice. Don't keep your jewels in a bedroom, or a bathroom, or a dressing room: for the same objections hold good for all those rooms. The proper place is a safe fixed in an open passage or corridor: no burglar will take the risk of working on it there.

I may add that these hints come to me from one who rose to eminence in his profession not without labour—I might say, very hard labour.

Yours faithfully,
September 6. ARTIFEX.

AN INDIAN DIARY

I.—THE MONTAGU MISSION

DELHI AND BOMBAY

The following is the first of a series of extracts from "An Indian Diary" written by the late Mr. Edwin Montagu, then Secretary of State for India, during the visit he paid to India in 1917-18 for the purpose of drawing up the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform scheme.

Edwin S. Montagu, who died in November, 1924, was Secretary of State for India from 1917 to 1922. On August 20, 1917, he made the famous declaration in the House of Commons that the policy of his Majesty's Government was "that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." He also announced that "substantial steps in this direction" were to be taken as soon as possible and that, as it was of the highest importance that there should first be "a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India," he was to proceed to India "to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India, to consider with the Viceroy the views of local Governments, and to receive with him the suggestions of representative bodies and others."

For this purpose Mr. Montagu, accompanied by Lord Beauchamp, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Sir William Duke, Sir William Vincent, Mr. (now Sir) Malcolm Seton (secretary to the delegation), and a staff, left England on October 18, 1917, and landed at Bombay on November 10. The mission remained in India until the following April. The Report containing the Reform scheme that was the basis of the Government of India Act of 1919—known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, as Lord Chelmsford was then Viceroy—was signed on April 22, and the party left Bombay for England on April 24. During the visit Mr. Montagu kept a diary—which is to be published shortly under the title of "An Indian Diary"—and in it he recorded with singular candour and freedom his day-to-day impressions of his consultations and of the men with whom he had to deal.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

In a preface to the document Mrs. Montagu says:—

There was no thought of eventual publication: the main idea in writing it was to give the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, continuous news of how he was progressing in his supremely difficult task; batches of it were sent home by each mail to him. Since that time two or three other people at the most have looked through it. Now that India is looming so largely in the public eye I have thought it a fitting time to give this document to the world, hoping that it may help to make a little clearer the great part which the writer played in India's destinies.

The diary was dictated "at all times and places, sometimes on the back of an elephant, miles out in the jungle," during one of the shooting trips which he describes in very lively fashion. "He wrote impulsively, and on the spur of the moment," Mrs. Montagu says, "and the reader will continually find sweeping or hasty judgments modified or even contradicted a few pages later."

The spirit in which Montagu approached the problem before him may be indicated by this extract from the first entry in the diary, written just after the arrival in Bombay:—

There are two dangers: (1) that I shall be regarded as having forced a policy on weaker men (if my critics only knew it), and the other is that I should be regarded as a weak, non-contributory factor, accepting the plans of other people. That danger to me is vastly insignificant compared to the other. The first danger might jeopardize my chance of carrying any plans; the second only jeopardizes other people's judgment of me.

LORD WILLINGDON

He found it a "perfect God-send" to meet "an old friend like Freeman" (Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay). He considered Lord Willingdon's suggestions for a Reform scheme were too "simple"; but in the diary he writes:—

You see, he has been successful because he has sufficient political sagacity to do everything by negotiation. There is not the slightest doubt of his popularity, and in nearly everything the people of his Province would do whatever he liked, so that he builds a constitution upon his own experience. But you cannot build constitutions for individuals; you have to be sure that your constitution is proof against bad individuals as well as of good instruction for good ones. . . .

Freeman's story is really one long story of the remoteness of the Government of India, and its lack of cooperation with the Provincial governments—the formality and officialdom which ride together. There is also his firm belief in the lack of training of the Indians and their lack of courage. But while others would wait for this, he is politician enough to wish to give them a chance in order that they may learn and get a real substantial chance. He warns me against appearing to give something which does not in practice work out as big and as great as it looks on paper. This is the burden of [Sir Valentine] Chirol's most useful article in *The Times* which has been telegraphed out. I am very grateful to him for this. He is a little alarmed, and so am I now, at the association of Chelmsford with me all the way through. I fear that Chelmsford may make all the things too formal, and I shall have to fight him on this, if I see that that is happening. We must have informal discussions, and we must take our time. Rather than fail, I would stay a year in India and resign rather than hurry things.

FORMALITY OF PROCEDURE

The formality of the procedure when deputations were received dismayed him. In one of the earlier entries in his diary at Delhi he writes:—"Ye gods, what a day! Really I do not know what to do. I do not think we are going to make very much progress by this means." After the first "day of deputations" he sets down "exactly what they are like" as follows:—

A large shamiana [marquee] is erected outside Government House. At 10.30 the Viceroy and I march, preceded by an aide-de-camp, into the shamiana. The A.D.C. says, as we enter, "His Excellency." Every one inside stands up. Basu, Seton, Vincent, Donoughmore, Roberts, come in and stand in front of chairs arranged on either side of two carefully selected and perfectly equal chairs, in front of which I and the Viceroy stand. Mr. Sloan, I.C.S., lent to us as joint secretary for our work, then introduces the leader of the deputation, which is standing by this time in front of the chairs at the other end of the shamiana, some eight or nine yards from us. The leader of the deputation comes forward, shakes us two by the hand, and walks backwards to a place about half-way between his deputation and ourselves. He then proceeds to read a long address, a copy of which we each already have got, with notes on it, by the Government of India. When he has read it, he bows; Lord Chelmsford rises, and we all rise, and Lord Chelmsford says, in the coldest and most frigid of voices, "I thank you on behalf of Mr. Montagu and myself, and I can assure you that your views will receive our consideration. Now will you kindly present the members of your deputation."

The formula never varies, the voice never modifies. At the close of it the leader of the deputation calls the name and description of each man, who solemnly comes forward, shakes hands with each of us, retires backwards; and when the whole ceremony is over the Viceroy bows and walks out of the tent, followed by me. We sit down until we are called for the next deputation in about ten minutes. Was there ever such a hopeless situation? Were ever things done more badly? Would it not be possible to interrupt when something scandalous or controversial

is said, and ask for an explanation? Could not some word be spoken to some member of the deputation?

A medal is worn by this man which would give one an opening; another man one knows; but, no, this is receiving a deputation, and I am solemnly assured by all concerned that this is all they want, and that this completely satisfies them. Well, well, well, what a world! Never will it be altered until the tenure and occupancy of the Viceroyalty is altered.

The departure from Bombay for Delhi was surrounded with too much magnificence to please Montagu. This is his comment:—

The whole platform was covered with red carpet. Everywhere that one could see were red carpets and palm trees, and the whole dim light was glistening with the khaki of soldiers, the red uniform of Government servants, and all the prominent officials of the place. It had all gone much too far. . . . I wish it had not been done for many reasons. I am not the stuff to carry this sort of thing off. For the first time in my life I wish I looked like Curzon.

THE VICEROY

After his arrival in Delhi Montagu gives this "short picture" of Lord Chelmsford, who "has not the dignity of Hardinge or the pomposity of Curzon," but is "quite good to look at":—

Conversation soon showed that he is really a good fellow, thoroughly nice, but unfortunately cold, aloof, reserved. He seems to me to be strongly prejudiced in his views, holding them very very keenly, but I do not seem to see that any of them are his views. They always seem to me to be views collected from his surroundings. Oh, the fact of the matter is—and it is borne in on me every moment of the day, every hour, but it is no use because nobody will believe me—the sort of man we seek to make a Viceroy is wholly wrong. He comes from the wrong class. It is not right to blame Lord Chelmsford; it is only right to remember that that is not the sort of stuff of which to make Viceroys. They approach their problem from the wrong side; they do the work that they are called upon to do; they wade through files; they think of their regulations; and then as to the social side—precedence, precedence, precedence. Everything is divided into Government and those who are not Government, official and those who are not official, Government and the opposition. Informal discussion, informal conversation, they do not know. Political instinct they have none. The wooing of constituents is beneath their idea; the coaxing of the Press is not their *métier*. Nothing is required of them but to get through their files, and carry on their social work according to the rule. Everything is prescribed; everything is printed. Well, this may be all right for a Court; it is all wrong when the Court is not Royal and is also the Prime Minister of the place. I am not at all sure that my mind is not now moving to a Royal Viceroy, with a Prime Minister appointed from home for all the work except that of a functionary. The junction of the two seems to me to be an intolerable nuisance, and it is all wrong. . . .

THE INDIAN CHIEFS

I have only been here at Delhi two days; all the Indian Chiefs have called on me and talked to me as a friend, and I have got far more out of them than the Viceroy got in 10 days of Conference. They ask for interviews; interviews were granted them of 10 minutes each because it was not considered that anything but formal interviews were necessary. They have all come back unofficially, and we have an hour and a half or three-quarters of an hour together at odd times, and they talk to me as they never dare to talk to anybody else. Perhaps there is some truth in the allegation that I am an Oriental. Certainly that social relationship which English people seem to find so difficult comes quite easy to me; and we shall go from bad to worse, until we are hounded out of India, unless something is done to correct this sort of thing.

In a later entry in the diary Montagu says:—

After tennis I had some talk with Chelmsford. He took up the attitude which he always takes up of "I wish it were possible, but I am afraid." This really sums him up in almost everything—"I am afraid it is not." . . . He never expresses an opinion without consulting his Council. The whole time, charming man though he is, every document I show him he has to consult somebody before he expresses an opinion. I think I went to bed more nearly depressed than I have been yet, in fact I thought in the night it was hardly worth going on.

But at the end of April, when an agreed Report had at last been drafted after the months of harassing consultation, there is this entry:—

As regards Chelmsford, I have had to record many criticisms of him, but I, as I know only too well, am not easy to work with. We have been associated day in and day out, in circumstances of the most fearful and frightful fatigue, and of almost unequalled responsibility, for nearly six months, and I believe no two men could have quarrelled less. I believe that to be entirely due to his personality, to his patience, to his self-control, and to his receptiveness. He is also a gentleman, if there ever was one,

(To be continued)

"An Indian Diary," by Edwin S. Montagu, edited by Venetia Montagu, will be published shortly by William Heinemann, Limited.

SMALL DOCK WORKS TO AID AGRICULTURE

INCREASED INTEREST GRANT

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that the Government have decided that the Unemployment Grants Committee may recommend a special grant under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, in respect of improvements or reconstruction works connected with small docks and harbours which can be put in hand by January 1, 1931, and which are likely to be of material value in promoting the development of agriculture.

The increased rate of grant will be 100 per cent. of the interest on any loan raised to meet approved expenditure for the first seven years of the period of the loan and 50 per cent. of the interest for the remainder of the period, or eight years, whichever is the shorter. It is hoped that the authorities concerned will at once consider the extent to which they may take advantage of these new terms. Requests for forms on which application for grant may be made and for information as to the general conditions of grant should be addressed to:—

The Secretary, Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

TRAINS DELAYED

COACHES DERAILED AT LIVERPOOL-STREET

At Liverpool-street station on Saturday night three coaches of an empty passenger train jumped the points at the entrance to the station and blocked up and down through lines. No one was hurt, but all trains were delayed, for only the west side of the station was available for traffic.

Loud speakers were installed to announce the departure of trains, and this helped the situation considerably. The Continental train for Copenhagen and Oslo was 41 minutes late in leaving. By 11 o'clock all lines were working normally, but rains were still running late. Breakdown gangs were busy throughout the night, and normal working was resumed in time to prevent any interruption to the Sunday excursion trains.

MYSTERIOUS ATTACK ON MAN NEAR HYTHE

The Kent County Police are investigating a mysterious attack on Saturday on a man named William James Henry Sales, of Bentley-street, Gravesend, who was last night reported to be in a serious condition in Folkestone Hospital. Apparently Sales had been to the racecourse at Westenhanger, and was standing at New Inn Green cross roads, near Hythe, when a motor-car drove towards him. It slowed up and a man jumped out of the car and went towards Sales, entering into conversation with him. The man struck Sales, who was knocked down, and when Sales got up he was knocked down again. This was repeated two or three times until Sales's head struck against a wall, and he did not rise again. The man then drove quickly away. Sales recovered consciousness late yesterday afternoon, but was unable to give any account of the attack except to say that he remembered when he was near the racecourse that he felt sick in his head and stomach and then thought he was hot. It is believed that the car has been traced.

MR. CHURCHILL AND A TARIFF

STIMULUS TO TRADE

CRITICISM OF "NEWSPAPER GOVERNMENT"

Mr. Churchill was the principal speaker on Saturday at a demonstration organized by the Dumbartonshire Unionist Association in the grounds of Cameron House, the residence of Colonel Telfer-Smollett.

He said that the difficulties of all modern Governments were very great. People expected them to solve economic and social problems which had never yet been solved in human history. When the electors were disappointed they said:—"Turn the Government out and give someone else a chance." That seemed all right 18 months ago, but what happened when the newcomers proved to be far less successful than the old? Some impatient people said, "Let us get rid of all the politicians, especially the ones who have any experience, and let us have new methods and new men." "We should make a great mistake," said Mr. Churchill, "if we exchanged Parliamentary Government for newspaper government. (Cheers.) The newspapers play a most important part in our modern life, but when they step outside their proper province—a wide and ample province of purveying news and interesting reading, and providing fair organs of public opinion and a forum for free discussion—when they attempt to dominate the State; when they unfairly bias and weight the news they print; when they suppress as far as possible all opinions but their own; when they traduce or belittle all public men who do not show themselves subservient to their will; when they finance and run candidates and confuse elections and split votes; when they dictate policy to party leaders, and even demand the right to choose Ministers of the Crown—then they become an abuse which is dangerous to the Constitution and fatal to good government." (Loud cheers.)

The most unpopular Minister of any Government, he continued, was usually the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter.) Very fierce fires were playing now upon Mr. Snowden. But the Conservative attack was not the real danger to which Mr. Snowden was exposed. His danger was the combination, ever growing more intimate, between the wild schemes of Mr. Lloyd George and the extreme and violent forces represented by Mr. Maxton and Sir Oswald Mosley. (Cheers.) This combination was now demanding from him new and immense borrowing in the hopes of curing unemployment, and there was no doubt that a large majority of his own party were in sympathy with that demand. A rumour ran round the City last week that Mr. Snowden had resigned. Immediately all gilt-edged stocks rose in value. What a change from last year, when thousands of people met him at Victoria Station and the City of London magnates lavished upon him their highest compliments and honour! It had not taken long to wear the gilt off this gingerbread statesman.

A TARIFF "BOUND TO COME"

The expulsion of Mr. Snowden and his replacement by, say, Sir Oswald Mosley to carry out the Lloyd George policy of a vast loan for the unemployed to build roads would not effect any permanent cure for unemployment and would be deeply injurious to all our credit and finance. (Cheers.) It would hamper trade and enterprise and delay the revival of industry. Unless the currency were inflated, State borrowing would not create new employment. It would only transfer existing credit and employment from private industry to the State, and the State would probably not use the credit as fruitfully as private enterprise. He thought the London financiers precipitate and short-sighted a year ago when they showered the highest honour upon an unproved Chancellor. They would be more short-sighted still if they now imagined their interests would be served by getting rid of him for Mr. Lloyd George's wild schemes. (Cheers.)

It was almost certain that Mr. Snowden's Budget, in spite of 50 millions additional direct taxation, would end in a deficit. The limits of direct taxation had been reached. Raising the rate of direct taxation further would not raise the yield. There was a measure of common agreement in all parties that a tariff for revenue upon foreign imported manufactured goods was bound to come. Such a tariff would provide the foundation upon which the prevention of dumping and the powers of trade negotiation with foreign countries could best be arranged. It would give that psychological stimulus to British industry which was essential if the advantages of modern mass production were to be gained. The Conservative Party would go into action united upon such a policy. (Loud cheers.)

"Some of our friends," Mr. Churchill continued, "think that the question of food taxes to unite the Empire ought to be made the main and almost the sole issue upon which the Conservative Party will appeal to the country at the next election. I do not agree. I think the first object should be to turn out this wretched Socialist minority Government which is hampering business and enterprise and breeding unemployment at home, and is rapidly liquidating many of our most important interests abroad. That is the practical and immediate issue which I consider far outweighs all others. That is why I have tried to keep out of all divisions and disputes inside our ranks and have done what I can in the House of Commons and on the platform to fight the common foe. (Cheers.) But there are other great questions which are just as important and have as great a claim upon the loyal endeavour of the Conservative Party. The maintenance of our naval security and of the food supply routes across the oceans is vital to our life and existence. Our interests and responsibilities in Egypt and, above all, our position in India are also of the highest importance. It would be a terrible mistake, and even a failure of duty, for patriotic men and women to lose interest in these tremendous matters and to make the question of food taxation the sole test between friends and foes.

SITUATION IN INDIA

"Moreover, the Imperial Conference of all our Dominions is now about to open. Such a gathering of responsible heads of the British Empire, drawn together across immense distances of land and ocean, can only be held every three or four years. I am sorry indeed that the present Socialist Government have the charge of that conference, but even they will not be able to prevent our Conservative point of view from being brought to the notice of the Dominion representatives. It is more than possible that the deliberations of this conference will create a situation upon which the Conservative Party will be able to take united action at the forthcoming election. (Cheers.) That, at any rate, is my belief."

Referring to the news from India, Mr. Churchill said: "The Government of India have shut Mr. Gandhi up in prison for more than a month. They have been sitting outside his cell door begging him for favours, begging him to help them out of the difficulties. Now we learn, without surprise, that he has rejected their appeals. He will not help them at all. On the contrary, he dictates terms from his prison which even the meekest of all human Governments cannot accept, so the whole month has been wasted. But much more has been wasted than time. The authority and dignity of the Government of India have been deeply prejudiced. The prestige of Mr. Gandhi has been enormously enhanced. In fact, there could not be a more perfect plan for fanning and fomenting Mr. Gandhi's mischief-making influence than that which the India Office and the Government of India have pursued."

After outlining the views put forward by the European Association in Calcutta, Mr. Churchill said he trusted that their carefully weighed opinions would not be ignored by their fellow-countrymen at home. India was the most crucial, and in some ways the greatest, of all our problems at the present time. It might be that the line of political division in Great Britain would in the next year be drawn between those who were willing to abandon India if the Indian political classes so demanded, and those who believed that we had an abiding responsibility to the masses of the Indian people and that we should discharge our mission with inexorable determination. (Cheers.)

LONDON ANTI-AIRCRAFT BRIGADES

The 53rd and 54th (City of London) Anti-Aircraft Brigades returned to Putney yesterday morning after their training at Watchet. Their shooting has been excellent, and on half a dozen occasions they have shot away the trailing targets and riddled others. Colonel C. Buckle, who commands the 27th (London) Air Defence Brigade, of which the 53rd and 54th A.A. Brigades form part, relinquishes his command next April. Colonel E. P. Warliters, commanding the 54th Brigade, who also contemplates retiring, Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. Ellison, of the 53rd Brigade, and the whole of the officers and men share in the honours of a most successful training.

WORK FOR THE CABINET

ANOTHER HEAVY PROGRAMME

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Prime Minister will return to London to-morrow. If the weather is fine enough he will fly back from Lossiemouth, arriving late in the afternoon. Most of his colleagues are now in London, but Mr. Henderson and Mr. Graham are at Geneva for the meetings of the League of Nations.

There will probably be a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, and it is possible that there may be two, or even three, further meetings in the following week. The new Session will begin on October 28, and a good deal of work has to be got through before then. Decisions have to be taken on questions of policy for the Imperial Conference, which will open in London on September 30. It is understood that at the Conference Mr. MacDonald will be chiefly concerned with constitutional matters, and Mr. Thomas with economic matters. The adoption by the Trades Union Congress of the memorandum of the General Council on Economic Groups and Imperial Trade Development will be brought to the official cognisance of Ministers, who may have some difficulty in reaching a unanimous decision. Preliminary arrangements for the Indian Round-Table Conference next month have also to be considered.

In arranging the business for the new Session the Government will have to allocate a large part of the time available to what may be termed industrial legislation. A Bill to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund will probably find an early place in the programme. This Bill is not likely to be seriously opposed, although the Government will have to meet a good deal of damaging criticism. Ministers hope, however, that by that time they will have before them the report of the three-party Committee which is now investigating the finances of the Fund, and is meeting to-day.

There are three Bills to which the members of the Trades Union Congress attach great importance—a Trade Disputes Bill; the Bill introduced last Session ratifying the Washington Hours Convention; and a Factories Bill. Strong pressure will once more be put on the Government to bring in the Trade Disputes Bill without further delay, particularly in view of the decision of the congress last week and Mr. Clynes's statement that as a matter of securing greater freedom of action for the trade unions, it is the purpose of the Government, before it leaves office and as soon as the opportunity offers, to give back to the trade unions the freedom of which they were robbed by the Parliamentary action of our opponents some three or four years ago.

NEW EDUCATION BILL

Last Session the Government were placed in a good deal of difficulty over the Education Bill, and were eventually severely criticized for their handling of the issues involved. They withdrew the original Bill, which provided for the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 and a system of limited maintenance grants, in order to incorporate in a second measure the concordat which had been reached with representatives of some of the religious denominations on the position of non-provided schools. But the Government encountered an unexpected amount of opposition to their proposals. Some of their Roman Catholic supporters declined to accept the second Bill, which had to be dropped. The Prime Minister promised his party that a new Bill, dealing only with the school-leaving age and the maintenance grants, should be presented before the end of the year. It is understood that Sir Charles Trevelyan, the President of the Board of Education, has recently been devoting a good deal of time to the matter, and that this newer and much simpler measure will be introduced as early as possible in the autumn. Time, however, is getting dangerously short, for it is still the desire of the Government to make the change next April.

Two other measures of major importance which had to be abandoned last Session will also be reintroduced—the Consumers' Council Bill and the Land Valuation Bill. When certain minor Bills are taken into account it is apparent that the legislative programme is once more likely to be heavy. The Government will no doubt profit by the experience gained last autumn, and will not again spend several weeks discussing on the floor of the House Bills which might well be sent at once to Standing Committees. They are credited with the intention of getting the Standing Committees at work early in November.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MINERS

A SOUTH WALES DISPUTE

Upwards of 8,000 colliers employed by the Tredegar Iron and Coal Company were idle on Saturday in consequence of trade depression and other causes. The only pit in commission was that at Markham Village, which employs 2,000 men.

Men to the number of 1,000 employed at other pits owned by the company received 14 days' notice to terminate contracts. A serious deadlock has arisen at Wyllie Colliery, in the Sirhowy Valley, where 1,200 men have ceased work because two men and a boy were dismissed. The men allege that the dismissal was improper. The workmen concerned have rejected the advice of Mr. George Davies, miners' agent, to resume work to-day pending discussion of their grievances. Mr. Kendrick, colliery agent, says the men must resume their employment before he will consent to discuss any grievances, while Mr. Woolley, general colliery manager, has refused on similar grounds to receive a deputation of the Tredegar Combine Lodge. Wyllie Colliery was opened only a few years ago.

Because of the coal trade depression Trimdon Grange Colliery, Co. Durham, belonging to Messrs. Walter Scott and Co., Limited, closed down on Saturday, when the notices given to 1,200 men expired.

JOY-RIDERS SENT TO PRISON

Two Battersea youths, BERT CAMOZINE, living in York-road, and FREDERICK RICHARD MACDERMOTT, of Battersea Park-road, were charged before Mr. Cairns at the South-Western Police Court on Saturday with the theft of a Morris-Cowley motor-car, the property of Mr. Harold McPherson, a musician, of St. James's-road, Tooting. The car was driven away from outside premises in High-street, Clapham, on the night of August 26, and, turning by error into a *cul de sac*, smashed against a gateway. The prisoners offered the excuse that the car was taken only for a joy-ride. The MAGISTRATE said that that habit had developed into an epidemic chiefly among idle youth and must be stopped. He sentenced Camozine to six months' imprisonment and MacDermott to three months' imprisonment.

FOUR INJURED BY STOLEN MOTOR-CAR

A motor-car containing three men dashed through the streets of Richmond on Saturday, and on passing through George-street, towards Petersham, knocked down four pedestrians in different parts of the road. A police-constable commandeered a passing car and gave chase, but the car disappeared and later was found abandoned near Petersham Woods. It was found that the car had been stolen from a garage in Thorne-street, Barnes. In spite of an all-night search, the police have not yet been able to trace the occupants of the car. One of the injured, Mrs. Cheesewright, of Carlton-road, Kentish Town, who was detained in Richmond Hospital, was stated yesterday to be quite comfortable.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE

COOPERATION OF SCHOOL AND INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, SEPT. 7

At the opening session of the Industrial Welfare Conference at Balliol College yesterday, Miss Thyra Smith, an inspector of schools, speaking on "Cooperation Between the School and Factory," said that whatever we might say of the younger generation we had to admit that they planned their lives earlier than we did. She had been collecting a certain amount of evidence, and it was astonishing how many boys and girls of 14 and 15 had clearly made up their minds what they wanted to do, and stuck to their decisions.

Teachers, she continued, were travelling much more than they did, and their interests were widening. The industrial worker had a personal point of view regarding education, while the teacher had a hearsay point of view about industry, and the dissatisfaction was mutual. We were told that to-day the standard of education in boys and girls entering industry was poor, that children did not write as well as they did, that they did arithmetic very badly or not at all, and that they could not convey an ordinary message. There was a certain amount of truth in that, but then there always was. We had no means of measuring the product of the schools to-day and comparing it with that of 20 years ago. We could go very much farther if some means of getting together could be devised, so that education and industry might know each other's wants. For this purpose she urged that schools might be given the opportunity of visiting industrial works and receiving explanations of the various processes.

SIR ARNOLD WILSON (Chairman of the Industrial Health Research Board) expressed the view that a radical change of method on the part of the Board of Education was necessary if cooperation between schools and industry was to become effective. The Board of Education was in a sense by far the biggest employer of child labour in the country. It would do well to insist on the adoption in schools of some at least of the methods and principles that every enlightened firm had for long practised. School desks, for example, were generally unintelligently made. Yet every works manager knew that to get the best results the height of tables and benches must be adjusted to the individual worker. Every firm sought to standardize its equipment when possible and to save money by buying in bulk. Yet children at secondary schools had to purchase books and school requisites through booksellers, thus adding at least 33⅓ per cent. to the cost. He understood that almost every school in the country outside London and a few large towns made its own arrangements for buying coal and coke—an incredibly uneconomical system. Few schools, even those most recently built, had cellar room for more than eight weeks' consumption of fuel. The Board should require county authorities to make long-term bulk contracts for coal and coke used in all institutions which received a grant-in-aid from the Treasury.

Mr. L. E. CHILD (Sentinel Waggon Works, Limited), speaking on "The Training of Apprentices," suggested the advantages of encouraging the election of an apprentice captain, fostering schemes of inter-departmental competition, and running an apprentices' magazine.

Speaking this morning on "Values and Standards in Life," DR. W. M. CHILDS, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Reading, said that our civilization was in a state of flux and that the conditions under which we had to live were changing with a velocity for which the historic past offered no parallel. It was not proved, he said, that the human mind and spirit were capable of adjusting themselves without real injury to the requirements of an age which had staked its all on the productions of machines. The prevailing mood of the Victorian Age was one of stentorian optimism and corpulent confidence. When he was a boy there were households in which to question the reality of progress was almost an offence against good manners. But even at the present time to hint that speed was not everything was to be condemned in certain circles as a cynic and a reactionary. Nevertheless, the common attitude towards civilization was changing. We felt that some of the problems which confronted us were not so simple as they appeared to our predecessors. We had learned that progress had to be paid for. Speaking of the British electoral system, Dr. Childs said it would have to stand very rigorous tests. It was recently pointed out that every general election added millions to the burdens of the country, simply because the victorious party felt it necessary to redeem its pledges. There must come a time when that process had to stop.

WORKS COUNCILS

Mr. R. LLOYD ROBERTS (chief labour officer, Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited), speaking on "Works Councils," said that works councils established outside the scope of the Whitley Report seemed to have had a better career than those instituted within it. The reason, he thought, was to be found in the form of the structure erected by the Whitley Committee. The committee had recognized that works committees must be the foundation for the rest of the structure, yet they built the structure first. They started off with the national council, then they came down to the district council, and ultimately to the foundation, the works committee. That was surely an inverted process and the reason why the foundation had given way in so many cases. In the chemical industry the works councils which existed had no connexion with the Joint Industrial Council for the industry, and he believed this must of necessity be so if the best results were to be achieved. He did not want a works council to be anything but a domestic body. It should not discuss wages, overtime, and other conditions, if only because the manual workers were not in a position to ensure a square deal for themselves and needed the expert advice of trade union officials. The works councils of Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., formed 12 years ago on these lines, had throughout the period functioned to the complete satisfaction of the management, the workers, and the trade unions concerned. Works councils were proving that a dictatorship was not the only form of effectively exercising authority.

In a paper to-night on "Industrial Developments and Human Needs," Mr. A. P. YOUNG (British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited) declared that rationalization, if wisely developed, would ultimately lead to the internationalization of industry. Whether this somewhat Utopian view of the future state of world industry was near at hand or far off, it was certain that all industrial problems were rapidly becoming world problems, which demanded for their satisfactory solution the projection on them of an international viewpoint.

TELEPHONE CALL FROM CANADIAN TRAIN TO LONDON

A telephone conversation took place on Friday night between a man in a London house and a man travelling at over 60 miles an hour on a train in Canada. This is the first time a commercial telephone call has been put across the Atlantic from a moving train. The conversation was between Mr. R. Bell, assistant general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, and Mr. C. E. R. Sherrington, secretary of the Railway Research Service of Great Britain, who was travelling on "the International Limited" of the Canadian National Railways, just outside Montreal. Two-way telephone apparatus was introduced for the first time on any railway by the Canadian National Railways last April. It consists of a miniature broadcasting and receiving station on the train itself. The voice of the passenger is "broadcast" a few feet from the railway car to the telegraph lines parallel with the track, where the electrical impulses are picked up on the ordinary telephone circuit.

GOLD SPOON IN HONOUR OF THE BABY PRINCESS

Lord Strathmore was yesterday presented with a gold spoon from the ambulance workers of the County of Angus in commemoration of the birth of the Royal Princess at Glamis. In acknowledging the gift LORD STRATHMORE said that it was difficult to return thanks, as he did not know the name of the baby yet, but he hoped soon to have a happy christening. He was certain the Duke and Duchess of York would be gratified by this expression of loyalty and affection. He also thought that the baby Princess when she reached years of discretion would treasure the gift. At the parade Lord Strathmore, Mr. William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Judge R. W. Bingham, of Kentucky, U.S.A., were enrolled as hon. life members of the Angus Ambulance Association.

FRANKFURT CHESS CONGRESS

TOURNAMENT BEGUN

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, SEPT. 7

The first round of the International Tournament was played in the Palmengarten this afternoon, and four of the games were finished at the adjournment. Of the remaining two it appears probable that I. Kashdan will win, while Sir George Thomas will probably draw.

The pairings and results in the first round were as follows:—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Mannheimer	Queen's pawn	Orbach	Black won
Sir G. A. Thomas	Ruy Lopez	Przepiorka	Adjourned
Niemzowitsch	English opening	List	White won
Mieses	Caro Kann	Samisch	Drawn
Colle	Queen's pawn	Ahues	Black won
Kashdan	Ruy Lopez	Pirc	Adjourned

Mennheimer's game against Orbach followed one of the usual variations of the opening, Orbach gradually obtaining the better position. He planned from the centre file, and this plan was all the more successful through Mannheimer beginning an attack elsewhere which had no substance. Orbach broke up the defence of the centre, and won in 31 moves.

Przepiorka played a very careful defence against Sir George Thomas, and had all his work cut out in preventing an attack in the centre coming to anything. Exchanges had brought about a rook and pawn ending at the adjournment.

Niemzowitsch had rather an exciting game against List, particularly in the early stages, and then both settled down to fight on the King's side. Here Niemzowitsch gained the better position, and a carefully planned sacrifice enabled him to force the winning position. List examined it for about 20 minutes and then resigned. The game lasted for 41 moves.

Mieses gave up a pawn in the opening against Samisch, and the latter got a very cramped position. Mieses kept up the pressure until Samisch saw nothing better than giving up a pawn through an exchange of Queens. The draw was agreed to in 27 moves.

Colle played his usual variation in the opening, but could make no headway against a solid defence. Then he was tempted into making a sacrificial combination on the King's side which was not sound. Ahues won in 25 moves.

Kashdan played an exchange variation of the opening and then tried to make some use of the break-up of the Queen's side. Though this came to nothing, it gained time enough for an attack on the King's side, and here he has gained a definite advantage.

BRITISH BUILDING PRACTICE

UNIFORM CODE DESIRED

An important conference, which, it is hoped, will have an influence on the future of the British building industry by leading to the adoption of a standard practice in construction, is to be held at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, on October 16. It has been convened by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which, as *The Times* stated on August 14, 1929, appointed the Steel Structures Research Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Clement Hindley, to carry out an elaborate inquiry. The terms of its reference were:—

(1) To review present methods and regulations for the design of steel structures, including bridges; (2) to investigate the application of modern theory of structures to the design of steel structures, including bridges, and to make recommendations for the translation to practice of such of the results as would appear to lead to more efficient and economical design.

This committee has held a number of meetings. Under pressure from trade interests it has decided to issue a preliminary report which will summarize all the available technical information on the use of structural steel in building with a view to providing, if possible, a provisional basis for a standard practice throughout the country. In order to assemble all this information and to ensure the practical application of the results of its work the Steel Structures Research Committee considers that it is desirable to enlist at an early stage the interests and cooperation of all authorities likely to be concerned. The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research endorses this view, and is accordingly inviting to the conference representatives of public bodies, professional and trade interests, and individuals who are in any way concerned in the design, erection, and use of steel-frame structures.

Sir Clement Hindley will preside at the conference.

Any organization interested in the purpose of the conference which has not already received an invitation should apply to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, S.W.1. Although the conference is primarily concerned with British building practice, the Dominions and Colonies have been notified, through their London offices, that any representatives they may wish to send will be welcomed.

MOTORIST KILLED AT BROOKLANDS

ACCIDENTS AT BRIGHTON CLUB'S MEETING

Mr. Arthur Ewart Stephen Walter, of Mouse Cottage, Steyning, the elder son of Mr. Stephen Walter and a grandson of the late Mr. Arthur Fraser Walter, of *The Times*, died on Saturday of injuries sustained during the meeting of the Brighton and Hove Motor Club at Brooklands. The car which he was driving overturned on a bend, and his skull was fractured. After his death the meeting was abandoned. Mr. Walter, who was 25 years of age, leaves a widow, who was present at Brooklands when the accident happened.

Mr. H. C. Waldron, of Seaside-road, Eastbourne, who rode a motor-cycle in another race, also crashed, and was taken to hospital with severe head injuries.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

MOTOR-COACH PASSENGER KILLED

One woman was killed and 10 people injured when a motor-coach from Yarmouth came into collision with a tram standard early yesterday at a point where Woodford New-road joins Lea Bridge-road. The woman, Miss Winifred Alice Radley, 22, of Anner-road, Clapham Common, died from injuries in Whipp's Cross Hospital. The driver, Mr. J. S. Miller, of King-street, Great Yarmouth, Mrs. Ellen Northfield, Orchard-street Estate, S.W., and Mr. Douglas Gray, Cathleen-road, Balham, were seriously injured, and detained in Whipp's Cross Hospital. Seven other occupants of the coach were treated at the hospital.

Six people were injured, two seriously, when a motor-car and a lorry loaded with iron came into collision last night at the junction of Barry-road and Peckham Rye, Peckham. Some of the iron from the lorry fell off and pinned down people involved in the accident.

A collision between an omnibus and a lorry at Willenhall, Coventry, on Saturday resulted in the death of one man in the omnibus and injuries to 11 other passengers. The dead man was named Elsey and was 47.

Mr. H. Hawkins, of Kenninghall-road, Edmonton, was killed in a collision between two motor-cars at Cambridge New-road, Chesnunt, on Saturday night. Mr. Haan, of Ascot-road, Edmonton, and Mr. Robert Purnell, 46, of Church-road, Edmonton, the occupants of the other car, were seriously injured and taken to North Middlesex Hospital.

At Newport, Mon., on Saturday, Leslie Morris, 14, a Post Office telegraph messenger, crashed into an omnibus on Queen's-hill and died soon afterwards in hospital.

Christopher Goring, of Findon Park House, Findon, near Worthing, a Flight Cadet in the Royal Air Force, when riding a motor-cycle on Friday night came into collision with a pony and cart on the Great North Road between Buckden and Brampton, Huntingdonshire, and received fatal injuries.

FIRE AT BIRMINGHAM RUBBER WAREHOUSE

Great damage was caused by a fire which broke out yesterday afternoon at a warehouse in Bellbarn-road, Birmingham, belonging to the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company. The building, which is three storeys high, contained large quantities of tires and other inflammable material. The fire brigade was at full strength, but the firemen were unable to save the contents of the building.

THE WEATHER

FAIR: SOME RAIN

Meteorological Office, Sept. 7

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A large depression off Western Ireland will move slowly eastward to cause unsettled conditions with some rain to spread gradually from the West to most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate westerly winds, backing; fair at first, deteriorating later with probably some rain in the evening; rather warm.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Moderate westerly to fresh southerly winds; fair at first, some rain later; local mist, perhaps fog early; sea moderate to rather rough.

STRAITS OF DOVER, SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Moderate westerly winds, backing, fair at first, slowly deteriorating later with perhaps some rain in evening; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate to fresh southerly winds; cloudy, some rain; local mist, perhaps fog, early; sea moderate to rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Westerly wind backing to south-west later 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Fair apart from local showers at first, slight rain spreading from the west, but unlikely to reach S.E. England before evening. Visibility 2,000 yards locally early, improving to 6-12 miles.

Sun rises, 6.24 a.m.; sets, 7.31 p.m.
Moon sets, 6.22 a.m.; rises, 7.58 p.m.
Full moon, 3.47 a.m.
Lighting-up time, 8.31 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 6, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1013.2mb. (29.92in.), falling slowly; temperature, 61.2deg.; humidity, 95 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, cloudy.

Friday, 7 p.m., to Saturday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 57deg.; rainfall, nil.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp. 69deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 1.4hr.

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 7, 7 p.m.—Bar., 1,011.3mb. (29.86in.), steady; temp., 60deg.; humidity, 83 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, cloudy.

Saturday, 7 p.m., to Sunday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 54deg.; rainfall, 9.1mm (0.36in.).

Sunday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 68deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 6.6hrs.

FIRE IN HOXTON BAKER'S SHOP

WOMAN AND BLIND MAN KILLED

Mr. Michael Smith, a blind man of 82, and Mrs. Emma Restorick, wife of the proprietor, have died, and three people are injured, as the result of a fire at the baker's shop of Mr. R. Restorick, in Hoxton-street, N., early on Saturday. Mrs. Caroline Smith, 61, the blind man's wife, was reported on Saturday night to be in a serious condition. The other injured persons, Arthur Malloy and Emma Cox, were able to go home after treatment at the hospital.

Mr. Restorick said that he left the premises for a few minutes, and on returning found dense volumes of smoke coming from the bake-house in the basement. He ran outside and told someone to raise an alarm, and then dashed back to rescue his invalid wife, who was sleeping in the back room. He managed to open the door in the passage, but was half-choked by the smoke. Meanwhile the engines had arrived.

John Wilson, who watched the fire from the back, described how Michael Smith, the blind man, jumped from a second-floor window on to the stone passage below, where he lay unconscious. Mrs. Smith crawled out over the sill, and dropped on to a water tank just below the window. From there she managed to stumble on to an outhouse, and was rescued by the firemen. Mr. Restorick's two sons, Leslie, 13, and Jack, 11, who lived above the shop facing the street, were also rescued by the firemen.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
EAST					
Berwick-n-T	—	20	52	61	Dull, rain.
Scarborough	5·2	10	55	60	Fair, rain.
Bridlington	6·1	18	53	67	Fair, rain.
Cleethorpes	7·9	14	54	66	Fine.
Mapplethorpe	7·2	12	53	66	Fair, storm.
Skegness	1·1	4	52	69	Cloudy, rain.
Yarmouth	4·2	33	54	65	Fair, storm.
Lowestoft	6·5	25	53	64	Fair, storm.
Felixstowe	5·4	11	55	66	Fair, showers.
Deverecourt	6·6	15	54	67	Fair, rain.
Walton-onN.	5·2	6	53	69	Fair, storm.
Clacton	7·7	14	55	68	Fair, shower.
Maldon	5·1	9	53	69	Fair, shower.
Southend	4·4	9	54	68	Mainly cloudy.
Margate	6·3	12	54	67	Fair.
Ramsgate	6·9	10	54	68	Fair.
Deal	9·1	9	54	71	Bright.
Dover	8·1	13	56	68	Fine.
SOUTH					
Folkestone	9·8	11	54	69	Bright.
Hastings	8·0	11	54	67	Fair, rain.
Bexhill	9·1	9	56	67	Fair, showers.
Eastbourne	10·4	7	58	67

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

PRIDE OF PLACE

Tweed Coats are taking pride of place in our wardrobes this season, and now to add to them come skirts, making a complete suit and something very smart for early autumn wear. From the Mantle Department come these two to shed a lustre on you during September and October, to be your stand-by throughout the winter months.

YORKSHIRE TWEED COAT, with slightly fitting back. Collar of caracul lamb or nutria lamb. In a good selection of colourings and three sizes.
Price 98/6

SKIRT to match, cut with six gores and belted at waist. 27/6

SMART WALKING SHOE. Military heel, in nigger, seal, and suède 55/-
In black, lizard, and suède .. 72/-
All seal 59/6

Sent on Approval.

COAT IN ENGLISH WOOL TWEED. Collar of nutria lamb, well tailored with novelty pockets. Lined throughout. In a good selection of colourings and three sizes.
Price 94/6

SKIRT in tweed to match with two deep pleats in front. 25/-

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE, SEPT. 6

Princess Elizabeth of York has arrived at the Castle.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, and the Very Rev. Alexander Martin, D.D., have also arrived.

Sir Ernest Budge had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen this evening.

SEPTEMBER 7

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester, Their Majesties' guests, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance were present at Divine Service in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Revd. John Stirton, D.D. (Domestic Chaplain to The King), officiated, and the Very Revd. Alexander Martin, D.D. (Chaplain to The King, Principal of New College, Edinburgh), preached the sermon.

The Duke of York has arrived at the Castle, and the Duke of Gloucester has left.

Lady Holford had the honour of Dining with Their Majesties this evening.

The Maharajah of Jaipur left Glengarr House, Dunoon, for London, by car, on Saturday. He will leave for India on September 19.

The Italian Ambassador expects to return to London towards the end of the month from Italy.

The Japanese Ambassador left London yesterday for Geneva to attend the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Swedish Minister will return to London to-day from Sweden.

The Marquess of Carisbrooke will return to 4, Belgrave-place about the middle of the week from the South of France.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill left London on Saturday for the United States. She expects to be away for about five weeks.

The Earl and Countess of Midleton have left Peper Harow, Surrey, for the North.

Lady Cynthia Asquith left 8, Sussex-place, Regent's Park, on Friday for the Continent, where she will remain for about 10 days.

Viscount Gage left on Saturday for the Continent and will not return until September 17.

Lady Denman will return to 43, Upper Grosvenor-street to-morrow from Scotland.

Lady Ventry will return to 26, Evelyn-gardens to-morrow from Scotland.

The First Sea Lord and Lady Field will be taking up their official residence at Mall House, Spring-gardens, next Thursday.

The Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Guest have returned from Venice and are at their farm at Ferring, Sussex.

The Hon. Henry Mond has returned from Venice, and the Hon. Mrs. Mond expects to return to-morrow.

Lady Bushman and family wish to thank all those who have so kindly sent flowers and letters, which they hope to acknowledge personally in course of time.

Helen Lady Darell, Miss V. Darell, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady (Gorell) Barnes, are among those staying at the Royal Albion Hotel, Brighton.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme returned to London yesterday from abroad.

M. Georges Cattaui, Secretary to the Egyptian Legation, will return to London about October 1 from abroad.

HOUSE PARTY

LADY LONSDALE

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood are staying with the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale for the Doncaster Race Meeting this week.

The other guests in the house party are Lady Noreen Bass and Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Ethel Wickham.

FUNERAL

MR. E. FARQUHAR

The funeral of Mr. Ernest Farquhar took place at Chudleigh, Devon, on Saturday. The Bishop of Exeter officiated. Among the mourners were Mrs. Farquhar (widow) and Captain Harold Farquhar (son). Others present included:—

The Earl of Morley, Lord Mildmay of Flete, the Hon. Lady Yarde-Buller, the Countess of Listowel, Sir George and Lady Duckworth-King, Sir Francis and Lady Layland-Barratt, Lady Florence Cecil, Lady Caroline Courtenay, Sir Trehawke and Lady Kekewich, Viscount Sidmouth, the Hon. Charles Clifford, Captain the Hon. Lionel and Lady Mary St. Aubyn, Mr. and Lady Ada Boyd, the Hon. Hubert Hanbury-Tracy, Colonel the Hon. Reginald Bertie and Lady Amy Bertie, Dame Georgiana Buller, Colonel Balfour, Colonel Watt, Captain F. St. Maur, Mr. and Mrs. Oxley Parker, Mr. Shorrock, Captain H. A. Stobart, Mrs. Reynell-Pack, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bentinck, Captain Coryton, Mrs. W. Corryton, and Colonel and Miss Harrison.

PRINCE GEORGE

Prince George was present at the Border Historical Pageant, which was held at the Earl and Countess of Minto's estate, near Hawick, on Saturday. Seven hundred performers took part and the spectators numbered about 10,000. He also visited the "Countrie Fayre" held in conjunction with the pageant.

THE ABOYNE BALL

Among those who attended the Aboyne ball in Victory Hall on Friday night were:—

Lord and Lady Glentanar, Lord Digby, Count Erdody, the Hon. Evan Baillie, Lady Burnett of Leys, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, Lady Anne Wellesley, Lady Janet Montgomerie, the Earl of Mornington, Lord Waleran, Baroness Bentinck, Lady Sempill, the Hon. Margaret Forbes-Sempill, the Hon. Elisabeth Forbes-Sempill, the Hon. J. Leith, Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Lady Lucy Innes, Lady Diana Buchan, Sir John Forbes, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lady Elizabeth Phipps, Lady MacRobert, Sir Alastair MacRobert, Sir Arthur and Lady Grant, and Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Lumsden.

PITLOCHRY GAMES

There were some 8,000 spectators at the Pitlochry Highland Games on Saturday.

Among those present were:—

Colonel Butter and Mrs. Butter, Miss L. Harbord, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Wyld, Lady Dorothea Ruggles-Brise, Lord James Stewart-Murray, Miss Merrilees Garth, Mrs. Butler Henderson, Mr. F. W. Goodman, Mr. Ross Gilis, Mr. Cotton, Mrs. Charles Ker, Miss Keiss, Mrs. H. P. Carter and Miss Carter, Mrs. J. R. Corsh, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bottomley, Mr. P. O. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McGregor, Mrs. Frank Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, Count Limburgstirum, Baron Le Brun, Sir Herbert Ogilvy, Major and Mrs. Wyburgats, Captain Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Sim, Miss Gouilding, Sir Algernon Firth, Colonel Stanforth, General Drummond, the Hon. Caual Lambton, Colonel Wingfield, Mrs. Barron, Colonel Wood, and Mr. Gordon Young.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR

When St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, is reopened in November there will be a performance of choral music by the Windsor and Eton Choral Society. The performance will be given in the Nave on Wednesday, November 12, and former members of the society will be invited to join the present members in forming the chorus. The programme will include choral numbers by Brahms, Parry, and Handel, and there will be violin solos played by Miss Sybil Eaton and Miss Marjorie White. Sir Walford Davies will be at the organ.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER C. E. H. SMITH, R.N. (RET.), AND THE HON. ELIZABETH D. HOTHAM

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander Colin E. Hugh Smith, R.N. (Ret.), and the Hon. Elizabeth D. Hotham will take place at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, on October 7, at 2.15 p.m.

CAPTAIN P. J. M. ELLISON AND MISS H. FISHER-ROWE

The marriage arranged between Captain Patrick Ellison, Grenadier Guards, and Miss Hermione Fisher-Rowe will take place at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 14.

CAPTAIN H. P. MCC. GLOVER AND MISS MARRIOTT

The engagement is announced between Captain Hedley Percy McCheyne Glover, M.C., Royal Artillery, only son of the Rev. A. E. Glover, of West Cross, near Swansea, and the late Mrs. Glover, and Barbara, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Marriott, of Fallowfield, Chislehurst, Kent.

THE REV. G. E. MACKENZIE AND MISS GREENFIELD

The engagement is announced between the Rev. George Edward Mackenzie, M.A., B.D., late lieutenant, R.F.A., parish minister of Kirhope, Selkirkshire, younger son of Major and Mrs. Mackenzie, and Mary Ann Murray (Maisie), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Greenfield, of Maresfield, Bromley, Kent. The marriage will take place quietly at the end of October.

MR. H. SMITH AND MISS NEWELL

The engagement is announced between Harry Smith, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Smith, of Coventry, and Edith Mary (Betty), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newell, of West Norwood, London.

MR. H. E. JAMES AND MISS DAVIES

The engagement is announced between Mr. Herbert Edgar James, only son of the Archdeacon of Llandaff and Mrs. J. D. James, of Cadoxton Vicarage, Neath, and Elizabeth Margaret, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howell Davies, Maesyllan, Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire.

MR. L. J. GILBERTSON AND MISS M. J. CASTELLI

The marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Laurence Johnson, son of the late Laurence Gilbertson, of Bathgate, West Lothian, and Marguerite (Rita), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Castelli, of 28, Maresfield-gardens, Hampstead.

MR. G. G. PICKERING AND MISS MASTERMAN

The engagement is announced between George Greenbank Pickering, elder son of George Pickering, of Ladds Court, Chart Sutton, Kent, and Mary Castling, only daughter of Mrs. Masterman and the late Colonel Masterman, late of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. R. THRING AND MISS E. H. STREATFEILD

The engagement is announced between Jack Reddie, only son of Douglas T. Thring (Bursar of Merton College, Oxford) and of Mrs. Thring, 13, Polstead-road, Oxford, and Eirene Helen, younger daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Streatfeild, Dallington Vicarage, Northampton.

MR. A. B. G. GORDON GRAHAM AND MISS BALME

The engagement is announced between Archibald B. Grant Gordon Graham, of Travancore, South India, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gordon Graham, of The Weavers Cottage, Corsham, and Annie Christian, only daughter of the late Nettleton Balme, of Chislehurst, and Mrs. Nettleton Balme, of Dicketts, Corsham, Wilts.

MR. A. N. HALES AND MISS JOHNSTON

The engagement is announced between Arthur, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hales, of Abbots Leigh, Haywards Heath, and Marjorie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnston, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT H. A. TRAILL, R.N., AND MISS B. DAVID

The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon at All Souls', Langham-place, of Lieutenant Henry Austin Traill, R.N., youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Traill and Mrs. Traill, of Ballylough, Co. Antrim, and Bronwyn, daughter of Mrs. David and the late Archdeacon David. The Rev. A. C. Buckell, of St. Saviour's, Ealing, and Bishop Fyffe, late Bishop of Rangoon, were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. A. M. David, wore a gown of soft cream satin, made with a fitting bodice, and long, fluted skirt, the fullness of which was gauged into a fitting hip yoke. Her train fell from the shoulders, and was of old family lace. The long veil of soft white tulle was held in place by a wreath of silver leaves, with a cluster of orange-blossom over each ear. She carried a bouquet of Harrisii lilies and white heather. The two bridesmaids, Miss Isabel Anstice and Miss Sylvia Piccinino, wore ankle-length gowns of love-in-the-mist fish-net, the tight-fitting sleeves and hip yokes being made of lace in the same shade. The dresses had deep cape collars, and narrow waist-belts finished in the front with diamanté buckles. Their wide-brimmed hats were of the same material as the frocks, and were trimmed with small rosettes of blue, pink, and yellow silk. They carried bouquets of shaded yellow roses. The best man was Lieutenant Barrington Moore.

Among those present at the church were:—Colonel and Mrs. W. S. Traill, Captain and Mrs. A. O. B. Traill, Mrs. David, Miss Ethel David, Miss Barbara David, Mr. Herbert Williams, the Misses Williams, Mrs. Peter Denny, Mr. E. Denny, Miss Kinerton Blair-Oliphant, Mrs. Willink, Mr. H. U. Willink, Mrs. Evelyn Grey, Mrs. Buckland Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Macmaster, Miss Evershed, Miss Shipton, Lieutenant Margetts, Lieutenant and Mrs. J. Brett, Mrs. Powys Wilson, Mrs. M. Jefferies, Lieutenant Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jacques, Mrs. J. L. Wight, Mrs. Fyffe, Mrs. J. R. N. Taylor, Miss Audain, Mrs. Lloyd, Lieutenant and Mrs. Conway, Miss Alex Frizell, Miss H. Wight, Miss N. Wight, Miss M. Graham, Lieutenant-Commander Mellson, Mr. and Mrs. Wight-Cooper, Mrs. H. B. Wright, Miss Wright, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. C. Giles, Lieutenant and Mrs. H. P. Sears, Flying-Officer Fair, Lieutenant A. M. McKillock, Lieutenant W. S. Thomas, Lieutenant N. Kennedy, Canon and Mrs. Hannon, Mrs. Derbyshire, Lieutenant T. S. Jackson, Lieutenant J. C. Richards, Lieutenant J. E. Fenton, Mr. Stewart Moore, Miss W. Lamb, Miss Vaughan, Mrs. H. C. Drake, Miss Drake, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frizell, Commander Legge, Miss Buckell, Mr. Digby Grist, Mrs. Mackintosh, Miss Lambert, and Miss Sealy.

A reception was held afterwards at the Langham Hotel.

CAPTAIN R. S. BRANDER AND MISS BOYCE

The marriage took place on Saturday at The Priory Church, Christchurch, of Captain Richard Spicker Brander, Royal Army Service Corps, attached Sudan Defence Force, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Brander, The South Wales Borderers, and of Mrs. Brander, of West Close, Wick, Christchurch, and Miss Doreen Worsley Boyce, only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Boyce, The King's Own Royal Regiment, and of Mrs. Byam Johnson, of Parfetts, Eversley Cross, Hamrshire. The Rev. G. G. Richards and Canon Gay were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her step-father, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Byam Johnson, wore a gown of parchment-tinted Duchesse satin with a train of silk and satin brocade lined with chiffon. Her tulle veil was held in place by a double wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of Lady Love roses and myrtle. Miss Pamela Kermack, in a frock of peach-coloured satin beauté, with a wreath of rose leaves in her hair, and carrying an early Victorian posy, was the trainbearer, and there were also three grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Aileen Boyce, Miss Nancy Brander (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss Barbara Gribbon. They also wore dresses of peach-coloured satin beauté with bolero coatees to match. They had transparent picture hats of the darker shade than their dresses and carried bouquets of peach-coloured gladioli and coloured foliage. Major R. K. Hubbard was best man.

A reception was held afterwards at The Priory, and the bride's going-away dress was a delphinium-blue kasha *ensemble* embroidered in pastel shades, with a hat to match.

MR. O. J. PHILIPSON AND MLLE. Y. KREGLINGER

The marriage took place in Antwerp on September 4 of Oliphant James, younger son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hylton Philipson, and Yvonne, second daughter of M. and Mme. Albert Kreglinger. The ceremonies were performed by Burgomaster Van Canwelaert and Pasteurs Morel and De Haan.

Mr. Murray-Philipson was best man to his brother. Among the many friends and relations present at the reception held afterwards at Château den Brandt were:—

M. and Mme. Albert Kreglinger, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hylton Philipson, M. and Mme. Theodore Gruterins, M. Eugène Kreglinger, Mlle. Françoise Kreglinger, Miss Nina Philipson, Viscount and Viscountess Filhank, Mme. Le Jeune Kreglinger, the Hon. Lady Harvey, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Murray, the Hon. A. C. Murray, and M. O. Nottebohm.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. John Paterson, Royal Horse Artillery, and Mrs. Paterson took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Topsham, Devon. The Rev. C. P. Whitaker officiated, and the child was named Jeremy John Mardon. The godparents were Mrs. im Thurn, Mr. Kenric Mardon, Major S. M. de H. Whatton, and Major the Hon. Ivo Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR FREDERICK TOONE

SIR FREDERICK CHARLES TOONE, J.P., of The Grange, Tewit Well-road, Harrogate, secretary of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club and manager of the last three touring M.C.C. teams in Australia, died on June 10, aged 61, leaving property of the gross value of £11,283, with net personalty £8,412.

Mr. TEMPLE DE LA POLE TEMPLE WEST, of Moorcroft, Hillingdon, Mx., who died on July 8, aged 79, intestate, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £144,530, with net personalty £64,337.

The Hon. JOHN ROOTH, of the Garrick Club, Garrick-street, W.C., and of Dawlish, Devon, barrister-at-law, Judge of the Supreme Court of Western Australia, 1906-22, who died on June 6, aged 66, left unsettled property in England of the gross value of £3,583, with net personalty £3,384.

£10,000 FOR A VICAR

Miss MARY MILDRED GLOVER, of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., who died on June 26, left estate of the gross value of £17,724, with net personalty £17,487. She left:—

£10,000, free of duty, to the Rev. Walter Ewart Bristow, "Warden of the Inns of Court Mission, Drury-lane," at the date of her will (May 12, 1924), of Palace-mansions, West Kensington (now vicar of St. Luke's, Woodside, S.E.).

Mrs. ELLEN PRESTON-HILLARY, of Ditton Court, Westcliff-on-Sea, who died on June 2, wife of S. R. Preston-Hillary, left estate of the gross value of £11,201, with net personalty £5,822. She left:—

£200 to her maid, Ada Young.

Mr. HARRY ERNEST STRINGER, of Heathercroft, Morley-road, Sheringham, Norfolk, who died on June 11, left estate of the gross value of £28,697, with net personalty £27,262. He gives:—

£100 each to the Salvation Army (Sheringham branch) and the Leper Society.

Mrs. SUSANNAH MARY FAULKNER, of Winterbrook, Cholsey, Berks, who died on July 14, aged 84, widow of W. C. Faulkner, left estate of the gross value of £6,788, with net personalty £3,803. She left:—

£30 per annum each to her gardener, George Honey, and her former coachman, William Parker.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BENSON, Miss Emmeline Jane, of Chester-terrace, N.W. (net personalty £76,162)	£78,408
BROWN, Mr. Wilfred Webster (77), of Tuakau, Martello-road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, retired sheep farmer (net personalty £10,726)	13,696
BUDD, Mr. Henry, of West Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W. (net personalty £14,416)	14,545
FRASER, Mr. Herbert Alexander Simon (68), of Alveton, Llangorse-road, Cardiff, civil engineer and contractor (net personalty £1,518)	3,318
FREEBORN, the Rev. Albert Corsellis Richard, M.A. (70), of Holme Corner, Banbury-road, Oxford (net personalty £4,494)	4,534
FROST, Mrs. Margaret (85), of Drake's-avenue, Exmouth, widow of G. B. Frost (net personalty £4,818)	6,046
HOME, Mr. David (91), of Stapleton Hall-road, Stroud Green, N.4, wine merchant, and of Sutton and Home, Limited, Bevis Marks, E.C.4, tea and coffee dealers (net personalty £8,999)	12,678
HOOK, Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Eustace Martin, R.N. (retired), of Brookhill House, Honiton, Devon (net personalty £286)	1,341
JENKINS, Mrs. Lilly Ada, of Homelea, Bitterne-road, Bitterne Park, Southampton, widow of W. V. Jenkins (net personalty £3,514)	5,420
JOHNSON, Mr. Robert Gerald (37), of Bank House, Endon, Stoke-upon-Trent, earthenware manufacturer (net personalty £54,876)	59,772
JONES, Mr. Benjamin, of Blackoe Farm, Whitchurch, Salop (net personalty £2,405)	10,319
JONES, Mr. Edward Percy Stokes (77), of Penbury, Upper Walmer, Kent, formerly proprietor of the Rother Ironworks at Rye (net personalty £10,406)	12,072
KILLENDEN, Captain Henry, of Biengfell, Brookhurst-road, Bromborough, Cheshire (net personalty £1,473)	2,627
LANG, Mrs. Emily Ann (81), of Thorn-park, Plymouth, widow of G. H. Lang (net personalty £4,434)	5,891
LAWRENCE, Mr. John, of Yeaman-shore, Dundee, coal merchant (personal estate)	8,616
MAINLAND, Mr. Leslie George, F.R.Z.S., of St. James's-avenue, Beckenham, for 30 years a member of the staff of the *Daily Mail*, and "Uncle Leslie" of the B.B.C. (net personalty £2,055)	2,267
MCGRADY, Mrs. Jemima (89), of Commercial-street, Dundee, and of The Lodge, Newport, Fife, widow of H. McGrady (personal estate in Great Britain £14,694), left personal estate of the total value of	14,757
PEARSON, Miss Mary Elizabeth, M.A., B.A., of Dodington, Whitchurch, Salop, assistant registrar to the University of Wales (net personalty £4,098)	4,178
ROBERTSON, Mr. Stewart, J.P., of Ardler, Newlands-road, Newlands, Glasgow, of J. and S. Robertson, grocers (personal estate in Great Britain)	19,443
SCHOLEFIELD, the Rev. James Henry (75), of Easterton Vicarage, Devizes (net personalty £3,972)	3,980
WHITTLE, Mr. Walter Henry (68), of Yarrell-mansions, W. (net personalty £9,436)	9,509

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN COPENHAGEN

RECEPTION BY THE KING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 7

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, was received by the King yesterday. He also visited the historic collection at Rosenborg Castle, and went for a drive in North Zealand, visiting Elsinore and the Castles of Kronsborg and Frederiksborg. In the evening he was entertained at dinner by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. To-day the Lord Mayor and his party went for a motor trip in Southern Zealand with the British Minister in Copenhagen.

The British seaplanes under the command of Group Captain Nanson which have been visiting Baltic countries arrived here yesterday morning, *via* Esbjerg, and are now on view to the public at the Lange Linie quay. Yesterday the officers were entertained at luncheon by the Director of the Ministry of Marine.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The Rev. K. HEPBURN BROWN, curate at St. Barnabas, Temple Fortune, Hendon, is leaving to become rector of Bellville, Cape Town.

The Bishop of Hereford (Bishop-designate of Rochester) will not leave his present diocese until the latter part of October. The diocesan conference will be held at Hereford on October 14 and 15.

The Canterbury Diocesan Conference will meet at Canterbury on Thursday and Friday, October 16 and 17. Two of the main subjects of the Lambeth Conference will be discussed, Bishop Palmer introducing that of "The Unity of the Church" and the Bishop of Salisbury "The Ideal and Future of the Anglican Communion."

Owing to the ravages of the death watch beetle the three roofs of the late thirteenth-century Church of St. Thomas, Winchelsea, need immediate repair. Fortunately the renewal of much timber can be avoided if the work is begun without delay. The cost of the repairs, including further ventilation, which is a part of the preventive process, is estimated at £350. The rector of Winchelsea and the Mayor have issued an appeal for donations, which should be sent to the hon. treasurer, Mr. Frank Nash, Winchelsea.

The Rev. A. A. Green, who since 1892 has been the minister of the Hampstead Synagogue, will retire shortly, on reaching his seventieth birthday.

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD AND MODERN TAXATION

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood entertained at luncheon at Harewood House on Saturday all the tenantry of the Harewood estate. Over 300 farmers and their wives were present. In a speech after the luncheon the EARL OF HAREWOOD said that in the year 1894 his father had entertained them in similar circumstances. He was sorry to say it was no use pretending circumstances were the same now as they were in 1894. It was becoming more and more difficult to maintain in existence a large agricultural estate. "It is not necessary to remind you," he said, "that the whole trend of modern taxation is more and more to put the burden upon capital, and if your capital is sunk in land, in the form of buildings, fencing, drainage, &c., you cannot realize that capital in order to pay taxes, except by selling the land. I am sufficiently old-fashioned to think that this is wrong. The disturbance created by selling agricultural estates is greater than any good which can come from it."

LAON

A CITY ON A HILL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Laon, the city set upon a hill, offers to those who visit it one of the finest prospects in France.

Geologically, it is a limestone island in the plain of Soissons, and was a Celtic stronghold. The last Carlovingian Kings built a palace there, and in 1112 the struggle between Bishop Gaudry and his people culminated in the burning of the cathedral. The British occupied the town from 1410 to 1429, and indeed, from a glance at any epoch of French history, it may be seen how the destinies of France and of Europe have been fashioned by the force of arms in this region.

The country between the cities of Soissons and Laon was the scene of carnage for 50 months from August, 1914. A hundred years before, when Napoleon was making his supreme desperate stand against three nations, every yard of it was fought over. There is the Chemin des Dames, which our soldiers knew early and late in the War, and which was so named because the road was constructed for the periodical journeys of Mesdames de France, the spinster daughters of Louis XV., when they went to stay at La Bove, as the house was then called, on the Ailette, with M. de Narbonne, who in a life of much vicissitude was Minister of War under Louis XVI., and one of Napoleon's generals at Wagram and in Russia. His mother, the Duchesse de Narbonne-Lara, was lady-in-waiting to the princesses. She survived them all and also her son; and when she died, in the memory of people who were alive 25 years ago, her life had filled the century which stretched from the end of the Regency to the death of Napoleon in 1821.

Napoleon meets us at every turn, and in this area during the Campagne de France he fought overwhelming masses of Russians and Prussians, who could not claim a victory, in the battle named after the Plateau of Craonne, which we have seen anew drenched with blood. Then they concentrated near Laon, from which position he failed to drive them. At that date in March, 1814, only a fortnight before he finally succumbed, he had in a month won 12 battles against Austria, Russia, and Prussia. On this battle-ground of 1814, half a dozen miles north-west of Laon, is the Mont de Joie, near Crepy en Laonnois—the site of the long-range battery with which Paris was bombarded. It is almost 20 miles north of Soissons, which is 65 miles from Paris; so the capital was shelled by guns over 80 miles away. Blücher watched the battle of Laon from the summit of the hill where stands the magnificent four-towered cathedral, which can be seen from a very great distance away, seeming at times like a great vessel sailing nobly through the clouds, and in some lights like a giant winged dragon, mobile and terrible.

For those who love extended views where every landmark is historic, Laon is unequalled even in France. As a place to visit or stay in it is full of varied resources, including archaeological, historical, artistic. There are wonderful old buildings, and the ramparts afford an enchantment rarely to be found in a small town—a promenade extending for seven kilometres round the city, with a panorama stretching to infinity: great sweeps of untrammelled sky, fresh air blowing from the North Sea over mellow cornfields, and at every turn glimpses of exquisite beauty. Few cities have retained their ancient character so little changed. The town still keeps itself within the walls which fence in the hill top, and whatever there is of suburb has spread itself at the foot, some 350ft. below.

For a first visit there, choose some pleasant day when the lights are soft. The cathedral, before being admired as art, must be taken as history, as it is the departure from the Romanesque to the Gothic. The architects were groping their way, as is shown by the vast width of the clerestory served only by a tiny hidden staircase, thus proving that this immense space was for no purpose but to help support the edifice. From the windows, too, one realizes that the architects were feeling about for an adequate and beautiful method of lighting their churches, which, indeed, was the reason for the increase of Gothic architecture in the north, where skies are dim. The centre porch of the western façade is pure Romanesque, and where in Gothic cathedrals runs the Galerie des Rois, here there is a gallery, but with no statuary. The east end, instead of being apsidal, follows the English type of a square termination, though it has there a circular window only, instead of the great wall of glass usually adopted in England. The bays of the aisles are four-storeyed in pairs, with alternating piers, of extreme grace, the ribs of the vaulting springing from clusters of light shafts. The nave is low when compared with later Gothic naves, and the exterior of the cathedral manifests something almost savage, the colossal sculptures of oxen who guard the upper parts of the towers giving a pagan touch to the whole.

From the magnificent façade one can see at once that Rheims Cathedral evolved from Laon, and that this cathedral is a milestone in the history of architecture.

OPTICAL CONGRESS AT CAMBRIDGE

WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 7

About 150 delegates from nine or 10 different countries have assembled at Cambridge for the second International Optical Congress, Trinity College being used as headquarters. The delegates were received yesterday by the President of the British Optical Association and Mrs. John Harwood before the opening dinner in the Hall of the College, at which the Mayor (Councillor Harry Franklin) was the guest of honour.

In his address of welcome to the congress, the MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE said that there was no subject of greater importance to the people of the world than that of eyesight. He knew nothing about the science of optics except that he benefited by it, and he was naturally deeply indebted to the progress of optics, which had made it possible for him to earn a living. Mr. J. HARWOOD, President of the British Optical Association, extended a general welcome to the delegates, and formally installed Mr. W. B. Barker, past president, as chairman of the congress.

Mr. BARKER, in his address on "This science called optics," traced the history of light from the dawn of civilization to the latest optical triumph, television, and said that as practising opticians they were mainly concerned with the application of the science of light to the aid of human vision. Although very many questions were then being investigated, there were great gaps in their knowledge which yet required the survey of the explorer. He had named several outstanding personalities associated with the very college in which they were now meeting. He hoped that the inspiration of Newton, Rayleigh, Rutherford, Eddington, and others who had sat where they were now sitting might inspire them with the spirit of progress in the service of their fellow men.

A wreath of rosmary was on Saturday placed on the grave of Sir William Treloar at Shirley Church from the patients, staff and Trustees of Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College, on the seventh anniversary of his death.

PARIS FASHIONS

STYLE AFTER NATURE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Some 200 new styles have lately been exhibited by Madeleine Vionnet. She maintains her seamless shoulders, decorative openwork, and pointed incrustations and seams. She sets the waist-line at the natural place, where many of the circular skirts have a slight fullness. Morning and early afternoon dresses reach to within a foot or so of the ground; late afternoon dresses and Sunday evening dresses are longer; and full evening dresses are quite long and sometimes have trains.

Vionnet's flounces, pleats, and plissé draperies are of soft, supple silken and woollen materials in unusual primary shades and in white, black, brown, grey. Easy-fitting bodices are draped or buttoned; the long sleeves fall wide about the wrists. Neck-lines are pointed, crooked, and draped with soft scarves cut on the cross; but whether wide or narrow, the scarf is always wide enough to tie in a bow with long ends, in front near the waist-line or at the side near the shoulder. This is a pretty fashion. On dresses and coats are narrow belts of kid, suède, or the dress material. A narrow bright belt on a light or dark dress, with buttons to match it, is an unpretentious relief. Silk belts to match dresses may be knotted in the middle and drawn to a bow or buckle in front. Again, a belt may be of coloured beads, or partly of beads and partly of kid or suède. A coloured belt on a pale pastel pink, grey, blue, or yellow frock may be matched with a chiffon handkerchief.

Evening dresses are of chiffon and georgette or soft velvet or light-coloured chiffon worked perhaps in beads or sequins. There is no lace. There are simple morning and afternoon woollens and silk crêpes; among the colours are pale blue, pale rose, Isabelle white, black for velvet or satin, faded leaf brown, and pale grey. A pale brown chiffon frock is worn with amber beads; with a pale grey silk crêpe go a narrow scarlet belt of suède and crystal buttons; a beige georgette dress is worn with a brown velvet wrap coat lined with beige and trimmed with beige fur. Long coats and wraps are out in two or three ways. A cloth or tweed coat is belted at the waist and is full enough to be well folded across the front; it has no cape, and the sleeves are wide, and seamless on the shoulders. In velvet, short-haired fur, or satin the shape is dolman, and may be draped in soft folds; the collar is a trailing scarf, or of wide, soft fur. There is much fine needlework; tucking, flouncing, incrusting, drawn-thread work, fagoting of seams, and so on. Simple as they look, Vionnet clothes are elaborate, since they are exquisitely worked by hand.

Red dresses are worn under black cloth coats trimmed with astrakhan; light brown woollen dresses have coats trimmed with beaver; beige skirts have cream tops, and dark brown coats are trimmed with beige fur. Navy blue is worn with white, black and white, brown and cream, tangerine red and brown, grey and scarlet, as in a dress of grey chiffon worn with scarlet flowers. Wraps trimmed with ermine and lined with ivory satin match black panne evening dresses with deep flounces. The front of an Isabelle white satin dress is drawn to a point from which two narrow bands cut on the cross are carried over the shoulders and down to the waist, where they meet into a bow or knot. There are no Directoire styles; everything is modern except the long, medieval sleeves on evening wraps and the close-haired fur bolero. There are no capes. Plain materials are more usual than figured. Wide bands of fur are put on the hems of one or two evening dresses. A silver belt trims a white satin evening dress.

Even the beach and dinner pyjamas are refined. They have detachable skirts and are in soft colours and beautiful materials. Jersey, figured and plain, is for golf clothes. For tennis there are white washing silk piqué, shantung, and crêpe de Chine, matched with soft unlined woollen coats. Dresses and coats follow the human form, which is not allowed to become unnatural. Vionnet's style is in fact the most truly Hellenic in Paris.

THE CHIEF SCOUT

FREEDOM OF CANTERBURY FOR LORD BADEN-POWELL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANTERBURY, SEPT. 6

Over 6,000 Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from all parts of Kent gathered at Canterbury to-day to take part in the celebrations in connexion with the conferring of the honorary freedom of the city on Lord Baden-Powell.

The ceremony took place in the Guildhall, and the Chief Scout was accompanied by Lady Baden-Powell, his son and two daughters, his brother (Major B. Baden-Powell), and the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard); and before entering the building he passed through a guard of honour formed by 100 picked Scouts from different parts of the county.

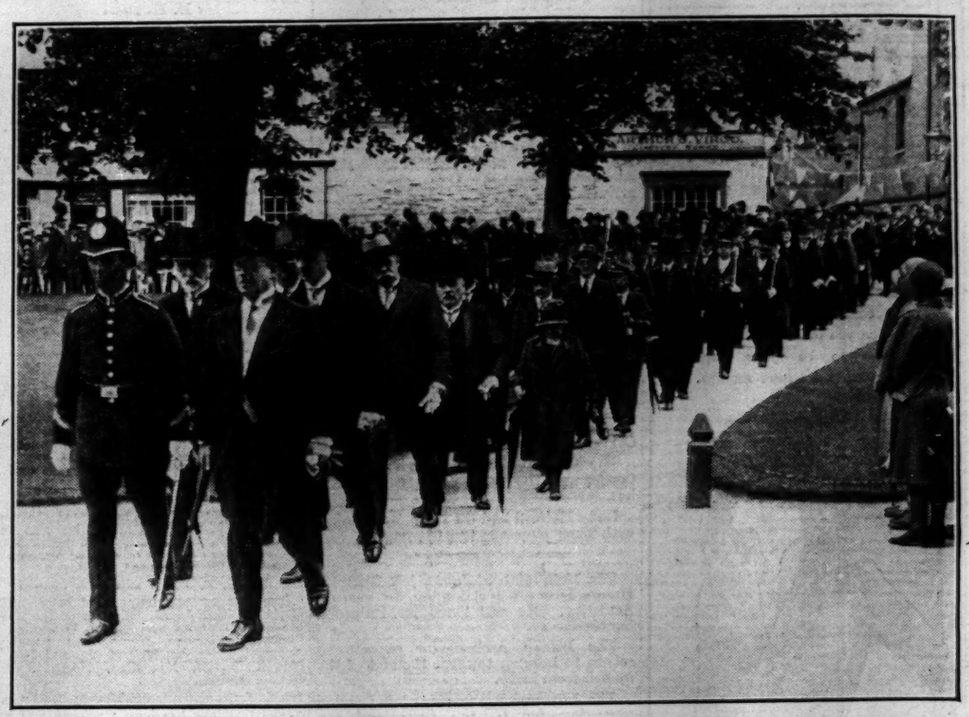
The MAYOR (Councillor the Rev. S. Gordon Wilson) moved the resolution to confer upon Lord Baden-Powell the honorary freedom of the city in acknowledgment of the eminent services he had rendered, "in the interests of world peace by welding together the youth of the nations in the bonds of brotherhood and mutual understanding by the efficient means of the Scout and Guide movement."

LORD BADEN-POWELL took the customary oath and signed the roll. The certificate of freedom was presented to him in a casket made from the ancient oak from the Arundel Tower of the Cathedral. It bore the arms of Lord Baden-Powell, the Scouts' badge, the arms of Charterhouse School, the City of Canterbury, the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury, and the county of Kent, and before the Chief Scout rose to respond there was sounded the ancient burghmote horn, which the Mayor stated was an old instrument dating as far back as the reign of Henry III.

LORD BADEN-POWELL said that he felt he was not altogether out of touch with the city of Canterbury. It had been pointed out that members of his family were Kentish men, but that day he had been made a man of Kent. He felt that he was in a manner a renegade, because he had settled in another county, in Hampshire. He had, however, this mitigation to urge—that he lived in the Pilgrim's Way, which went through his garden. The Chief Scout went on to say that he was not so much an egotist as to recognize that honour as being entirely for himself. In honouring him, they were honouring the Scout movement. The

THE THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL: SERVICE IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL

THE OPENING SERVICE.—A photograph taken yesterday during the opening service of the Three Choirs Festival in Hereford Cathedral. This is the 210th meeting of the Three Choirs. The Festival will be continued to-morrow morning and will conclude on Friday evening. On the right, Dr. Percy C. Hull, the conductor of the Festival, is seen arriving at the Cathedral.



THE PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL.—The usual ceremonial was observed at the opening of the Three Choirs Festival at Hereford yesterday. Our photograph shows the civic procession arriving at the Cathedral.

FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES.—The autumn manoeuvres of the French Army are now in progress in Lorraine. In the centre of the group seen above is General Brécard, who is in command of the operations.

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33 36 ins.
84/- 86/-

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57/6 60/- 62/6

25. Smart Velour Cloth Coat lined throughout. This coat may be worn with or without the fur collar which, with a novel arrangement, buttons invisibly on to a plain upstanding collar. The inset sketch shows the stand collar. In navy, brown or black. In other colours to special order.
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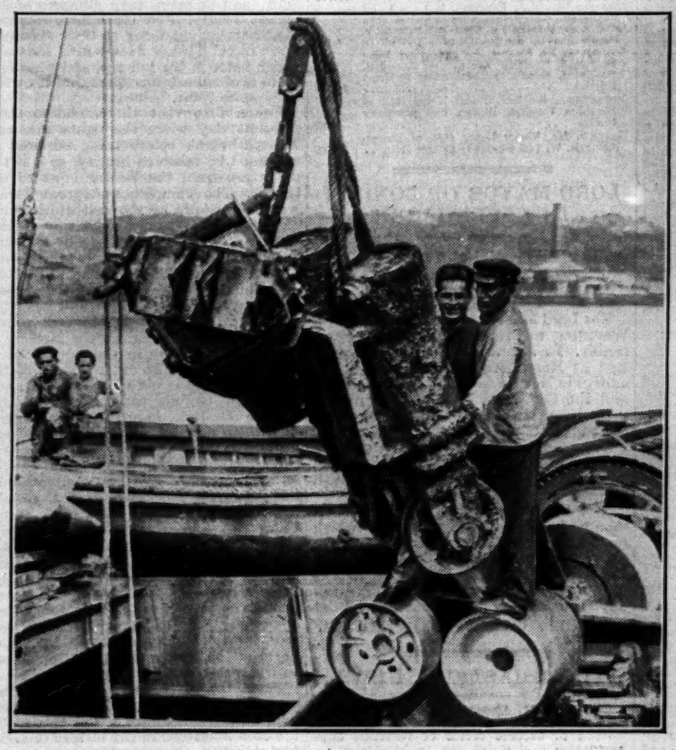

SALVAGE WORK ON THE EGYPT.—A photograph of part of one of the hydraulic cranes of the liner Egypt which was brought to the surface by the divers of the Italian salvage ship. Great difficulty was encountered in salvaging the crane, and explosive charges had to be fired at a depth of 66 fathoms in order to detach it from the wrecked vessel.

FOUND AT ATHENS.—Two vases discovered during the excavations at present being carried out by the Academy of Athens with the object of locating and excavating the site of the ancient Academy of Plato.

FOREST ANTI-LITTER CAMPAIGN.—In response to an appeal signed by Lady Montagu of Beaulieu and others, a large number of people volunteered on Saturday to help in the work of clearing the New Forest of litter. Our photographs show volunteers picking up rubbish and the burning of the litter on Lyndhurst Common.

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Edward P

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Obituary

SIR JAMES GUTHRIE

A FAMOUS PORTRAIT PAINTER

Sir James Guthrie, who died on Saturday at his home, Rowmore, Row, Dumbartonshire, at the age of 71, was one of the most distinguished portrait painters of our time. He had finished his great group, "Some British Statesmen of the War," which is now being exhibited in the Scottish National Gallery before being sent to the National Portrait Gallery in about a month.

Born on June 10, 1859, at Greenock, he was the son of the Rev. John Guthrie, D.D., a minister of the Evangelical Union, who had charges in London and Glasgow, and it was at Glasgow High School and University that young Guthrie was educated. He was intended for the Bar, but showed a bent for painting, and was allowed to study in private art schools in London and Paris. At that time, partly owing to the example of Whistler, the Italian influence which had hitherto prevailed in English painting was giving way to that of France, and the attention of our artists was turned away from form to the importance of values in tone and colour. Nowhere in these islands was the new influence more pronounced than in Scotland, and Guthrie joined the band of young painters in Glasgow, including Sir John Lavery, Mr. E. A. Hornel, Mr. George Henry, Mr. James Paterson, and the late Mr. T. Millie Dow, and other afterwards well-known artists, which became known as the "Glasgow School." They were then looked upon as revolutionaries, and their pictures excited much discussion; but the Press on the whole was sympathetic, and the Glasgow patrons were not afraid to buy, and so the movement in favour of decorative colour and atmospheric truth held its own, with beneficial effects upon English painting generally.

During his early days in London Guthrie was influenced by John Pettie, and he learnt much from Crawhall in Lincolnshire in the early eighties, but all through his later work a strong French influence prevailed. In such early compositions as "The Gipsy Fires are Burning, for Daylight is Past and Gone," painted in 1882, and "A Funeral Service in the Highlands," he laid on his paint heavily, though he afterwards developed a smoother and more economical manner. There was another interesting change in his development. Some of his earlier portraits might be mistaken for those of Whistler in their avoidance of solid relief and exploitation of the possibilities of tone in broad relations, but he had a more robust strain in his nature than Whistler, and his later portraits, though always kept well within the frame, combined a careful attention to values with the full realization of form in three dimensions. He did not at once concentrate upon portraiture, but experimented for a time with landscape and genre, and to the pictures already named may be added "To Pastures New," exhibited in 1885; "The Orchard," exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy in 1892, the year of his election as full member; and his diploma work, "Midsummer," a group of young girls at tea in a garden in a brilliant effect of sunshine. Like many of the members of the Glasgow School, Guthrie received his first recognition on the Continent. A Commander of the Belgian Order of the Crown, he is represented in the Ghent Gallery by "Schoolmates," and he had several other foreign distinctions, being sociétaire of the Société des Beaux-Arts, Paris, and member of the Royal Academies of Bavaria and Saxony.

It is as a portrait painter that Guthrie will be remembered. From the long list of distinguished portraits from his brush may be selected those of his mother, Archbishop Eyre in canonical robes, Professor Jack, Mrs. Fergus, and Mrs. Watson. In the Royal Scottish Academy of 1925 he was represented by a very fine portrait of "The Late G. M. Low, Esq." At the early age of 43, during the King's visit to Scotland in 1902, Guthrie was made President of the Royal Scottish Academy, being knighted in the following year. He resigned the Presidency in 1919 chiefly to devote himself to the large portrait group of some British statesmen of the War, a companion to the similar groups of generals, by the late Mr. John Sargent, and sea officers, by Sir Arthur S. Cope, presented to the National Portrait Gallery by Sir Abe Bailey. Though less obviously accomplished than that of Sargent, his work was remarkable for dignity and character, combining firmness and breadth. But for the accident that his work was rarely seen in London, his reputation would stand higher than it does already.

With his quiet but resolute personality under his easy manner, Guthrie made an admirable President, well informed, and possessing a voice of peculiar suavity. From 1906 to 1920 he was a Trustee of the National Galleries of Scotland, and he was also a member of the Ancient Monuments Board of Scotland. He was LL.D. of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews, and a member of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, the Royal Scottish Water Colour Society, the International Society, and the Royal Hibernian Academy. He was elected to the Athenaeum under Rule II. 25 years ago. He married, in 1897, Helen Newton, daughter of the late Mr. A. Whitelaw, of Rowmore, Dumbartonshire. She died in 1912, leaving him one son.

MR. MACKINDER, M.P.

Mr. William Mackinder, M.P., who died early this morning, at the age of 50, had been Labour member for the Shipley Division of Yorkshire since 1923.

Born at Hull on April 28, 1880, he attended an elementary school at Bradford, leaving at the age of 13. He worked as a wool-top and noil warehouseman, and became secretary of the Wool, Yarn, and Warehouse Workers' Union of Bradford, and divisional officer of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers. During the War he was a member of the Departmental Committee on Anthrax, and also served on the Wool Control and Central Profiteering Committees. Before the last-named committee he made remarkable allegations as to the profits of spinners, and in February, 1920, he won a seat on the Bradford City Council. In 1923 he won the Shipley Division, which had been a Liberal seat, and held it in 1924 and 1929. At the last election the figures were:—

W. Mackinder (Lab.)	.. ..	18,654
Sir R. Clough (U.)	.. ..	13,693
F. W. Hirst (L.)	.. ..	11,712
Majority ..	.. ..	4,961

In August, 1926, Mr. Mackinder visited Australia as a member of the Empire Parliamentary Association delegation. He was the author of a novel, "Bothe Street," published in 1927. He leaves a widow and a son and daughter.

COLONEL R. M. THOMPSON

The many English friends of Colonel Robert Means Thompson, of Washington, New York, and the steam yacht Everglades, will hear with regret that he died on Friday at the house of his daughter, Sarah Pell, The Pavilion, Fort Ticonderoga, U.S.A. He was well known in financial circles, but perhaps more especially as president of the Navy League of the United States and president of the American Olympic Games Committee. He was a great lover of England and her institutions and traditions.

MR. CHARLES HANNAM

Mr. Charles Hannam, who died at his residence, Springfield House, Gillingham, Dorset, on September 2, in his eighty-fourth year, was a typical example of the British agriculturist who by using brains with knowledge made good through adverse as well as prosperous seasons. He began farming in 1875 with a small capital, renting a farm of about 80 acres at Bourton, Dorset. After riding over the disastrous summer of 1879 and the two successive years of depression which followed, he increased his holding by purchasing and renting until 1913, when he was farming over 1,700 acres, the greater proportion of which he owned. He was one of the first farmers in the South-West of England to instal a milking machine and to realize the value—especially in the winter—of electric light in the cow-stalls and farm buildings. More than 40 years ago he insisted on sowing small quantities of yarrow in permanent seeds, having proved that upon his "stonebrash" soil this plant, if kept well grazed, did tend to increase the yield of milk. Mr. Hannam could never agree with the "anti-mangel" school of agriculture, but considered that a crop of mangels yielding under 50 tons per acre meant a loss to the grower. His average annual yield of mangolds during the past 12 years at Springfield Farm was over 70 tons per acre. A staunch Churchman and Conservative, Mr. Hannam refused all public offices, holding that his mission in life was to farm lands as well as it was economically possible, and he inspired his employees with this spirit.

BOYS' BRIGADE COUNCIL MEETING

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6

At the annual meeting of the brigade council of the Boys' Brigade, which was opened in Liverpool to-day, a reply to a loyal message was received from the King, in which his Majesty sent his sincere thanks and his best wishes for the continued welfare of the Boys' Brigade. The 500 officers from various parts of the country were welcomed to the city by Archdeacon Howson, on behalf of the Bishop of Liverpool, the Rev. G. A. Hampson (a representative of the Free Church), and Mr. C. F. Mott, Director of Education.

COLONEL J. A. ROXBURGH, of Glasgow, president of the Brigade, in moving the adoption of the report, said that every part of the work except signalling showed an increase, but, notwithstanding the increase in various department attendances, the total number in the Boys' Brigade was almost the same as last year, 95,143, though the number of reporting companies was the largest in the history of the movement, and was actually 47 in excess of last year's figure. Unfortunately, the number of companies which had lapsed during the year was also larger than usual, which made the net increase only 23. Undoubtedly, the present-day conditions made work among boys difficult, and the prevalent spirit of unrest and lack of parental supervision rendered it more difficult to retain boys' interest. The junior section of the movement, the Lifeboys, showed an increase of 8,460, bringing the total number up to 42,085.

A proposal to transfer the headquarters of the Boys' Brigade from Glasgow to London was moved by Mr. GEORGE BENNET MITCHELL, president of the Aberdeen Battalion, who said that the executive were of opinion that the secretary should live in London. This proposal was opposed by Mr. GEORGE W. SHANNON, captain of the 1st Dublin Company, who said that he feared disruption of the Boys' Brigade if the transfer were effected. He resigned from the executive as a protest against the proposal. At a Glasgow review there were 10,000 boys, but when London was called upon to appear before Royalty its total muster was 5,000. The strength and support of the brigade in the past had in the main come from Glasgow.

The proposal to move the headquarters was carried by a large majority.

A District railway train which stopped at Whitechapel-road station on Saturday failed to start when signalled to do so. It was found that the motor man, James Edward Martin, 45, of High-street, East Ham, had collapsed. He was dead on arrival at hospital.

SCIENCE AND LABOUR

SIR R. GREGORY ON DISTRUST

OLD ALLIES DIVIDED

Sir Richard Gregory last night gave an address on "Science and Labour" to the British branch of the Independent Labour Party at Kingsley Hall. He said that much misunderstanding prevailed as to what the term science really signified. When Labour associated science with degrading industrial consequences, it did a grave injustice to a great group of earnest inquirers whose only aim was the discovery of new truths in nature. It confused such investigators in academic or industrial laboratories with the inventors and manufacturers of machinery or processes who made profit out of their discoveries. It resented science as being responsible for every labour-saving machine, even though the ultimate consequence might be increase of employment, and it failed altogether to distinguish between work done for the advancement of knowledge—by far the greater part of all scientific effort—and the use afterwards made of it.

Science might justly claim that it, at any rate, gave little attention to the gains it should secure from the rich fields which it opened to profitable exploitation. While labour had asserted its claim to a full share of the profits of industry, science had continued its inquiries with little consideration of adequate reward. It was possible to-day to secure a highly-qualified scientific man at a salary less than that of a municipal dustman, and there was no union of scientific workers with anything like the power of many trade unions to remedy this state of affairs. Whereas in scientific circles the pursuit of truth and the revelation of new knowledge were the sole standards of achievement, in the workshops and labour organizations the objects of union were to secure increased benefits from the profits of industry. With the creative ideas or inventive enterprise by which industries were developed the trade unions were apparently not concerned. Labour might officially express approval of scientific and technical research, but if it desired to promote material as well as social progress its activities should not be limited to securing the greatest possible advantage from the results. To provide profits for distribution meant the continual use of new knowledge and improved methods, and it ought not to be too much to ask and expect trade unions to assist in this process of industrial growth as well as to assert its claims to a rightful share of the fruits.

NEW METALS

The past 20 years or so had seen many more new metals produced and brought into practical use than in the whole previous history of the human race. From about 4000 B.C. to the beginning of this century the industrial metals in daily use were copper, bronze, brass, and iron or steel. When Stephenson built his "Rocket" the only metals he used were cast and wrought iron and a small amount of brass, whereas, as Sir Henry Fowler had pointed out, specifications for 55 separate metals were now required for a modern locomotive. In the motor-car and the aeroplane the new metallic alloys were appropriately superseding the iron and steel of the past century.

The result of the application of scientific discovery had been the creation of industries and increase of employment instead of displacement of labour by machinery. Moreover, this increase had been accompanied by an increase in the pleasures of life. It could not be said that the introduction of wireless communication and broadcasting had been anything but a blessing to the human race. It had been said that the real test of the value of science was whether the men who worked the machines and lived around the factory were the better or the worse for its help and guidance; and if they regarded science as creative knowledge instead of merely the invention of mechanical devices, there could be no question that it passed through this acid test untarnished. It had given man control over many pestilential diseases which formerly stalked through the world unchecked and took their toll in millions of lives. It had taught man that he was master of his own destiny and not merely clay in the hands of a potter; that his life on earth had to be saved by his own works, whatever faith might do for his soul.

It was through science that the world was freed from the thraldom of baser superstition, that irrational fear of natural events was banished and religious thought purified. In the days of Darwin, Huxley, and Kingsley science was associated with labour in the common fight for freedom from traditional doctrine and assertive authority. That battle had been won; but the two allies, instead of becoming closer knit together by their struggle in a common cause, seemed to have drifted farther apart. In labour circles generally science seemed to be regarded either as an intellectual recreation pursued by a few unworldly naturalists or as an agency by which human beings were sacrificed to machinery and poison gas. No justification for this attitude could be found in the records of any scientific society.

Labour might still be asked to believe in the power of science to promote both spiritual and material progress, and to afford a fuller recognition of what it had done for the benefit of man as well as for a wider use of its methods in the consideration of all problems of social life. There was a time when intelligent working men idealized science; now they mostly regarded it with distrust or were unmoved by its aims, believing it to be part of a soul-destroying economic system. The obligation was on men of science to restore the former feeling by removing their academic robes and entering into social movements as citizens whose motives were above suspicion and whose knowledge was at the service of the community for the promotion of the greatest good.

BROADCASTS TO SCHOOLS

PROGRAMME FOR COMING TERM

The programme of broadcasts to schools has been issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation for the term beginning on September 22.

As in the past, the times of broadcasting range from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., but a new schools period has been inserted between 4 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. on Thursdays. On Mondays there are history lessons and stories for younger pupils; on Tuesdays nature study, music, and French, together with special talks for secondary schools. On Wednesdays there is a new course in biology and hygiene, followed by an English literature talk; on Thursdays, following the German, there is a course on English speech, and a new series of music talks for preparatory schools. On Fridays two courses in rural science, on the soil and the school garden, alternate with one another; and following this period there are, first, travel talks; secondly, a new series of stories; and thirdly, an alternation between concerts and dramatic readings.

Readings and dialogues in foreign languages have been reinstated in the programme for the two winter terms, French on Mondays and German on Thursdays: dialogues alternate with the readings, so that in any one week there will be either a French reading and a German dialogue, or *vice versa*.

On Tuesdays Mr. Eric Parker, the naturalist, will return to the microphone after an absence of some years, to give a quarter-of-an-hour talk on nature study in the series "Out of Doors Week by Week." Special talks for secondary schools comprise two series: one on various careers for boys and girls, such as nursing, by Lord Knutsford; salesmanship, by Lord Riddell; agriculture, by Major Walter Elliot; and electrical engineering, by Captain P. P. Eckersley; and the other on modern scientific achievements, by six scientists with a specialized interest in such varied subjects as the origin of talking pictures, bridge-building, explosives, cold storage, and the science of large-scale kitchens.

On Thursdays, the same day of the week as the German broadcasts, Mr. A. Lloyd James will begin a new series of talks on English speech, for which he has written a rather larger booklet than usual, which will be used throughout the year; and on that afternoon, too, a new departure for preparatory schools will be made in a course of 20-minute talks by Mr. C. Armstrong Gibbs, the distinguished composer. The course, which bears the title "The Music of Some Great Composers," will be illustrated with piano and gramophone, and also by small concerts.

In connexion with nearly every one of these courses an illustrated pamphlet is published. Copies may be obtained on application to the B.B.C., Savoy-hill, W.C.2, price one penny, or twopence post free.

The Estate Market

FRUIT-GROWING

BUILDING LAND

The garden of Quince Cottage, near Angmering and Littlehampton, like many Sussex gardens, grows quinces, a fruit which old cookery books say is "too austere to be eaten raw, but a fine flavouring of apple tarts and other fruit dishes." The cottage is a modern and too modestly named residence, "planned to trap the sun, in a sun-kissed and shady pleasaunce overlooking the English Channel." Messrs. Hampton and Sons will offer Quince Cottage at St. James's-square on October 14.

The Essex freehold, The Plantation, Stock, 27 miles from the Bank, to be offered for executors, on October 15 at the Mart, by Messrs. Maple and Co., Limited (Tottenham Court-road), is really in three parts. The house and seven acres form one lot, and about half the remaining 27 acres are planted with apple and plum trees and black currants. Hunting, polo, and golf can be had close at hand.

Development is possible upon the nine acres of Fairlawn, Banstead, which will be sold by Messrs. J. Ewart Gilkes and Partners (Hans-road) and Messrs. Morgan, Baines, and Clark (Sutton) at the Mart on October 16.

Ilford building land, 66 acres with gravel subsoil, will be sold in four or more lots, on October 6 at the Mart, by Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons (Lincoln's Inn-fields).

A Georgian house in the Portman country, with seven acres, for £3,500, and a property of 30 acres, near five golf courses at Woking, are for sale by Messrs. Giffard, Robertson, and Lucey (Mount-street). They have purchased for a client the lease of Westbrook Hay, Boxmoor, and will sell the contents of the house at the end of this month. Sales effected by the firm include Walden and five acres, adjoining Worplesdon golf course; a Banstead house and three acres; an Elizabethan house and 11 acres, near Stowmarket; Westdown, 70 acres, at Burwash Common; and, with Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square), Windett, Belvedere-road, Wimbledon.

The Spalding Correspondent of *The Times* says that Dovecote Farm, in Kirton Fen, the house and buildings, two cottages, and pasture and arable of 206 acres, let at £400, has been sold for £7,600.

Mayfair flats at from £250 are offered by Messrs. Warmington and Co. (Berkeley-street). A "bachelor" flat of one bedroom, a sitting-room, and bath-room may be had close to Berkeley-square at £250 a year and £39 a year for "service."

The 53 years' lease, at £40 a year, of a small house near Brompton Oratory is for sale by Mr. W. A. Ellis (Brompton-road) for £2,200. The price quoted for a house on the north side of Portman-square is £12,500, the lease having 53 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £250 a year. The agents are Messrs. Collins and Collins (South Audley-street). If garages are not needed the house alone would be only £11,000.

Royal Hippodrome, Belfast, will be offered by Messrs. Harris and Gillow (Wardour-street) on October 1 at the Mart.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY)

SALE THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Harry J. Burt and Son	Corn Exchange, Fulborough (3.0)	Freehold Country Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.

SALE THIS DAY

Anderson and Garland	9, Lennox-gardens, S.W.1. (12.0)	Modern and Antique Furnishings China and Jewelry

NEW TREATMENT OF LONDON STREETS

LONG-ACRE AND WESTMINSTER

A new appearance is being given to some of the streets of London. In place of the smoothness of rolled asphalt, or the regularity of wooden paving blocks, a corrugated or "crimped" surface is being laid. Long-acre is one of the streets which has been so dealt with recently, and Bridge-street, Westminster, is now being similarly dealt with.

Rock asphalt is used as the basis of the material, which is claimed to have great durability and resilience, to deaden the noise of traffic, and to provide a non-skid surface, besides being dustless and impervious to water. A point of interest in this age of machinery is that the work of laying is done by hand. The material is spread with wooden floats to the specified thickness, 1½in. to 2in. in accordance with traffic requirements, smoothed with flat trowels and finished off with a suitable light roller for indenting the surface in order to offer the maximum frictional resistance to traffic.

The secretary of Highways Construction, Limited, who are carrying out the work at Bridge-street, said that next to Long-acre, where the traffic is continuous day and night, Bridge-street provided one of the severest tests in London of road construction. The steam-rolled asphalt which was now being replaced was laid 12 years ago; when it was burnt off it was found that the "binder" beneath did not require any treatment. A similar experience was encountered at Long-acre, where, also, the surface had not been remade for 12 years.

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1830. Price 7d.

The disturbances created by bodies of mischievous and refractory printers in the French capital form a sad sequel to the achievements of the last week of July, in which many of the same well-meaning, but ill-taught men, had borne a part so glorious. Their object in destroying the improved machinery for expeditious printing is not more guilty or more barbarous than that of the assailants of power-looms—the professors of the Luddite policy in England; but it is undoubtedly not a whit less criminal, or less void of common sense.

* * *

A most disgraceful scene took place in Holborn on Monday morning, about half-past 11 o'clock. Two blackguards stripped nearly naked, and fought several rounds, to the great annoyance of the passengers, the total stoppage of the traffic of the street, the entire cessation of the trade of the shopkeepers thereabouts, and the great amusement of nearly 300 of the lowest rabble of both sexes. The fight lasted some time, and was put an end to at last, not by any police interference, but from the fatigue of the combatants. Many pockets were picked.—*Evening paper.*

3 per Cent. Cons., 87¾ to ¾.

DEMOLITION SALE AT HORNBY CASTLE

Sculptured stonework brought high prices at the demolition sale of Hornby Castle, Bedale, last week. Most of the lots of this work, which is chiefly of the Tudor period, went to a London firm. They paid £450 for a sixteenth-century carved stone doorway, together with the old panelled doors of even greater antiquity; £150 each for two oriel windows; £90 for the fifteenth-century angle window; and £95 for the carved stone archway and studded doors giving entrance to the courtyard. The 1753 clock, by Henry Hindley, of York, went to a buyer from Inverness for £58. The lead on the roof flats of the castle and the timber beneath were sold for £1,600.

Dr. A. B. Howitt has been adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for Reading. He contested Preston at the last General Election and at the subsequent by-election.

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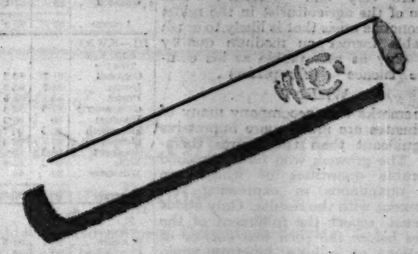

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Agriculture

BRITISH CROPS

"THE TIMES" SPECIAL REPORTS—III.

A DIFFICULT HARVEST

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The reports from correspondents in almost every county in Great Britain concerning farm crops and the harvest at the beginning of September make unpleasant reading. As will be seen from the tables that follow, the estimates of most of the principal crops have fallen in nearly all divisions as compared with the August figures; the notable exception to the downward movement is the root group. The rains and sunshine have helped the later turnips considerably, and in this way the marked deficiency in the earlier reports has been partially repaired. But the cereal crops have been badly suited by the weather of the past four or five weeks, notwithstanding the week of brilliant sunshine and high temperatures towards the end of the month. The rain storms and absence of sunshine were prejudicial to even and satisfactory ripening, while the flattened or twisted straw made cutting difficult and delayed the harvest.

The selling value of produce is linked so closely with the yield and quality of the crops raised, and with the general welfare of the industry, that frequent reference to the financial aspect of things is logical and helpful. It is characteristic of the trained and balanced agricultural mind that, while the depreciating effects of meteorological irregularities are noted, the chief reasons for the precarious financial position of the industry are traced to other sources. "The weather" has inspired harsh words this year, but the broad interpretation of the collective remarks appears to be that if the markets were all right the havoc wrought by the rains, winds, and sunless skies could have been borne without serious inconvenience. Many correspondents write with vigour and evident feeling of the gravity of the situation. A Kent fruit-grower writes:—"There are no words in the English dictionary that could express the position; some fruit has made a loss of 900 per cent.—what cost £10 sold for £1." Other reports say:—"The Government policy as now announced gives no silver lining to the black clouds" (Co. Durham); "Payments beating receipts all the time" (East Yorks); "What about the price? outlook deplorable" (Norfolk); "If there is to be a guarantee, it will soon be time to know in view of autumn seeding" (Devon); "If the 1929 crop, with 30 per cent. bigger yield and 30 per cent. higher prices, did not realize a profit, what will happen during the next 12 months?" (Essex); "Crops on whole very good, but prices are very bad" (Kent); "The patience of the agriculturist in the midst of an economic crisis that is likely to crush the arable farmer on medium quality land is only as remarkable as his comparative silence" (Shropshire).

WHEAT

The remarks that accompany many of the estimates are much more impressive and significant than the figures themselves. The growers who have threshed considerable quantities of wheat are almost unanimous in expressing disappointment with the results. Only about 1 per cent. report the fulfilment of the promises before the corn was cut, or of expectations at a later juncture, while several describe the returns as the worst for many years. The Fen country and neighbourhood have been particularly unfortunate. A grower of 1,300 acres says the yield has been the worst for 20 years, owing largely to the crops being so flattened down that the ears never filled. The yield in this case will be four sacks an acre lower than last year, and "the worst I remember." Another Cambridgeshire farmer estimates wheat at 55, and says it is "the worst in my 30 years' experience, yielding only five to six sacks." In Essex the position is little better, if any, for it is "yielding poorly"; "reports of wheat yield are very poor, and a great deal of grain has been left in the fields owing to the laid corn." Lincoln has a similar tale to tell of low yields; in one case "roughly half the yield of last year with double the cost of getting." Norfolk and Suffolk confirm the depressing records with such remarks as "results of threshing simply disastrous" (Norfolk), and "ears small, sheaves light" (Suffolk). Other counties reporting poor yields include Bucks, Berks, Beds, Devon, Notts (where "crops that looked like yielding five quarters are yielding only 3½ to four"), Dorset and West Sussex (where yields vary from 46 bushels to 22 bushels on the same farm). In Shropshire it is "certainly the best crop of the year," and in East Lothian the crop "has cut up better than it looked."

BARLEY AND OATS

Comments upon the barleys are not so consistently adverse as those upon wheat. The crop, however, varies greatly in bulk and quality, and in few localities can it be described as satisfactory. Wet and sunless weather at critical periods was detrimental, and yet in some cases the rains appear to have fallen at the right time to give colour and weight to the grain. Reference is made frequently to the exuberance of the clovers among barley, and the consequent difficulty of harvesting the crop in good condition. "The clover seemed to swallow the barley" is a remark from Norfolk; and other comments are:—"A bad yielding year" (Norfolk); "Difficult to harvest if sown with clover" (Suffolk); "A lot could not be tied owing to clover growth" (Norfolk); "The worst crop I have ever grown, but some of good quality" (Cambs); "Very little fit for malting" (Northants); "Clover very bad and high in barley" (Shropshire); "Late shoots are sure to damage the quality in many cases" (Shropshire); "The lightest crops for many years on heath and cliff land" (Lincs); "22s. per qr.!" (S. Lincs); "One farmer has threshed 40 acres; last year's 'cast' was 57½ bushels, sold at 11s. per cwt., this year's 'cast,' 38 bushels, cannot get a bid" (Herefordshire).

Oats have suffered chiefly where laid by the rains, though in other parts dry weather had already injured the crop beyond recovery. Fluctuating experiences, therefore, are the order of the year, and while there is an occasional variant such as the "excellent" from North Lancs, the growers of oats as a staple, or as the chief crop, have by no means escaped the disappointment common to all crops and districts.

Beans have been one of the best crops all summer and the early promises appear to be maintained.

POTATOES AND ROOTS

August is usually a critical month for the potato crop, and interest in the welfare of the tuber has been increased by the memorable experiences of last year. Growers are manifesting uncertainty and caution in their estimates and comments. The crop is unusually luxuriant in tops, and at one point it was believed that the yield would be proportionately prolific; the position now is difficult to estimate, owing largely to the threat of disease. The improved weather may have checked the spread of blight, in which case there may be a full crop of good-sized tubers, but some of the largest growers are confident that the yield will be light, especially where the crops have not been well sprayed. There is little variation in the tone and terms of the reports from Cornwall to Aberdeenshire. The position is precarious for many producers, and the health of the crop in the next few weeks will go far to determine the final result in so far as this can be influenced by supplies from home sources.

Most of the comments upon mangolds and sugar beet are reassuring. Experiences vary with soil and weather conditions and the peculiar influence of the one upon the other, but as a rule there will be moderate supplies of mangolds, while sugar beet is sometimes described as the best crop of the year. The turnip crops are exceedingly variable, and complete blanks are common in many districts. In some cases very late seedings have come along strongly, and will be helpful, chiefly for the sheep, but it is feared that there will be scarcity of an important crop long before grass is again available in spring.

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE CONDITION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN GREAT BRITAIN ON SEPTEMBER 1 AND AUGUST 1, 1930, COMPARED WITH THE FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS AND WITH THE 10 YEARS' AVERAGES (1920-1929) AT THE SAME DATES:—

—	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
1925	92·06	91·91	84·95	85	88·69	86·54
1926	93·54	94·52	94·06	94·02	98·43	97·32
1927	90·17	89·15	89·01	88·69	90·14	90·43
1928	92·75	91·24	94·13	91·58	91·41	88·56
1929	93·27	89·01	92·72	89·28	90·86	87·34
1930	89·67	91·04	86·25	88·57	87·94	88·4
Ten years' averages	92·39	92·22	88·32	87·67	88·79	86·76

—	Beans		Potatoes		Roots (except mangolds)	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
1925	90·27	89·61	91·06	86·68	77·04	72·37
1926	86.10	84·95	88·91	93·31	93·26	93·14
1927	90·93	92·52	89·3	92·6	87·84	83·53
1928	85·85	85·15	93·36	90·68	93·95	88·14
1929	89·94	89·66	91·88	90·55	84·86	83·79
1930	92 77	92·79	91·7	92.32	89·13	74·7
Ten years' averages	85·65	85·69	88·46	87·92	85·45	82·84

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS ON SEPTEMBER 1 AND AUGUST 1, 1930:—

Divisions	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
I.—E. & N.E. Counties:—						
Bedford	85·8	92	87·6	90·8	87·4	90·9
Cambridge	69·3	87·4	89·2	81·4	81·7	88·7
Essex	83	89·3	85	81·7	87·8	88
Herts	83·3	88·7	74·7	81·7	80	90
Hunts	75	85	81	89	85	85·7
Lincoln	85	83	78·1	80·9	80·3	82·1
Middlesex	97·5	97·5	90	90	95	97·5
Norfolk	78·2	88	76·9	83·5	80·4	84·5
Suffolk	81·9	83	80	83·7	87·8	88·7
Yorks., E. Riding	90	81·6	80	93·3	81·7	76·6
Average	83·1	87·35	80·35	85·6	84·91	86·57
II.—S.E. & Mid. Counties:—						
Berks	84·9	88·3	83·3	89·3	85·1	90
Bucks	84	90	85·5	83·7	88·8	87
Hants	90·3	93·8	83·3	87·5	88·6	82·3
Kent	96·7	98·7	93·5	97·6	94	96·2
Leicester	86·8	90	84	85	80·4	81·2
Northants	90·3	93·7	88·9	89·7	85·7	88·7
Notts	95·7	94·7	91·2	88·3	90	87·1
Oxford	88·3	90·7	88·7	88·2	93·3	91·6
Rutland	91·7	94·5	95	89·5	91·6	89·2
Surrey	87	88·3	87·5	88·5	88·7	87·6
Sussex	91·6	91·2	91	88·8	78·8	79
Warwick	84	87·1	88	87·8	85	87
Average	89·27	90·9	87·16	88·84	87·17	87·24
III.—S.W. & W. Mid. Counties:—						
Cornwall	91·7	89·2	90	91·2	95	96·6
Devon	93·7	92·5	81·2	87·5	92·5	100
Dorset	85	87·5	80	92·5	86	85
Gloucester	89·8	92·3	90·7	90·1	90·1	88·7
Hereford	90	88·3	91·6	88·2	95·5	84·2
Monmouth	92·5	93·7	95	93·2	91·2	91·2
Shropshire	93	95·6	72·2	80·7	81·6	82
Somerset	88·8	90·6	85	89·2	88·7	91
Wilts	85·2	85·6	86·7	88·2	89·2	85
Worcester	93	96	86·3	88·7	86	90
Average	90·57	92·03	85·87	89	89·08	89·37
IV.—N.W. & N. Counties:—						
Cheshire	98·7	91·6	95	—	92	88
Cumberland	90	94	90	94	85	93·7
Derby	84	90	77·5	82	85·3	90
Durham	94·4	96·7	89·4	94	90	87
Lancashire	96·7	95·4	98·3	93·6	97·5	98·6
Northumberland	94	95·7	85	91·4	89·2	94
Stafford	94·2	96·4	91	90	94·8	91·4
Westmorland	95	95	94·5	89·6	100	96·4
Yorks., N. Riding	89·3	92·2	86·3	90·8	77·3	79·4
Yorks., W. Riding	91·7	70	83·3	69	77	60
Average	92·88	91·47	88·76	87·64	88·31	87·85
Average of:—						
England	88·95	90·44	85·53	87·72	87·37	87·41
Wales	95·3	95	91·6	95·5	93·1	96·6
Scotland	95	94·66	89·6	90·7	89·9	90·8
Great Britain	89·67	91·04	86·25	88·57	87·94	88·4

Divisions	Beans		Potatoes		Roots (except mangolds)	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
I.—E. and N.E. Counties:—						
Bedford	88·5	90·8	84·7	83·7	70·8	80·5
Cambridge	89·5	92	87·7	93·4	82·5	66
Essex	94	94	98·7	95·2	65	61·7
Herts	101·7	98·3	90	85	31·7	38·3
Hunts	95	87·5	85	82·5	100	85
Lincoln	92·8	95·7	92·2	94·5	83·6	82·8
Middlesex	90	90	90	95	90	85
Norfolk	91·2	90·5	85·3	93·3	83	83·6
Suffolk	98	81·9	96·7	95	84·3	84·4
Yorks., E. Riding	83·3	92·5	80	83·3	73·3	68·3
Average	92·4	90·42	89·03	90·09	76·42	73·76
II.—S.E. and E. Mid. Counties:—						
Berks	89·2	92·5	89	88	71·7	68·1
Bucks	85·8	87·5	92·7	90	81	70
Hants	92·5	100	75	76·7	78	68
Kent	100	99·5	94·5	93·4	90·3	83
Leicester	85	90	88·8	90	85·8	55
Northants	96·7	98	98	96·7	82·1	56
Notts	92·3	96·6	96·2	95	80·7	72
Oxford	93·3	90	85	86·3	78·3	73
Rutland	97·5	101	93·3	95	70	55
Surrey	—	80	86·7	92	62·5	60
Sussex	96·7	94·7	92·4	93·8	72	66
Warwick	87·8	98·3	90·7	91·8	65	80
Average	92·44	94·01	90·02	90·72	74·62	67·17
III.—S.W. & W. Mid. Counties:—						
Cornwall	—	—	85·8	89	93·3	93·7
Devon	90	105	89·5	102·5	85·2	92·5
Dorset	90	—	86	86·3	62	61·7
Gloucester	98·7	96·8	100?	90·7	82	79·8
Hereford	95	81·7	88·7	87·5	67·5	62·5
Monmouth	95	95	81·2	73·7	68·7	58·7
Shropshire	94·2	95	97	98·4	71	65
Somerset	93	100	85·3	90	75	67·5
Wilts	87·5	90	90	85	72·5	69
Worcester	91	91·7	92	98	83	74
Average	92·71	94·4	89·62	90·11	76·02	72·44
IV.—N.W. & N. Counties:—						
Cheshire	100	—	99·5	98·4	95·7	81·2
Cumberland	95	—	96·7	100·7	88·3	95
Derby	100	100	81·7	92·5	82·5	62·5
Durham	90	90	88·7	90	63·7	59
Lancashire	—	—	97·5	94·7	98·2	95
Northumberland	89·5	91	100	97	67·8	70
Stafford	95	92·5	95	95	80·8	70
Westmorland	—	—	98·3	98	97·6	93·6
Yorks., N. Riding	96	97·3	83	89·2	72·7	71·8
Yorks., W. Riding	90	80	86·7	70	75	47·5
Average	93·41	91·8	92·51	92·65	82·23	74·56
Average of:—						
England	92·74	92·66	90·29	90·89	77·32	71·98
Wales	92	91·6	100	95·6	88·2	77·6
Scotland	93·4	95	96·6	98	92·3	87·2
Great Britain	92·77	92·79	91·7	92·32	80·13	74·7

1930	Hops			
	July 1		Aug. 1	Sept. 1
Kent	95·6		98·5	95
Sussex	88·3		89	82·5
Hereford	91·7		82·5	95
Worcester	90		95	95

—	Mangolds		Grass		Sugar Beet	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Div. I.	89·56	88·22	100·88	95·62	92·65	92·07
Div. II.	88·91	88·57	104·05	101·67	93·18	90·85
Div. III.	96·25	92·95	102.97	93·71	98·29	95·34
Div. IV.	89·26	87·45	101·12	97·98	92·94	91·57
Wales	95·8	92	101·3	98	96·5	95·7
Scotl'd	95·3	93·2	94·9	94·5	98	94·7
Great Britain	91·1	89·17	101·07	96·85	94·44	92·89

HOPS, HAY, AND PASTURE

Hop growers are not cheerful regarding their prospects. The appearance in many gardens of the dreaded downy mildew has changed the position and outlook. This is a destructive disease and may be accounted one of the many crop pests that have been introduced from abroad. Undoubtedly we have been too lenient

(Continued at foot of next column)

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE YOUNG CLOVER

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The harvests of 1929 and 1930 have marked opposite extremes over the greater part of England so far as the young clover and mixed seeds plants are concerned. The drought of last year, before or after the nurse corn crop was cut, checked or destroyed a large proportion of the young seeds, and thousands of acres of seeded land had to be ploughed up and recropped with corn or roots. In the present harvest the exuberance of clover and grasses is a notable feature, the clover being especially rank and vigorous. In many cases it was as high as the barley at cutting time, and now, where it was less strong when the corn crop was cut, it is often so long and strong that it could be mown. The profusion of clover in the sheaves delayed drying, with the result that raking also was retarded until it has been difficult on account of the luxuriance of the clover. Excessive growth of clover in its first year has been held by some to foreshadow moderate development when it is due to be mown in the following year, especially if it has reached the flowering stage. There is no authentic evidence that this is a serious risk, but waste will result if the present profusion of young clover is not eaten. Sheep or lambs can be turned into it without harm to either the animals or the plant.

THE TURNIP FLY

The blank fields due to the activities of the turnip fly are a blot in many parts of the country. They are especially conspicuous in the arable districts where sheep are hurdled on the tilled fields. The wet weather enabled catch crops to be grown to replace in a measure the missing roots, but the depredations of the "fly" created a serious position. A Hampshire farmer refers to the losses due to the insect, and appeals for greater activity on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture in combating the evil. "The fly," he says, "is still (August 25) on the turnips, even in full growth and in spite of the continuous rains." Another such season as this would go far to force much of the arable sheep land out of cultivation—a result that would be generally deplored.

WORLD TRACTOR TRIALS

The World Tractor Trials, organized by the Royal Agricultural Society in conjunction with the Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Oxford, will begin on Tuesday, September 16, and will end on Friday, September 19. The trials will be at Ardington, near Wantage, on land belonging to Mr. A. T. Loyd, of Lockinge Park, and it is expected that the 30 odd machines from many countries will illustrate the latest patterns and the highest standard of efficiency known in the design and use of agricultural tractors. The country is ready in every sense, with one possible exception, to study and to put into service the best forms of power that can be placed at its disposal. The one obstacle is the state of the farming exchequer, but if the demonstrations prove that definite advantage is to be gained by increasing the use of tractors, means will be found for surmounting the financial difficulty. The pressing need for economy in production is recognized by none more clearly than by farmers, and they will not hesitate to provide themselves with contrivances that offer definite benefits, financial or physical. The trials will attract wide attention. Particulars of the arrangements may be obtained from the secretary, Tractor Trials, 37A, St. Giles, Oxford.

HEALTHY POTATOES

The potato trials at Ormskirk, Lancashire, conducted under the direction of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, and supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, proceed quietly on the sound lines on which the work was established. Modifications are made as experience advises, but the primary object of the investigations remains—namely, the raising of varieties that will ensure healthy crops for the growers and abundant supplies for the consumers. The work carried on at Ormskirk for many years has been of incalculable importance, and as it expands and develops the task of eliminating the more delicate varieties of tubers becomes increasingly attractive. The demonstrations this year revealed about 80 new varieties promising valuable results. Many of these may have to be discarded as the tests proceed, for the work is thorough and impartial in effect, but there is substantial ground for believing that the leading potato growers, such as Mr. D. MacKelvie, of Arran, Messrs. McGill and Smith, of Ayr, Mr. P. C. Hall, of Tiverton, and others, will succeed in raising the standards of purity and quality in British potatoes to the highest level. It seems clear from the results already attained at Ormskirk, that this country can ensure itself against potato pests and diseases if only the contaminating influences of imported supplies can be suppressed or controlled.

FORAGE FOR HUNTERS

The total consumption of oats, hay, and straw in hunting stables may seem modest in proportion to the aggregate output, but it is very far from being negligible in amount or in influence. This is, in fact, a market of really first-rate importance, and it is with genuine gratitude, therefore, that farmers note the action of the Masters of Foxhounds Association in reminding all masters of hounds, and through them all subscribers and followers, of the desirability of purchasing English-grown forage. The committee of the association has been in communication with the National Farmers' Union on the question, and all buyers of food, &c., for the hunting stables are urged, whatever the channel through which supplies are obtained, to insist upon procuring only home-grown articles. If purchases are effected through corn merchants, the buyers are enjoined to demand that only English produce be supplied.

ROADSIDE WEEDS

Roadsides have no monopoly of breeding or harbouring weeds, but they are often fruitful in preserving and disseminating plants that can well be spared. The grosser kinds of weeds appear to have an especial favour for the sides of roads. More valuable plants would thrive there with equal exuberance, perhaps, if they had the opportunity, but the circumstances of the roadside confer upon the ready and hardy weeds an opportunity that they are not slow to seize and to turn to account. It has been suggested that public authorities should pay greater heed to the suppression of weeds on spaces for which they are responsible, not only for appearance sake, but in order to prevent diffusion of seeds on the neighbouring land. In many cases the roadsides are forbidding to the eye and a constant source of infection for adjoining holdings.

INTENSIVE DAIRY FARMING

The July *Journal* of the Ministry of Agriculture (Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, 6d.) contains particulars of demonstrations or experiments in the use of soiling crops on small dairy holdings. The final details and lessons of the official trials merit respectful and serious attention. The object of the experiments was to test the economic possibilities of intensive dairying on holdings of limited proportions. It would be an obvious advantage to all classes if larger numbers of cows could be maintained profitably on small-holdings. The quantity of milk or other dairy produce would be increased, and so would the profits, provided the system were as successful as had been represented. The Ministry was induced to test the method on its own account, and, after nearly a decade, a final summary has been published. The proceedings throughout have been deliberate and searching, and the results will be disappointing for those who expected notable economic results. The report concludes:—"In general, the lessons that emerge are largely negative and serve to confirm established practice. The soiling system of milk production adopted on these three holdings has proved financially unprofitable." It might be a mistake to assume that procedure on the principle followed in this case is incapable of yielding advantageous results, but the evidence so far is definite and deserving of serious consideration. One of the results brought out prominently is that the relationship of gross income and net profit is apt to fluctuate so disconcertingly as to require the closest observation and impartiality of deduction.

FRUIT GROWING

FERTILIZERS AND THEIR EFFECTS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At Bristol, where scientists are gathered for the meeting of the British Association, several papers were read of interest to fruit growers. Firstly, the discussion on the effect of mineral elements on plant growth is of interest to fruit growers of the present generation, for they are using mineral artificials—and especially potash—in larger quantities than ever. The experimenters who presented the papers seem agreed that the use of nitrogenous fertilizers leads first of all to an increased leaf area in plants, and this may, or may not, give an increased crop. Potash fertilizers, on the other hand, make no increased leaf area, but in some hidden way their presence enables the leaf to work in building up carbohydrates (sugars) to the best advantage, and, in consequence, the sugars in beets, fruits, &c., are the greater. As these two fertilizers have so different results on the plant it seems clear that for a crop such as the fruit crop both are needed, and in some balanced form.

Fruit trees growing under humid atmospheric conditions such as pertain in the south-west of England probably secure nearly all the nitrogenous minerals they require from the moist soils, and in consequence make extensive wood growths not well furnished with fruit buds. In such cases extra quantities of potash—either given in the form of potash salts, chloride, or sulphate—are advised, for their presence should lead to richer sugar contents in the cell sap to the development of more and stronger fruit buds.

Other papers on fruit soil surveys bear to some extent on the same subject, though actually the surveys made on the soils for fruit growing deal more with the physical characters of the soil than with the chemical. The Geological Maps as issued by the Ordnance Survey show, in a rough way, the stretches of sandy soils, clay areas, and so on up and down the country; but while this information is of value to the intending fruit planter, apparently it gives him insufficient information. Detailed knowledge of the physical properties of the upper layers and of the subsoil is needed in order to determine the water-holding capacity, which may be too great or too little. A pure sandy soil, deep and having a low water table, may be quite unsuitable for fruit growing; while if it rests on subsoil containing water, or also if it possesses a matrix of clay in sufficient quantity to hold water, the soil may become not only suitable but valuable for fruit production. A suitable top soil of only 2ft. to 3ft. deep and resting on chalk develops good fruit trees for a few years, and then these develop "chlorosis" of the leaves and the trees gradually lose their productivity.

It seems that the fruit soil investigators are now securing much knowledge and experience as to the soils that are suitable (or unsuitable) for fruit growing, and armed with their "augers" for boring to take samples of soil 1ft., 3ft., and 6ft. down, they are able to give intending planters a fairly accurate idea of the growth and cropping that fruit trees would make if planted in any soil. Surely such help must prove valuable in the future.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

WEATHER'S EFFECT ON PRICES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At Covent Garden market during the past week the continued hot weather ensured the maintenance of the existing prices for oranges as well as for grapefruit, but the high values of lemons attracted increased supplies, so that their prices declined slightly. The market is still well supplied with apples, and prices for Colonial fruit were exceedingly low. There is still another cargo to arrive before the season of 1930 is finished. On the other hand, really juicy samples of home-grown dessert apples are realizing good values.

There have been unusually large cargoes of pears from the United States, and prices, in consequence, have had a marked setback. A falling off in the supply of plums has hardened prices a trifle. There is, however, no change in relation to tomatoes.

At Spitalfields market during the week there was a good demand for the best home-grown dessert and cooking apples, while other varieties had a ready sale. Australasians, which are now nearing their end, were only in moderate request. Among pears, Californian Bartletts and Beurée Hardys were most sought after. The Belgian imports were also heavy. The presence, in large quantities, of English plums was a marked feature. These sold well, but naturally at low prices. South African oranges were in demand, while Brazilian varieties were in poorer condition, though good, sound samples had a good sale. Higher values were obtained for lemons owing to the weather, and there was also a steady demand for grapefruit. A feature was the arrival of fair supplies of grapes from Lisbon, which sold well.

Among vegetables, supplies of beans were heavy and were cleared at very low rates. On the other hand, peas and cabbage were more scarce and sold at better prices; there was not much demand for marrows. Early arrivals of celery were notable, and, needless to say, were disposed of readily. Home-grown tomatoes were in request at higher rates, while the Dutch varieties had a good sale. The prices of cucumbers improved, and onions from Valencia sold at low rates. King Edward potatoes were more plentiful, but the demand was only moderate.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

The letter which the Royal Agricultural Society has sent to the Ministry of Agriculture with reference to the constitution of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry on the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act is a document of significance. It is a reply to a communication from the Ministry which evidently seeks to justify the composition of a body intended primarily to safeguard the interests of agriculturists. As far as can be learned from the society's letter, farmers are accounted the least important of the three parties concerned with the operation of the Act. The traders—importers, manufacturers, and merchants or sellers—are each given equal representation with the collective farming interest, although, as the letter reminds the Ministry, the farmer may be "a landlord, or a tenant, or a small-holder, or again an arable farmer, a dairy farmer, a stock-rearer, or feeder, a vegetable or fruit farmer, or a pig or a poultry farmer, &c." Similarly remarkable is the fact that there are eight scientific representatives on the committee against four to represent the comprehensive business of agriculture. Only two of the scientific members, it is pointed out, one for England and one for Scotland, are concerned with the actual work of reporting on samples submitted under the Act. The letter rightly remarks upon the difference in a matter of the kind between academic and personal concern with the administration of the Act, and draws the conclusion that the buyers and users of the articles affected, surely the most important of the three parties, are, numerically, inadequately represented on the Advisory Committee.

HARPER ADAMS POULTRY CONFERENCE

The annual poultry conference at the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop, will be held to-morrow, Wednesday, and Thursday. The proceedings have been curtailed on account of the recent Poultry Congress in London, and the papers will be provided mainly by members of the staffs of the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry and the Harper Adams College. Visitors will register at the college to-morrow afternoon, and there will be a session in the evening, when Mr. W. Hamnett, president of the National Poultry Council, will speak on the results of the Poultry Congress. Wednesday morning's session will be devoted to nutrition, when Mr. I. W. Rhys will speak on all-mash feeding and Miss H. M. Molyneux on pellets and all-mash experiments. The afternoon session will be taken up with an address on farm poultry management by Mr. H. Howes and a paper on egg-laying trials by Dr. C. Crowther. Thursday morning's session will be devoted to diseases, and it will include papers on bacillary white diarrhoea by Mr. T. Dalling and on coccidiosis by Mr. W. R. Kerr. Visitors to the conference, for whom accommodation will be provided, will be privileged to inspect the plant of the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry and the Harper Adams Laying Trials ground.

Mr. C. E. Charrington has been elected Master of the Brewers' Company and Mr. Benjamin Killby Master of the Butchers' Company.

COOPERATION IN MARKETING

DANGERS OF COMPULSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me to support the protest of Sir H. Plunkett against the compulsory powers of the Agricultural Marketing Bill?

I have farmed land in England and Scotland for many years past, so that I have been compelled to consider the plight of our agriculture, its causes and possible remedies. Having had considerable business experience, it always surprised me that farmers were not considered business men or allowed the rights of business. As a business man I secured discounts off list prices which would not be allowed to me as a farmer. The result is that farmers buy all they need at retail prices and sell their produce at wholesale prices. By effective cooperation without any compulsion they can change this and buy wholesale and sell retail as the Dutch, German, American, and Danish farmers do by voluntary cooperation. The difference between the two methods is often enough to make the difference between profit and a loss.

The danger of compulsion to farming is that the enterprising, progressive man will be reduced to the common level of the bulk, as the majority are to rule. Let me give an example. During the War I was served with an order to plough up certain fields. I protested to the Agricultural Committee, and on showing that the produce of my land was about four times the average produce of the country, and that if I obeyed the order I should be reduced to this average, the Committee rescinded the order. The general effect of compulsion will be to destroy enterprise and reduce the progressive man to the common level, with the result that agriculture will be stereotyped and all hope of improvement lost.

Not by such means can we hold our own. We need better and more widespread agricultural education, more science applied to the many problems still unsolved which inflict such heavy losses on farmers. Above all, we need to encourage the man of energy and enterprise. Do not make it easy artificially for the incompetent or slothful to continue in his backward ways. Finally, agriculture should enlist the services of business brains to do the business side as well as other businesses do. This, Denmark has succeeded in doing, and other competitive countries also. After all, prices are not wrong—they are higher than before the War; but costs are too high, hence inadequate profit, or in many cases losses.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,
P. A. MOLTENO.

Glenlyon House, Fortingall, Perthshire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondents who have discussed compulsory cooperation hardly appreciate the pitfalls into which this proposal may lead English agriculturists. We are the recognized and almost the only serious market for the surplus products of other countries. Apart from fresh milk, every commodity likely to be handled by a cooperative society is exposed to intense foreign competition. This means that any attempt to steady prices by cooperative marketing is always liable to be defeated by foreign, and especially by Continental, competitors. The latter are in as good a position to take advantage of steadier prices as those English farmers who may remain outside a cooperative venture. Normally their years of surplus crops are those in which English crops are heavy. Any attempt to meet the glutting of the English market by organizing home producers and arranging that they should keep part of their stocks off the market will merely encourage Continental producers to unload their surplus until they themselves have glutted it. It is absurd to compel Mr. Smith of Kent to grow and market hops, soft fruit, or potatoes in a special manner and contribute to the expenses of some organization, while Herr Schmidt or M. Dubois can grow what hops, soft fruit, or potatoes he likes, and market them in London at his own convenience.

Cooperative dairies are on a different footing, because the English producer can have some say in the price of fresh milk. The exception is, however, only temporary. In a few years fresh milk will probably be delivered in London from happy farmers in Western Europe, who are untroubled by dairy orders or the need to pay respectable wages. Even apart from this prospect the introduction of compulsion into cooperation will lead to grave difficulties. Nearly all of our 35 cooperative creameries exist primarily to convenience farmers who cannot arrange a yearly contract with one of the large retailing organizations. Few cooperative societies can pay the agreed price under the N.F.U. contract; when they attempt to do so they usually go bankrupt. Only four of the 35 societies actually retail milk. Is it proposed to force the larger producers to market their milk through these societies, and give up a safe contract for a precarious one?

The present proposals are most unlikely to lead to any real organization of marketing. They only tend to divert our attention from the main fact, that it is impossible to stabilize prices until we deal with the question of foreign imports, either by tariffs, or, as the writer would prefer, by import boards with monopoly powers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. T. GARRATT.

West Green Farm, Barrington, Cambs.

A FAIR PRICE FOR CEREALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There is one feature of the long postponed agricultural policy of the Government which will cause widespread disappointment: it promises no immediate relief to arable farmers.

"The critical position of cereal farmers," Mr. Snowden tells us, "demands the earliest possible attention." Yet, he adds, "the Government is not in a position at present to formulate comprehensive proposals for this part of the agricultural situation." The alleged reason for delay, in precisely that direction in which delay seems least desirable, is the possibility that from the deliberations of the Imperial Conference there may emerge some scheme for the establishment of import boards. Will this argument bear examination?

The facts with regard to cereals are surely very simple. On land of average fertility the British farmer can no longer produce

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

THE RUBBER DECISION

INDUSTRIAL SHARE RECOVERY

When it became known in London on Saturday that the Government of the Straits Settlements had decided not to adopt a policy of compulsory restriction the price of spot rubber fell to the new low level of 4½d. per lb. Sir Cecil Clementi, the Governor, recently paid a visit to the Dutch East Indies to discuss the question of rubber restriction, and the official statement which has been issued in Singapore is the outcome of those discussions. Thus once again the Dutch authorities decline to take part in any scheme for compulsorily restricting the production or export of rubber. Whether the Dutch reasons are sound or not is immaterial; but it is gratifying to learn that the Malayan Government declines to repeat its former folly of restricting its own output. If it did otherwise the British rubber industry would gradually fall into decay for the benefit of non-restricting countries. No compulsory restriction scheme which did not include the Dutch East Indies as well as the British rubber areas would be equitable or effective in the long run. General compulsory restriction having been ruled out of the question, the air is cleared and producers have the advantage of knowing exactly where they stand. Their salvation depends upon their own efforts. The only restrictive factor which will now operate is the natural one of price. None is fairer or more effective. If the present low price prevails for any lengthy period the less efficient producers will be driven out of production and supplies will be curtailed. On the other hand low prices will tend to stimulate consumption.

Rationalization

Under the pressure of falling prices a good deal of rationalization has been carried out in the industry, and costs of production on the best managed and best situated estates have been reduced to a figure undreamt of in those luxurious days when rubber commanded several shillings a pound. Rubber growing, however, is no longer a pioneering industry yielding a pioneering rate of profit, but a highly competitive business. Those who survive the struggle will be those who carry on their operations most efficiently and scientifically. Overhead costs will have to be reduced by amalgamations, as the industry obviously cannot afford to employ as many elements in the distribution and sale of the product as it used to when the price of rubber was high. In the days when the Stevenson scheme was being evolved, the size and efficiency of the native-owned areas was gravely underestimated; another important mistake which the industry made only a few years ago was to be over-sanguine about price, and therefore the investment values placed upon rubber estates and land suitable for rubber were excessive. It is now paying the price of its earlier mistakes of judgment, and it cannot afford to commit any more errors of comparable importance.

Siamese Finance

Siam is fortunate both in its finance and finances. According to the latest report of the Financial Adviser (Sir Edward Cook), the country, in spite of a less favourable season, had a larger revenue and a smaller expenditure in 1928-29 than had been anticipated, with the result that the Budget actually yielded a surplus of 10,525,312 ticals (£956,847), or 9,879,343 ticals more than the estimate. The harvest was the smallest for five years, and the exportable surplus of rice was much lower than in the previous two years. Very properly the Budget for 1929-30 was drawn up with due regard to the poor harvest of the preceding year, the revenue being estimated at much less than in the exceptional year of 1927-28 and half a million less than in 1928-29. At the time the report was written the outcome of the year was not known, but the revenue estimates were likely to be approximately realized in spite of another poor season, while the expenditure would be less, thanks to economies. For the current year 1930-31 the revenue is estimated at 106,593,135 ticals, and expenditure at 106,534,337 ticals, leaving the small surplus of 58,798 ticals. These figures represent increases of 153,189 and 266,845 ticals respectively. In compiling these estimates allowance has been made for the effect on the country's purchasing power of the two disappointing harvests, of the fall in tin and the gradual restriction of opium smoking. On the other hand, the State is beginning to feel the benefit of the gradual opening up of the Northern and North-Eastern provinces by improved communications, which has enabled the inhabitants to find a wider market for their produce. Cultivation has considerably extended.

Opium Restrictions

The report explains the steps which are being taken to restrict opium smoking, which has an important bearing upon Siamese finance. The policy of the Government is now to regard this formerly very important source of revenue as a windfall. Ten years ago opium yielded a quarter of the total national revenue; now the proportion has fallen to 15 per cent. It would have shrunk more but for contraband trade. It is hoped to reduce this trade and to ration addicts, a policy which the Government favours because it affords the most satisfactory and humane solution of the problem. Under this plan a register would be kept of opium smokers, and as no new addicts would be registered opium smoking would be completely extinguished within a generation.

New Financial Adviser

The slump in world prices has, of course, adversely affected Siamese trade, and as a consequence the exchange has turned against the country, while revenue has suffered a set-back. Fortunately, the country is in a position to reap the fruit of its prudence and conservatism in prosperous years. The Government has built up a large debt redemption fund, the total of which exceeds £4,000,000, and out of this fund the Government will be able to repay the higher interest bearing loans at the earliest option date of repayment. After the repayment of the Seven per Cent. Loan in 1931-32 and the Six per Cent. Loan two years later, the amount of the National Debt will be only £5,330,892, or less than seven months' revenue. The country's foreign exchange holdings should be fully adequate to meet any call upon them, and the revenue contains a margin in the shape of various appropriations for capital expenditure, debt redemption, and other items which should prove a comfortable shock-absorber in case of need. Siam, however, badly needs a more progressive policy in agriculture, especially as she is excessively dependent upon one crop—rice. Sir Edward Cook concludes his report—his period of office having expired—with a general review of Siamese finances. His views have an especial value, for he leaves the country in a much stronger financial position than he found it when he took office. But he warns the Government that although the present financial position is satisfactory, there are certain elements of weakness which have to be guarded against. Sir Edward Cook is being succeeded by Mr. E. L. Hall-Patch, who has done excellent work on the Reparations Commission in Paris.

Price Movements on the Account

Since the severe liquidation in mid-August, when prices of many industrial shares reached the lowest points of the year, a sharp recovery has occurred in the Ordinary shares of leading industrial companies, and also in many other securities outside the range of high-class investment stocks. The rise was mainly due to "bear" covering following the cessation of urgent liquidation. In the very restricted condition of markets it needed comparatively little bidding to cause important gains in prices. High-class investment stocks do not, as a rule, move in unison with industrial shares, and the adverse tendency of the foreign exchanges during the fortnight, culminating in a sharp fall in the New York exchange, caused a set-back in the Funds during the latter part of the account. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan shows a fall of 1½, but the price of 77¾ compares with 74¼ on January 2. Australian Government securities are especially sensitive just now to the statements of political leaders and others in Australia, and this explains a set-back in prices in the past week, which more than offset previous gains. Argentine Government and railway securities have, on the whole, shown remarkable steadiness in the face of the instability of Argentine politics.

The Recovery in Industrials

It is a long time since industrial shares have shown so many important rises in an Account. As will be seen, the advance has been general:—

Security	Present Price	Rise or Fall on the Acct.	Price Jan. 2	Lowest 1930
Cables and Wireless "B"	17⅞	+ 8	35	8¾
Braz. Traction	36½	+ 3½	40	22¾
Hydro. Electric	38	+ 4½	40	32⅞
Internat. Nickel	35*	+ 1¾	33⅛	32⅜
Impl. Chemical	29/11½	+ 4/-	28/6	17/7½
Unilever	27⅛	+ 7/6	28/-	16/10½
Turner and Newall	31/3*	+ 1/9	25/-	16/10½
Utd. Molasses	38/10½	+ 7/6	35/-	23
Spillers	21/9	+ 1/9	25/-	16/10½
Kreuger and Toll	27	+ ⅞	27½	23½
Col. Graphophone	35½	+ 7½	37½	27⅜
Graphophone	3⅝	+ ⅞	4	2⅝
Brit. Amer. Tob.	57/6	+ 7/-	57/6	29/6
Imp. Tobacco	47⅜	+ ¼	53⅛	41⅝
Carreras "A"	4½	+ ⅛	4½	2⅞
Dunlop	12/-	+ 2/-	14/3	9/6
Pinchin Johnson	42/6*	+ 2/-	44/-	39/9
Finlay (J.)	32½	+ ½	41⅜	31⅝
Harrisons and Crosfield	41¼	+ 1⅝	41½	31½
Gaumont-British	13/6	+ 1/9	15/-	10/9
Brit. Chemical	9/6	+ 2/3	10/-	10/4½
Calico Printers	10/-	+ 1/7½	15/-	7/3
Coats	55/9*	—	65/6	55/-
Courtaulds	21½	+ 1½	22½	17/9
Fine Spinners	22/6	+ 2/6	25/9	16/6
Lancashire	20/9	+ 7/-	24/4½	5/4½
Thornycroft	21/6	+ 1/6	17½	17/6
Nat. Omnibus	23/9	+ 9d.	30/-	21⅛
Thomas and Partners	2/3	+ 4½	4	2¼
Babcock and Wilcox	55/-	+ 5/6	58/-	1/7½
Cory (Wm.)	58/9	+ 3/-	57/6	54/6
Vickers	8/-	+ 1/3	7/9	6/3
Cunard S.S.	19/9	+ 1/9	22/3	17/9
P. & O. Defd.	48/-	+ 3/9	52/-	41/9
Royal Mail	17½	+ 4	29½	15
Assoc. Cement	35/-	+ 2/6	34/11½	21/9
Brit. Insulated	73/6	+ 7/6	75/-	74/4½
Cntry. of Lon. Elect.	46/3	+ 2/3	48/-	42/9
Distillers	66/-	+ 6/-	68/-	58/3
Bass	69/6	+ 3/6	65/3	60/-
Watney, Dfd.	60/6	+ 5/-	55/6	52/-
Barker (J.)	59/-	+ 7/6	64/6	29/-
Barrods	63/3*	+ 2/9	69/6	57/6
Gordon Hotels	12.7½	+ 4½d.	14/6	10/-
International Tea	21/9	+ 2/9	20/4½	18/9
Hudson's Bay	3⅛	—	3½	2⅝
Dalgety	8⅞	—	12	8⅝
Midland Bank (£1)	74/3	+ 9d.	76/3	73/-
Barclays "A"	87½	+ 1/6	71⅝*	7⅞
Hong Kong and Shanghai	110	+ ⅜	118½	99⅛
Chartered of India	26/6	+ 3/-	16⅝	15/10½
Rubber Trust	23/6	+ 2/3	35/-	20/6
Ang.-Dutch Rubber	22/6	+ 3/-	31/-	19/-
Ang.-Persian Oil	3/11½	+ ⅛	3/3½	3/1½
Shell	47⅛	+ ⅛	48⅝	43⅝
Jo'burg Cons. Inv.	39/6	+ 5/-	43/6	34/4½
Chartered	53/4½	+ 2/4½	58/3	39/11½
Rwana M'Kubwa	12/9	+ ⅛	21/3	10/6
Union Corp.	3⅛	+ ⅛	3⅝	2⅝
De Beers Dfd.	9⅞	+ ⅛	10	6¼
Rio Tinto	35⅞	+ ⅛	44¼	32½
Burma Corp.	12/-	+ 2/-	15/-	10/0¼

* Ex dividend.

The level to which some industrial securities had fallen—Cables and Wireless form a good example—rendered a sharp rebound almost certain sooner or later. A welcome feature has been the strength of textile shares.

Tea Stocks and Prices

With the arrival of new season's Indian teas the stocks of tea in London are increasing once more. Deliveries were maintained at a satisfactory level last month and showed only a slight reduction compared with August, 1929. Imports, however, were heavy, amounting to 52,443,650lb., compared with 47,556,435lb. a year ago, with the result that during August stocks increased from 201,167,047lb. to 214,907,973lb., at the end of August, 1929, stocks amounted to 191,557,589lb. Prices realized for the new season's teas were at first disappointingly low from the standpoint of producers. Apparently this was partly due to poor quality, and, with an improvement in quality, prices at last week's auctions showed an appreciable recovery. Thus the average price for Northern Indian tea was 1s. 4.75d. per lb., against 1s. 3.55d. for the previous week, while Ceylon tea averaged 1s. 5.40d., against 1s. 4.82d. per lb., the average for the total offerings being 1s. 3.50d., against 1s. 2.87d. This was even higher than in the corresponding week last year, when the average was 1s. 3.27d. per lb.

Grain Exports from Russia

While great scarcity of food, including bread, is reported from Northern Russia, the South of Russia is now exporting wheat and barley freely. The exports of grain are described as the largest since before the War. The fact that Russia is now disposing of her harvest in this way helps to accentuate the very ample supplies of wheat which are now available, or in sight, throughout the world. For example, one of the best wheat crops she has ever had is in prospect in Australia—it is estimated at about 200,000,000 bushels—and, as much competition in the wheat markets of the world is promised, Russia seems wise to be ready to dispose of considerable quantities while there is a good market available, particularly as the cash proceeds should, in her present circumstances, be especially welcome. The competition of cheap Russian wheat, if it continues, seems bound to raise important questions for the great producing countries with higher costs of production, from which supplies have been mainly drawn in recent years. Happily, for the big producing countries overseas, the needs of the European nations for wheat promise to be much larger than during last winter and spring, when they had the benefit of exceptionally fine harvests. A considerable amount of tonnage has lately been taken to load grain in South Russia for Northern European ports, and a large amount has also been secured for loading grain at the ports of the Danube. Any satisfaction which owners may feel at the size of the demand for tonnage to load in these regions is tempered by the consideration that the voyage is a short one and so the trade does not remove from the freight markets tonnage for the same period of time as long-distance routes.

MONEY MARKET

DOLLAR EXCHANGE AGAIN LOWER

RECOVERY IN THE PESETA

Even for the last day of the week money was in exceptionally abundant supply in Lombard-street on Saturday. Balances at the close were freely lent at 1 per cent. over the week-end, and even lower rates were said to have been accepted. The general charge for accommodation until to-day outside the clearing banks was 1½ per cent., old loans carried at variable rates being renewed at 1½ per cent. and 1½ per cent. In spite of the pronounced ease in money a firm tendency prevailed in the discount market owing to the continued fall in the New York exchange, which touched $4.86 and closed at $4.86 3-32, and also on the belief that funds might be somewhat less plentiful this week, inasmuch as the maturing Treasury Bills equal the amount of new bills to be paid for, while the effect of the disbursement of Victory Bond dividend money should have passed off. Most of the leading brokers quoted 2 1-16-2½ per cent. for three months fine bank bills, and it was apparently not difficult to obtain bills at 2 3-32 per cent. Banks obtained a few November bills from the market at 2 1-32 per cent., and one bank was reported a buyer of September bills at 1½ per cent. To-morrow £560,000 of South African bar gold is due to reach the bullion market; it is expected to be bought up for either France or Switzerland. The only important call due this week is the payment of £500,000 on the Northern Ireland Loan on Wednesday.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1—2	2	2 5/32—2 1/16	2 1/8—2 3/16	2 1/4—2 5/16	2 5/16—2 3/8

Discount (Treasury Bills).				
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.
2 5/32—2 1/16	2 1/16—2 3/32	3—3 1/32	3 1/4—3 1/2	3 1/2—4

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 92.90-3.03 (p 100kr.). § Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 6	93 2 15	92 11 3
Africa and Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 0 8	98 6 7	97 12 6

Selling Rates	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	93 6 6	93 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced the sale of £27,960 in BAR GOLD and the export of £4,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £314,691, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Sept. 4— Bar gold	16	Sept. 4	Nil
Sept. 5— Sovs.	350,374	Sept. 5— Bar gold	8,739
		Sovs.	4,000
Sept. 6	Nil	Sept. 6— Bar gold	27,960
		Sovs.	4,000
		Net influx	314,891
Total	£350,390	Total	£350,390

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,125,564; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 0½d. per oz.

Silver suffered a set-back, the price declining 5/16d. to 16 9/16d. per oz. for both cash and forward delivery.

COMPANY RESULTS

WAY-HALIM (SUMATRA) ESTATES

The net profit of Way-Halim (Sumatra) Estates for the year ended March 31, amounted to £1,819 (against £3,716 for 1928-29), to which has to be added £2,352 brought forward. In view of the critical position of the rubber producing industry, the directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (against 6 per cent.). They propose to place £1,000 (the same) to estates amortisation account, and to carry the balance of £3,171 to next account. The rubber crop harvested was 508,694lb. (against 390,489lb.). In addition, 253 piculs (3077cwt.) of coffee was gathered, the sale proceeds of which has been deducted from the capital expenditure. Meeting, September 15.

INTERNATIONAL BITUMEN EMULSIONS

The directors of International Bitumen Emulsions submit accounts for the year ended March 31 showing a debit balance of £1,474, which is carried forward. This balance represents the operating expenses of the company for the year. The only actual source of revenue is dividend receivable upon the shareholding in the International Bitumen Emulsions Corporation of San Francisco. The report and accounts of this corporation were circulated to shareholders on July 4, and from it they will have seen that the balance as at December 31, 1929, was carried forward. The report of the San Francisco Corporation covered a period of nine months only, and therefore no dividends could be included in their accounts from the various operating companies as in most cases the financial years of these companies ended after the closing of the books of the corporation. Meeting, September 15.

LONDON FUR AND GENERAL TRUST

The accounts of the London Fur and General Trust for the 12 months ended July 31 show that income on investments and sundry revenue amounted to £28,479. Deducting £750 for directors' fees, £5,099 for managing directors' and office salaries and general administration expenses, and £1,414 being loss on realization of investments, there remains a net profit of £21,216, making, with £2,124 brought in, a total of £25,340. The fixed Preference share dividend absorbs £9,337, income-tax deducted from dividends, &c., received requires £5,904, £5,000 is transferred to reserve fund, and £2,000 written off preliminary expenses. This leaves £3,099 to be carried forward. The report states that, notwithstanding the fact that the investments have suffered severe market depreciation, the board is of the opinion that it should recommend the payment of the balance dividend on the Preference capital inasmuch as the income received largely exceeds the amount required. Having regard to the uncertainty of the general outlook, the board deem it prudent to deal with the profit remaining after payment of the full Preference dividend by eliminating the balance of preliminary expenses, increasing the reserve fund, and carrying forward the balance. Meeting, September 16.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE ACTIVE AND FIRM

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—To-day's short session was relatively the most active market of the week.

At the opening the tone was firm on the execution of accumulated buying orders, centring largely in Vanadium Corporation and U.S. Industrial Alcohol. Sentiment generally was encouraged by the weekly mercantile reviews citing definite gains in steel operations, railroad car loadings, retail sales of textiles, and wholesale commodity prices.

Some unsettlement was created later by a selling drive against Gillette Safety Razor based on rumours that the company contemplates a bond issue, but the market rallied sharply owing to the active absorption of offerings. Heavy buying subsequently centred in Steel Common, following predictions of a further increase in the operations of the steel industry next week. American Can responded to reports of the high activity of the company's plants, and General Electric stock moved up on the increasing earnings of the company. The strength of these speculative leaders stimulated buying in other directions, embracing rails, public utilities, and amusement issues. The close was firm.

Sales were returned at 1,407,000 shares, making 8,079,000 shares for the week, against 8,830,000 shares last week and 22,226,000 shares last year.

The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 0.58 better on the week at 132.16, the average of 30 leading industrials has risen 3.22 to 243.04, and the average of 20 public utilities is up 0.43 at 87.19. The railroad and industrial stock averages a year ago were 186.61 and 377.56 respectively.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Sept. 6	Sept. 5
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.85 15/16	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 1/8	4.86 1/16
60 days' sight	£1		4.83 31/32	4.84 1/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.86
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 1/4	4.85 7/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅝	3.92¾
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20½	40.21
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.77½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.67	26.68
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.78
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.82	23.82
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.96¼
Madrid, cables	100f.	19.50	19.40¾	19.41
Vienna, cables	100s.	19.30	10.68	10.57
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55	17.55
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.30	1.30
B. Aires	1 peso	Cents 42.54	Cents 35.20	Cents 35.28
Rio, cables	1 milr.	32.45	9.90	9.90

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Sept. 6	Sept. 5
Atchison	221	218
Atl. Coast	192	145
B. & O.	102	102
Do., Pref.	81½	81½
Brooklyn Manh. Tran.	69	68⅞
Can. Pac.	180½	180⅛
Cent. N.J.	234¼	234¼
Ches. & O.	51	49¾
Ch. G.W.	10½	10⅜
Do., Pref.	37½	37
Ch. N.W.	70	70
Ch.Mil.St.P.	15½	15⅝
Ch. Rock'ls	99	98⅛
Del. & Hud.	168	167
Del., Lack.	114	114
Erie	41	41
Do., 1 Pf.	57	56
Do., 2 Pref.	78½	78½
Illinois	114	113
Interboro. Rapid Tr.	30⅝	30¼

	Closing Prices Sept. 6	Sept. 5
Int. Amer.	16⅛	15⅛
KansasCity	67¼	67¼
Louisville	119	118
Minn. S.P.	18½	16
Miss. Pac.	66	66
Do., Pref.	102	102
N.Mex. 1 Pf	21⅜	21⅜
Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
N.Y. Cent.	165	163
Norfolk	222	222¼
N. Pacific	72⅜	72⅛
Pennsylv'a	74⅜	73⅝
Reading	107	108
St. L. & S.F.	91	90
S.L.& S.W.	67¼	67¼
S. Pacific	117	116
Southern	86	86
Do., Pref.	91½	91⅜
Un. Pacific	219½	217
Do., Pref.	86	86
Wabash	33	32
Do., Pf. A	71	70

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	125½	124
AlliedChem	281	276
Am. Agric.	6	6
Do. Pref.	27	27½
Am.Br.Boy	18⅝	17¾
Am. and F. Power	74¼	72⅝
Am. Can.	132¾	130¾
Am. Loco.	43¼	46
Am.Rolling Mills	53	52⅛
Am. Smelt.	70	68¼
Am.Sug. R.	55	53⅝*
Am. Tel.	216½	214¾
Am. Tob.	247	246⅞
Am.Wool'n	11	11
Anaconda	47½	45⅞
Armour,Pf.	74	74
As.DryGds.	26¼	26
Atl'tic Ref.	34¼	33½
Baldwins	34⅝	33⅞
BarnsdlA	22¼	21⅞
Beth. Steel	99½	97⅝
Celanese	15	13½
C.de Pasco	43	40⅝
Chile Copp.	35	35
Chrysler	31⅝	27⅞
Col. Fuel	51½	50¼
Colum. Gas	61¼	60
Col. Graph.	18	18⅛
Cons. Gas	110½	108
Cont. Can.	57⅛	57
Cont. Oil	19⅝	19¼
Corn. Prod.	94	93¾
Crucible	76	76
DavisonCh.	26⅝	25⅞
Drug. Inc.	82¼	81⅝
Du Pont.	119¾	119
Eastman K.	219	216½
Elec.P.& L.	72¼	71⅛
Elec. Stor.	69	68
Fox Films	51⅞	52
Gen. Elec.	74¼	72
Gen. Foods	37⅝	37¼
Gen.Motors	45⅝	45¼
Gillette	64¾	64¼
Goodrich	23¼	23¼
Goodyear	55	52
Hou.OilTx.	77⅝	77
Hd. Mtrs.	30⅛	30
Ind. Rayon	80¼	81
Int. Harvr.	80½	79
Int. Match Pref.	79¼	78¼

CURB EXCHANGE

Asnd.Gas A	30¼	30¼
Br.Am.Tob	—	—
Elec. Bond	84	82¼*
Gulf Oil	119	118
HydroElec.	36¾	36*
Int. Petlm.	19⅜	18¼

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	100³¹/₃₂	100³¹/₃₂	Fin., 6% 1945	94	94
Do., 4¼%	102³²/₃₂	102³²/₃₂	Fren. 7½% 1941	125½	125⅜
Do. (4th), 4¼%	102³²/₃₂	102³²/₃₂	Fren. 7% 1949	120⅜	120⅜
U.K. 5½% 1937	105½	105½	Ger. 7% 1949	106	105¾
Do. 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek 7% 1964	100¾	100¾
Arg. 6% 1959	96½	96¼	Hamb'g S. 6% '46	94	94
Austl. 5% 1957	88	88½	Hungary 7½% '44	100⅛	100
Aust. 7% 1945	104½	104½	Ital. 7% 1951	98¼	98¼
Belg. 6% 1955	105¼	105¼	Japan 6½% 1954	105¼	105⅜
Belg. 7% 1955	114¾	114¾	Nord Rly. 5½% '50	105¼	105¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105⅜	105¾	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	102¼
Brazil,7½% 1952	101½	101½	P.L.M., 6% 1958	104¾	104¾
Bulg., 7% 1967	80	80	Do., 7% 1958	105¾	106
Canada,5% 1931	100⅞	100⅞	Poland,7% 1947	84½	84⅜
Chile, 7% 1942	100¼	100¼	Do., 8% 1950	93⅞	94
Chile, 6% 1960	89	88½	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	92½	93½
Czech.,8% 1951	111	111	San P., 8% 1950	90⅝	91
Denm'k6% 1942	105⅝	105¾	Seine, 7% 1942	108⅛	107⅜
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102¼	102¼	Swed.5½% 1954	107	107
Dutch E.I., 5½% '53	102½	102½	Tokio City, 5½% '61	92½	92½
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105½	105½			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Sept. 6	Sept. 5
Atchison, Pref.	107¼	107¼
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42	41½*
New York, Ontario and Western	6⅝	6⅞
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	136	137

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § New stock.

Call money was nominal. Commercial Paper remained at 3 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2⅛ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange continued easy, cable transfers declining to 4.86¼.

Silver fell ⅛c. to 35½c. for foreign bullion.

BONDS.—The market was quiet but steady. Sales reached $4,484,000.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2 1/16-2 1/8	1-2
New York	2½	2-1½	Nominal
Paris	2½	2⅜	Unquoted
Berlin	4	2⅛	2 1/2-4 1/2
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	
Milan	5½	5½	
Amsterdam	3	1 15/16	
Brussels	3½	2 5/16	2½

IMPROVED OUTLOOK IN UNITED STATES

FIRMER COMMODITY PRICES

BETTER STOCK MARKETS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7

Trade and industrial reports last week afforded some cause, even if only slight, for encouragement, which was promptly reflected in the stock market. The most hopeful of these signs was a small upward turn in some of the monthly commodity price indices and an end of the decline in others—the first time this year that any month has shown anything else but a decline. Not too much confidence can be placed in these figures as an indication that the tide of business has at last turned, for such advances as there have been were wholly due to an upturn in prices of farm products, and may easily be lost again. Similarly, it would be easy to over-estimate the significance of the small increase in business activity that has occurred. This is the season—just after Labour Day (first Monday in September)—when ordinarily business expands rapidly with the return of holiday-makers to work and of many millions of children to school. The expansion now going on has so far been smaller than usual at this season, and, therefore, cheerfulness is being tempered with caution.

COTTON RESTRICTION

The grain and cotton markets recovered some ground during the week, cotton being partly influenced by the disaster in Santo Domingo, and wheat by the revolutionary outbreak in Argentina. Incidentally, the American Cotton Association is planning to call a meeting of cotton-growers in New Orleans on November 4 in the hope of securing agreement to a proposal to curtail new planting by one-third.

The rise in the stock market was almost entirely professional, the outside public showing but the slightest interest in shares. On the other hand, the continued rise of high-class bonds has so far lowered the yield on those securities as to bring new interest in second-quality bonds. A movement like this in the past has often been the forerunner of better stock prices. The rise in call money to 2½ per cent. seems to be only temporary. Because of the holiday demands for currency, member banks were compelled to do some borrowing at the reserve banks.

REDUCED FORD OUTPUT

Commercial loans of the banks continue to decline, and are now greatly below the peak reached last November. The production of electricity, another indication of business activity, has likewise declined again, and the Ford Motor Company has reduced its output of cars by 4,000. Railway car loadings for the week ended August 23 increased by 17,736 to 940,549, but even with this increase they were 197,000 less than in the corresponding week of 1929. The daily average of building contracts in the last week of August—$9,660,986—was the smallest since January. In five business days last week there were 336 commercial failures, against 300 in the corresponding six-day week of 1929. The steel industry has had a disappointingly small increase in activity, but reports a firmer price structure.

In the course of the week Kennecott Copper reduced its dividend for the second time this year, and Nevada Consolidated, which is controlled by Kennecott, likewise reduced its dividend. The action of Anaconda is being awaited with much interest.

A large number of returns from business corporations covering the first half of the year are now making their appearance. With few exceptions they show generally, as was expected, net earnings varying from 20 to 35 per cent. less than a year ago. An outstanding report was that of the Curtiss Wright Company, the largest manufacturers of aeroplanes and motors in the country, which showed a loss for the half-year of over $5,000,000, part of which was due to a marking down of inventories.

There was announced last week a plan for a merger of the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Institution of San Francisco and the Bank of America of California, which is to make the fourth largest banking institution in the United States, with assets of about $1,300,000,000. The Transamerica Corporation controls both these banks, as well as the Bank of America in New York, and the organization about to be established will therefore be nation-wide in its operations. The appointment of Mr. Eugene Meyer, junior, as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, announced yesterday, is warmly approved in financial quarters and opposed only by Congressional Radicals.

New capital issues last week amounted to only $49,239,000, of which $4,650,000 were foreign.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

CONTINUED FIRMNESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—Activity to-day again centred mainly in public utility issues, but good support was also noticeable for other representative stocks, notably International Nickel and Dominion Bridge. The market closely followed the trend of New York and closed firm.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Sept. 6	Sept. 5		Sept. 6	Sept. 5
Abitibi	22	22	Dom. Glass	114	116
Asbestos	1½	1½	Dom. Textile	85½	85
Do., Pref.	31½	31½	Fam. Players	47	47
B.C. Packers	55½	54½	Fraser Cos.	No bid	6
Braz. Tract.	35⅞	35¼	Hollinger	5¾	5⅞
B.C. Fer., A	38½	38¼	Int. Nickel	35½	34¼
Do., B	No bid	15½	Massey, H.	24½	24½
Brit. Emp. Steel	1½	1	Montreal L't.	62⅞	61⅜
Do., 1st Pf.	27½	26	Natl. Brew.	31⅞	31½
Do., 2nd Pf.	4½	4½	Nat

COMPANY MEETING

CONSTABLE, HART AND COMPANY

FURTHER INCREASE IN PROFIT

EXTENDING AREA OF ACTIVITIES

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Constable, Hart and Co., Limited, was held on Saturday at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.

Mr. C. MITCHELL (the chairman of the company) said that the report before the shareholders was simple and straightforward and satisfactory. The items sundry creditors and sundry debtors and work in progress were both higher, the reason being that they had rather more work on hand at the end of June, 1930, than at the end of June, 1929. This was naturally a source of satisfaction. The maintenance suspense account was increased by slightly over £4,000, and now, at £22,205, gave evidence of the adequate provision that had been made for the future maintenance of the roads which, under the company's various contracts, they had to keep in repair for a term of years. The directors were very glad to see the general reserve moving steadily forward to what they hoped would soon be the gratifying figure of £100,000.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW PLANT

During the year £33,000 had been spent on new plant. The two principal reasons for this large expenditure were that, with large manufacturing works, it was absolutely essential to be entirely up to date with all their machinery, and, further, that they were constantly extending the area of their activities, which meant establishing new depôts and adding to their motor transport fleet.

The profit, before deducting income-tax, of £68,733 was nearly £3,000 more than that for the previous year, and was, he thought, the company's record so far. The directors were very gratified at this result, and he wished to pay a tribute to the whole of the staff, from Major Owen Hart, the general manager, down to the most junior member, for their splendid work throughout the year. It was recommended that a final dividend of 9 per cent., less tax, should be paid, making 15 per cent., less tax, for the year; that £7,000 should be added to the general reserve, bringing that up to £87,000; that £8,500 should be written off plant, and £5,000 written off the wagon account. The company had nearly £72,000 invested in its railway wagons. For reasons which were quite clear the position in connexion with privately owned wagons had greatly altered in the last few years. They wrote off as depreciation on their wagons each year the maximum amount allowed by the Inland Revenue authorities, and the directors hoped to obtain the shareholders' approval at their annual meetings to some lump sum reductions of the wagon account such as was proposed at the present time. These proposed allocations would leave a carry-forward of £30,999, an increase of about £5,280 over the amount brought in. He thought the shareholders would agree that this was a very good year's work. (Hear, hear.)

OUTLOOK FOR ROAD WORK

Before formally moving the adoption of the report and accounts he would like to say something about the future. No one who took any serious interest in the welfare of this country could help having some very anxious moments when confronted with the general trade position and that continually increasing number of the country's unemployed.

In their own trade they had been fortunate because additional road work had been undertaken for the relief of unemployment. They were bound, however, to face the possibility that the bad trade might presently reflect itself in the amount of money the country could afford to spend on its roads.

The directors were doing their best by careful organization, by increased efficiency, and by conserving the resources of the company to put themselves in such a position that they might be able with confidence to meet whatever conditions the future might have in store for them. (Hear, hear.)

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting which followed, a resolution was passed adopting amended articles of association.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

The Paris Bourse remained closed on Saturday.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¹⁵/₁₆ (previous, 103⅞); 5% Dutch, 1922 (102⅝); 2½% Dutch, 65¾ (65¾); 3% Dutch, 82⅛ (81⅝); 4% Rotterdam, 1889, 45½ (—); Peruvian, 6% Guano, Pref., 56 (36); Eric, 42 Steel, 172 (168¼); Union Pacific, 219¼ (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 368½ (369½); Rima Iron, des Usines de Nasic, 121.25 (119.70); Sugar Works, 98 (98.50); United Glowlamp, 114 (113.80); Hungarian Artificial Fertilizer, 25.30 (25.15); Electric Power Traction, 115.20 (115.50); Cellulose of Brazil, 24.80 (23.40). Exchange on London, 27.80½ (27.80½). The Bourse will be closed on Monday.—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voetkerbenbau (Austrian Issue), 104.10 (previous, 104.60); Donau-Save-Adria, 12.50 (12); Donau-Save, 312.50 (317); Wiener Bank-Verein, 17.80 (17.90); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47.40 (47.40); Westerost. Oekompte, 159.50 (159.40); Oesterreich, 21.90 (22.55); A.E.G. Union Elekt., 22.75 (22.10); Schuckert, 160 (162); Oest. Siemens Kohlen, 47.35 (46.90); Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 650 (647); Oest. Alpine Montan, 25.80 (25.58); Berg and Hutten-werke, 651 (unquoted); Felten and Guilleaume, 190.60 (190.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 2.85 (unquoted); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 96.50 (96.90). Exchange on Amsterdam, 284.95 (285); London, 27.79½ (27.79).—*Reuter.*

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

	Amount	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec.
Algoma Cent. and Hud. Bay (July)	$137,739	−36,489	—
Chatham and Dist. Light (week to Aug. 24)	£1,388	−95	+841
L.C.C. Trams. 4)	£80,475	−1,993	−13,310
N. West. of Uruguay (Aug.)	£3,830	−1,093	−1,152

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by the *Tramway and Railway World* for the week ended August 24, give total receipts of £413,218, or £3,337 less than for the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 29 weeks amounted to £9,449,765, an increase of £114,041.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER WEAK

COAL AND IRON TRADE REPORTS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Sept. 6.—WHEAT, the tone was steadier, and sellers raised their prices by 3d. to 6d. per qr., but demand was quiet. For Pacific white, Oct., 32s. 3d. was required; 33s. 3d. for No. 1 on passage. Russian, Sept., was offered at 30s. 6d. to 32s., according to sample; and Danubian, 62½lb. (3 per cent.), Sept., at 30s. 6d. Parcels were 3d. per qr. harder to buy owing to the large overnight business in Russian and reports of a good inquiry for Manitoba on French account, but actual trading was quieter. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Carlier, shipping Silverpine, afloat, at 32s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, per City of Osaka, at 32s. net. South and South Australian, per Balranald, shortly due, sold at 32s. 3d.; and choice white Karachi, per Silverpine, afloat (to Hull), at 32s. 7½d. It was reported that about 20,000 tons of Russian, shipping shipped, was dealt in at about 28s. 6d. to 31s. 6d., according to samples.

The wheat futures market closed 2d. to 3d. over yesterday's final prices.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	Noon values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MANITOBA GRADE				
August	31 5	31 3	31 3	31 1
November	31 9	31 7	31 6½	31 4½
January	32 1	32 0	32 0	32 3
LONDON GRADE				
September	31 5	31 3	31 3	31 1
December	31 10	31 8	31 8	31 6

MAIZE.—Cargoes were in poor request at about late rates. La Plata, afloat, shipping/shipped and Sept., offered at 24s. 3d., and Oct. at 24s. 6d. Parcels were inactive, with European rather easier at 24s. 9d. Dan./Gal./Fox, Sept.-Oct. and Oct.-Nov.

BARLEY was firm and rather harder to buy on a better Continental demand. Danubian, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., was held for 16s. 3d.; while for Azoff-Black Sea, Sept. and Nov., and Persian, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., 16s. was required, and 18s. 6d. for No. 3 Canada Western, Sept.

OATS were quiet at recent quotations. La Plata, Sept. to Nov., 13s.

The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended September 6 and for the season to date (three weeks):—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week ..	33,625	31,959	6s. 0d.
Average price ..	7s. 8d.	8s. 4d.	49,234
Same week last year ..	229,935	103,178	10s. 1d.
Average price ..	10s. 3d.	10s. 1d.	8s. 0d.
This season ..	310,034	50,986	78,381
Average price ..	8s. 11d.	7s. 5½d.	6s. 11½d.
Last season ..	427,816	165,782	132,835
Average price ..	10s. 10½d.	10s. 6d.	8s. 3½d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—WHEAT.—C.I.f. parcels were offered at 6d. to 9d. per qr. advance, but there was no demand, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Sept., quoted 33s. 6d.; No. 2, 32s. 9d.; No. 3, afloat, 32s.; No. 2 Manitoba, Sept., 24s. 1½d.; No. 1 hard winter, Sept., 32s. 6d.; choice white Karachi, afloat, 32s. 9d.; Australian, afloat, 33s.; and Western Pacific, Sept.-Oct., 32s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet. Graded wheat futures opened 1d. to ½d. per cental higher in sympathy with firm closing American and Canadian markets, but eased on liberal world's shipments and outside selling orders. The market closed quiet at ½d. to ⅝d. per cental decline. Sales, 150 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business covered		Closing values	Previous closing values
		Highest	Lowest		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October ..	6 11	6 11	6 9¼	6 10	6 10⅝
December ..	6 11¼	6 11⅞	6 10⅜	6 10⅝	6 10⅞
March	7 0¼	7 0¼	6 11⅜	6 11⅝	7 0

MAIZE.—C.I.f. parcels were quieter. La Plata, afloat, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., 24s.; Oct.-Nov., 24s. 1½d.; Nov.-Dec., 24s. 4½d.; Dan./Gal./Fox, Oct.-Nov. (new), 25s. 6d. No. 2 white fist African, Oct.-Nov., 23s. 6d.; No. 4 flat yellow, Aug.-Sept., 24s. (reseller); were quiet with Gal./Fox, 1d. per central lower.

OATS were quiet. Chilean tawny, Sept.-Oct., 14s.; La Plata, Dec.-Jan., Oct., 13s.; Danubian was not offered.

FLOUR was quiet and unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 6.—Wheat was offered in small quantity and made 30s. to 31s. delivered to mill. Barley was also in small supply at prices from 24s. to 44s. Oats, 15s. 6d. to 17s.

COLCHESTER, Sept. 6.—There were only small supplies of English corn. Wheat, 32s. delivered to mills. There was no fine quality barley offering; medium, 35s. to 40s.; grinding, 22s. Oats, 15s. to 17s.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 6.—Wheat, 31s. to 32s.; barley, 24s. to 30s.; oats, 16s. to 18s.

PETERBOROUGH, Sept. 6.—Wheat, 30s. to 32s.; barley, 22s. to 40s.; oats, 16s. to 17s. The quantity of the grain was very variable.

READING, Sept. 6.—Wheat, 32s. to 33s.; winter oats, 18s. to 20s.; rye, 21s. to 22s. Supplies were small.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Arrivals of home-grown potatoes during the week amounted to about 3,300 tons. The market was mainly quiet, although the best grades realized firm prices. Quotations:—Wheat sample King Edward, £5 10s.; second grade, £5 to £5 10s.; British Queen, Eclipse, Arran Chief, and Majestic, £4 10s. to £5; and darkskoil King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were ample supplies at market and the demand was fairly good. Quotations:—English dessert apples, 2s. to 6s. per half-sieve; cooking apples, 2s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel; New Zealand apples, 6s. to 10s. per box; Californian pears, 21s. to 25s. per case; English pears, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel; conference pears, 2s. to 3s. per half-sieve; English peaches, 6s. to 18s. per dozen; cultivated blackberries, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per 4lb. chip; Victoria plums, 2s. to 4s. 6d.; Bush plums, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; Pons seedling plums, 3s. to 4s.; damsons, 2s. to 3s. per half-sieve; greengages, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per half-sieve; Canary bananas, 10s. 6d. to 22s. per crate; Michaels pineapples, 1s. 6d. to 3s. each; Spanish melons, 12s. to 18s. per case; Messina lemons, 20s. to 30s. per box; South African oranges, 16s. to 25s.; Brazilian oranges, 15s. to 21s. per case; South African grape fruit, 16s. to 24s. per case; tomatoes, 1s. 9d. to 4s. per 12lb.; cabbage, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; cauliflowers, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen scarlet runners, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; York's green peas, 3s. to 5s. per half-bag; spinach, 2s. to 3s. per bushel; beetroots, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; turnips, 3s. to 4s.; parsley, 2s. to 4s. per dozen bunches; marrows, 3s. to 6s. per tally.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—Fair supplies met a quiet trade at slightly easier rates. Best meadow hay was quoted £6 to £6 5s.; mixture and seinfoin and best clover, £6 5s. to £6 10s.; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Sept. 6.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair request at unchanged rates. Tate's A.T. cubes, 24s. 6d.; No. 1, 24s. 3d.; H.T.S. 24s.; crushed, No. 1, 24s.; ditto, R. 22s. 6d.; nibs, 24s. 9d.; coffee crystals, 25s.; ditto, granulated, 21s.; Lyle's No. 1, 20s. 9d.; Tate's London and Liverpool granulated, 20s. 3d.; icing (cwt. cases) 27s. 6d.; icing (20lb. packets), 28s.; finest castor, 25s. 6d.; castor A. 24s.; ditto, No. 3 crystals, 21s. 6d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 19s. 6d.; granulated, month forward, 20s. 6d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 for export:—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), Oct. and Oct.-Dec., quoted 19s. 7½d. Home-grown granulated, T.L. ex refinery, 19s. 9d.; West Indian crystallized, Sept., quoted 20s. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, Sept., quoted 24s. 10½d., c.i.f., Continent; Oct.-Dec., 8s. 3d., c. and f., Dec., 7s. for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted, 7s. 9d., f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d., value, f.o.b., Danzig; fine No. 1 Oomra, 20d. per lb.

American futures had a fairly brisk session for a Saturday, with a good undertone, and several local operators absorbed contracts on a fair scale in the absence of rain in the Winter-wheat belt, while there were further reports of crop deterioration. The market made a full response to the sharp upward movement which occurred on the other side and trading opened at an advance of 8 to 11 points with local and Continental support evidence. Shortly afterwards London selling caused a decline of several points, but towards the close the upward movement was resumed on trade calling and shorts covering, the market closing steady 10 to 12 points dearer on the day.

In the Egyptian futures market the Sakellaridis contract opened 8 points dearer and with local and Continental short covering and a scarcity of sellers the market closed steady at an advance on the day of 18 to 21 points. The Upper contract closed quietly steady 10 points dearer. Closing values:—Sakellaridis.—Sept., 9.24; Oct., 9.38; Nov., April, 10.04; May, 10.00; June, 10.17; July, 10.17; Aug., 10.17; Sept., 10.17. Upper and Pilion.—Sept., Feb., 7.58; March, 7.64; April, Dec., 7.46; Jan., 7.51; May, 7.77; June, 7.84; July, 7.92; Aug., 7.92; Sept., 7.92.

The Empire and miscellaneous contract closed steady at an advance on the day of 12 points in sympathy with American. Closing values:—Sept., 6.08; Oct., 6.08; Nov., 6.10; Dec., 6.12; Jan., 6.18; Feb., 6.20; March, 6.29; April, 6.33; May, 6.39; June, 6.40; July, 6.45; Aug., 6.45; Sept., 6.45.

Description	Sales		Export		Imports	
	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American ..	700	700	—	—	—	—
Brazilian, &c. ..	250	250	—	—	—	—
Peruvian ..	1,500	1,500	—	—	—	—
African, &c. ..	100	100	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c. ..	100	100	—	—	—	—
E. Indies, &c. ..	350	350	—	—	—	—
Totals:—						
This week	3,000	3,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Last week	5,000	3,000	100	100	1,005	1,005

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day	
Delivery	H'est	L'west	Closing	H'est	L'west	Closing
September ..	6 18	6 18	6 21	—	—	6 11
October	6 18	6 18	—	—	—	6 11
November	6 20	6 20	6 19	6 06	6 06	6 07
December	6 25	6 24	6 25	6 17	6 09	6 08
January	6 30	6 24	6 29	6 23	6 17	6 13
February	—	—	6 32	—	—	6 20
March	6 38	6 35	6 36	6 31	6 26	6 26
April	—	—	6 41	—	—	6 29
May	6 47	6 43	6 47	6 40	6 34	6 35
June	—	—	6 50	—	—	6 38
July	6 51	6 49	6 50	6 47	6 44	6 41
August	—	—	6 56	—	—	6 44
September	—	—	6 59	—	—	6 44
October	6 59	6 59	6 62	6 54	6 51	6 50
December	—	—	6 65	—	—	6 53
January (1932) ..	6 68	6 66	6 68	6 61	6 57	6 55
May	—	—	6 74	—	—	6 59
July	—	—	6 80	—	—	6 65
August	—	—	6 88	—	—	6 69

Stocks, &c., for week ended Sept. 5 are given below:—

	Import	For'w'ded	Sales	Export	Stock in Great Britain
American ..	5,936	10,871	8,560	443	242,760
Brazilian ..	921	2,590	4,850	—	83,100
Argentine ..	1,015	814	1,090	—	12,060
Peruvian ..	2,350	1,596	4,040	—	85,550
Egyptian ..	488	1,177	740	654	35,770
W. Indian ..	8	57	1,170	152	141,650
E. African ..	217	703	860	—	3,980
S. African ..	—	—	220	—	23,830
W. African ..	88	448	210	25	5,910
E. Indian ..	6,558	5,787	1,300	3,385	68,550
Total ..	17,576	24,328	24,020	4,806	741,110
So far this week ..	102,124	162,268	116,950	16,117	—
Last year ..	168,000	202,000	147,280	17,229	783,000

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON, Sept. 6 (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE).—LINSEED was inactive at 2s. 6d. decline. Calcutta, Sept.-Oct. and Oct.-Nov., to London, £16 7s. 6d. Bold Bombay, Sept.-Oct. and Oct.-Nov., to London, £17 17s. 6d., nominal. La Plata, to Hull, all positions neglected. Toria, Sept.-Oct. and Oct.-Nov., to Hull-Continent, £13 5s., sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet. Bombay, Sept.-Oct., to Hull, £6 5s., nominal. Egyptian, black, Sept., new, £6 10s. 3d., sellers. Sakellaridis, Nov.-Jan., £8 5s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS dull. Coromandel, machined, Sept. and Oct., £14 1s. 3d., sellers, Rotterdam-Hamburg. CASTORSEED steady. Bombay, Sept.-Oct., to Hull-Antwerp, £11 18s., 9d., sellers. PALM KERNELS steady. Sept.-Oct., to Hull, £12 3s. 9d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was easier for forward. Spot, La Plata, was quoted £32 10s., Sept., £30; Sept.-Dec., £29 10s.; and Jan.-April, £28 per ton. RAPESEED OIL was quiet. Crude extracted, £34; technical refined, £35 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £27; refined common edible, £32 10s.; deodorized, £34, naked, ex mill.

HULL, Sept. 6.—LINSEED OIL was quiet. Spot, £32 15s.; Sept., £31 7s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., £30 10s.; Jan.-April, £29 10s. COTTON OIL steady. Egyptian, crude, spot, £26; edible refined, spot, £29 15s.; technical, spot, £29 10s.; and deodorized, spot, £31 15s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £26. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £27 10s.; deodorized, spot, £31. RAPE OIL.—Crushed. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL remained quiet and unchanged. TURPENTINE.—Spot, 39s. 6d. per cwt.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, Sept. 6.—Demand for artificial silk fabrics shows very little change, and it is apparent that buyers are not too confident that current rates can be maintained. The result is that orders placed are chiefly to fairly prompt delivery. A moderate turnover has been reported in regard to dress goods, and the better-class mixture styles have received steady attention. Fair lines of satins, taffetas, crêpes, and voiles have been booked, and there has been a moderate turnover in certain classes of furnishing cloths and linings. The Indian market is still very unsatisfactory, but China is inclined to place more orders, and there continues to be a steady business moving for the Colonies. South American orders are rather more numerous, although the quantities involved have been rather small. As far trade is reported for other outlets.

Not much change has taken place in the yarn situation. The better qualities, especially of viscose, are being steadily absorbed. In the case of acetate yarns, sales have not been on a particularly free scale. The lower qualities are still in abundant supply, and there is keen competition for any orders that are available. Price cutting is still prevalent, and most transactions are understood to be on a definitely unremunerative basis. Nominal prices of all artificial silk, and cotton and artificial silk mixture fabrics are as follows:—Coloured stripe poplin, 101s. 6d.; brocades, 99s. 6d.; crêpe brocades, 147s. 6d.; limbrics, 115s. 6d.; all artificial silk limbrics, 147s. 6d.; crêpe artificial silk, 144s. 6d.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, Sept. 6.—COAL.—Nothing definite has yet been announced of the progress made in the preparation of the Scottish coal marketing scheme necessary to comply with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act. It is understood, however, that the sub-committee appointed to frame proposals have now practically completed their task, and that these will be submitted to the Scheme Committee on Monday and thereafter to a full representation of the Coal Association. It is believed that the proposals will closely follow the lines of the scheme suggested in the spring of last year, which, it may be recalled, failed to secure the necessary support owing to the fact that it virtually provided for a subsidy on export coal at the expense of the home consumer. Reasons which may be advanced for the probable change of outlook on the part of these collieries producing mainly for inland use are that a scheme of some kind is now compulsory, and that the likelihood of an advance in home prices could not have been absent from the minds of those responsible for the Act.

According to the Act the schemes were due for submission six weeks after its enactment (August 1), and all concerned will be relieved when the change-over to the new conditions has been effected, for the uncertainty as to prices is greatly restricting forward business. The new collieries are disinclined to commit themselves at present uneconomic levels, which, on the other hand, in face of even lower offers from other producing countries, especially Poland, are not greatly attractive to foreign consumers. Despite the curtailment of output, coal is in general in plentiful supply, and only Lanarkshire prime splint may be said to be moving at all readily. By reason of the smaller round coal production, and also owing to the fact that home public utility concerns are showing more interest, washed nuts are, however, firmer. Tenders are due to be lodged to-day for the supply of 22,000 tons of locomotive screened coal and 6,000 tons of bunkers to the South Wales Railways, but hopes that the business will come to Scotland are not very bright.

An advance ranging up to 1s. 6d. per ton in prices for household coal was to be instituted on September 1, but owing to the milder weather this has not yet become general.

Shipment prices are approximately as follow:—Lanarkshire.—Ell best, 13s. 6d.; splint best, 16s.; splint second, 14s. 6d.; navigation, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; navigation second, 14s. 6d.; Hartley, 15s.; all per ton, f.o.b. Glasgow. Steam, 12s. 6d.; trebles, 13s.; doubles, 12s. 9d. to 13s.; singles, 12s.; pearls, 11s. 9d.; dross, 9s. 6d., all per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth.

Fife.—Screened navigation, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; first-class steam, 11s. 9d.; third-class steam, 10s. 9d.; trebles, 12s. to 14s.; doubles, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; singles, 11s. 6d.; pearls, 11s. 9d.; dross, 9s. 6d., all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

Lothians.—Prime steam, 11s.; secondary steam, 10s. 9d.; trebles, 13s. to 13s. 3d.; doubles, 12s. 9d. to 13s.; singles, 11s. 6d.; pearls, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d., all per ton f.o.b. Leith.

Ayrshire.—Unscreened navigation, 16s.; jewel, 16s.; steam, 13s. 3d.; trebles, 13s. 6d.; doubles, 13s.; singles, 12s. 3d.; pearls, 11s. 9d.; dross, 10s. 6d., all per ton f.o.b. Ayr or Troon.

IRON AND STEEL.—West of Scotland iron and steel producers are hoping for some improvement in business in the near future, but in the meantime confess that their hopes are not very well founded. The depression is, however, so widespread that it is considered unlikely that sooner or later; and meanwhile it can be said that signs are not lacking of some awakening of export business, the materialization of which, should it be the Cartel troubles on the Continent and the possibility of a period of more intensive competition at still lower prices until the position there becomes clearer.

Unfortunately makers are not finding a compensating demand from home consumers for the lack of export orders, and were it not for the knowledge of the new Cunarder the outlook would be wholly lacking in bright feature. At nearly all of the steel works in the time working is not found possible. Demand for large-diameter tubes is moderately good, but small-diameter sizes, especially butt-welded, move only slowly, the outlet being affected by the inactivity of Australian, Indian, and South American markets, which at the moment each have their own particular troubles. Producers of black sheets are faced with competition from light plate makers, but the lighter kinds find a fairly good outlet. Galvanized sheets also reflect the condition of the principal overseas markets. Continental competition has further reduced activity in the steel rerolling trade, and bar iron manufacture remains at a low level. With the consuming branches inactive it is not to be expected that pig iron demand would improve, especially when cheap Indian iron is still coming to hand and scrap is also being freely offered.

Current quotations are:—

	Home	Export
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scotch "crown" bars ..	*10 6	9 15 0
Sections (angle basis) ..	*8 7 6	7 7 6
Steel ship plates ..	*8 15 0	7 15 0
Boiler plates	10 10 0	10 10 0
Steel bars (re-rolled) ..	10 10 0	10 10 0
Black steel sheets, 24g. ..	9 0 0	8 15 0
Gal. corr. sheets, 24g. ..	12 15 0	12 5 0
Pig iron, No. 3.. ..	3 16 6	—
Hematite	3 18 6	—
Heavy steel scrap ..	4 12 6	—
Cast iron machinery scrap ..	5 2 6	—

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 6.—COAL.—Stemming under existing contracts was rather better during the past week and inquiry for provided collieries with a slightly improved outlet for production, but new business was as slow as ever, and the general situation was very unfavourable. Considerable idle time had to be faced by many collieries, and the reduced output still proved so excessive that supplies of all qualities, including bunkers, remained available at recent low prices. The tendency was still easy, though no further reductions could be entertained. While export demand was disappointing, forward transactions were held up by the uncertainty surrounding the operation of the new Mines Act. Gas coke was steadily quoted, but other cokes were plentiful and easy. In the course of the week the Kloge gas works contracted for three cargoes (totalling 5,000 tons) of West Coast special gas coal for Sept.-Dec. shipment at 20s. 3d. to 21s. 11½d. c.i.f. The Gothenburg gas works were asking for tenders for 12,000 tons of Durham coal next year. The result of tenders for the Swedish and Belgian State Railways' contracts are expected to be known towards the end of the coming week. Prices were approximately:—

	Sept. 6	Aug. 30
Best Blyth large ..	13/6	13/6
Best Blyth small ..	10/9	10/9
Tyne prime small ..	10/6	10/6
Tyne prime large ..	12/9	12/9
Bunkers	12/6 to 14/0	12/6 to 14/0
Gas coal (best) ..	15/0 to 15/3	15/0 to 15/3
Coking coal	12/6 to 13/0	12/6 to 13/0
Manufacturing fuel ..	14/0 to 14/9	14/0 to 16/0
Gas coke	21/6	21/6
Furnace coke	17/3 to 18/0	17/3 to 18/0

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Sept. 6.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official weekly report).—Supplies for the week ended September 6 amounted to 7,456 tons, as against 10,026 tons in the corresponding week last year. Imported beef, principally Argentine, formed 85.1 per cent. of the beef supplies, as against 82.2 per cent. a year ago. Imported mutton, mainly New Zealand, formed 81 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 76 per cent. last week and 76 per cent. a year ago. Imported pork and bacon formed 35 per cent. of the total supply of pork and bacon, as against 41.7 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was British, 68.1 per cent., as formed 88.6 per cent., as against 91.3 per cent. same week last year. Imported eggs formed 55.6 per cent., as against 54.9 per cent., a year ago, and imported butter, cheese, &c., formed 77.1 per cent., as against 68.4 per cent., same week last year. The quantity of fresh killed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 1,360 tons, as against 5,580 tons of chilled and frozen meats.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Arrivals totalled 505 tons and practically all supplies were cleared by the close of the market. Quotations:—Salmon, Scotch, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; soles, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; skips, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; mullet, 1s. 6d.; crabs, 3d. to 1s.; prawns, 1s. to 6s. per lb. Turbot, 1s. to 12s.; brill, 10s. to 12s.; lemon soles, 8s. to 14s.; halibut, 10s. to 14s.; witches, 7s. to 10s.; to 10s.; haddocks, 4s. to 6s.; mackerel, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; whiting, 2s. to 4s.; gurnet, 1s. to 2s.; bream, 2s.; skate, cels, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; haddock, 2s. to 3s.; and Scotch herrings, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; and dry haddocks, 7s. to 11s. 1d. per stone. Live 2s. to 6s. per box. Oysters.—Whitstable, 30s. to 46s.; Brittany, 14s. to 24s.; Dutch, 12s. to 20s.; and Portuguese, 7s. to 8s. per 100. Shrimps.—English and Dutch, 1s. to 2s. per gallon.

GRIMSBY, Sept. 6.—FISH.—Twenty-one North Sea, three Iceland, and three Faroe Islands trawlers landed 2,385 cwt. of fish. Quotations:—Plaice, 8s. to 9s.; cod, 3s. to 5s. 6d.; skate, 7s. to 8s.; small haddocks, 2s. 6d.; kit haddocks, 5s.; gibbed haddocks, 6s.; dabs, 6s. to 7s.; codlings, 4s. to 5s. 6d. per stone; soles, 1s. 7d.; turbot, 1s. 2d.; brill, 1s. per lb.

CATTLE

CARLISLE, Sept. 6.—Supplies amounting to 700 Irish store cattle were brought forward to-day and with buyers well represented a steady demand was experienced, especially for wintering cattle at prices similar to those established last week. Quotations:—Two year old heifers, £14 10s. to £16 10s.; heifers for short keep, £15 10s. to £18 10s., and up to £20; polled bullocks, £15 to £18 10s., and up to £20 and polled heifers, £15 to £19 a head.

NORWICH, Sept. 6.—A fair supply of beef was in slow request, and prices were unchanged from 4s. to 5s. per cwt., live-weight. A better display of store cattle were slow and dear from £12 to £23 10s. a head. A smaller supply of calves experienced a good demand at £8 17s. 6d. A fine range of sheep sold slowly, shearlings, 2½d. per lb. A fair supply of pigs was penned to-hogs changed hands at £7 5s.; fat sows at £13 17s. 6d., and rollers at 69s. Strong stores realized 56s. Late rates were maintained for small stores. At market:—Cattle, 1,207; sheep, 1,000, and pigs 500.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Sept. 6.—After opening easy at a decline of ¼ to ¼, the market rallied and closed steady with quotations ¼ lower to unchanged. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Dec., 29¼ (previous, 30); March, 28¼ (28½); May, 28¼ (28½); July, 28 (28). Yesterday's sales totalled 5,000 bags.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 5.—EXCHANGE on London declined 3-32d. to 4 27-32d. The COFFEE market closed firm with No. 7 N.Y. Standard 125 reis higher at 128925. Receipts were 12,000 bags, making 517,000 bags for the season to date, against 578,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were all to the United States, stock is estimated at 275,000 bags, against 267,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. Standard was quoted 218000. Receipts were 37,000 bags, which makes 2,130,000 bags so far this season, against 1,433,000 bags a year ago. There were no clearances to the United States; 7,000 bags were shipped to Europe and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows an increase at 1,092,000 bags, against 1,075,000 bags a year ago.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

WHEAT HIGHER

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa and Metal Exchanges remained closed to-day.

WHEAT.—The cash market was firm and 1½c. to 2c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 104½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 91c.; No. 2 hard winter, 95c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 96½c. MAIZE steady, ½c. down. No. 2 mixed, 110½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady, ½c. higher. White clipped, 49½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE firm, 1½c. up. No. 2 Western, 67½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	2,217	1,929	17,445	192,479	208,365
Do., Atlantic ..	942	241	5,642	39,315	32,743
*Exports, ditto ..	542	106	4,790	31,818	20,630
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Westn.	430	503	4,404	39,198	40,399
Do., Atlantic ..	7	14	52	771	1,021
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipmts., Westn.	118

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL SIX-and-a-HALF per CENT. STERLING BONDS of 1927.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the General Bond of this issue the undermentioned BONDS, representing £57,400 Nominal Capital, have this day been DRAWN by lot in the presence of Mr. Carlos Maximiano de Figueiredo, Charge d'Affaires of the Brazilian Embassy in London, and of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, attended by Mr. William O. Brown, of the firm of John Venn and Sons, Notary Public :—

10 BONDS.—Nos. :—

00430	00628	00641	00721	00819	00951 01110
01173	01336	01405			

For £1,000 Sterling each £10,000

27 BONDS.—Nos. :—

05088	05261	05341	05491	05639	05921	06064
06096	06334	06399	06421	06588	06588	06601
07235	07276	07840	07897	07931	07996	07998
08141	08146	08435	08659	08909	09099	

For £500 Sterling each £13,500

339 BONDS.—Nos. :—

10045	10092	10429	10577	10624	10643	10647
10648	10756	10913	10948	11741	12087	12745
13702	13749	13807	13903	14061	14170	14267
14612	14618	14737	14795	15307	15419	15491
15333	15604	15839	15854	15880	16176	16327
16428	16472	16542	16611	16635	16658	16664
16752	16753	16754	16755	16889	17065	17477
17653	17683	17777	18104	18329	18459	18485
18763	18798	19029	19171	19260	19402	19635
20013	20348	20462	20485	20972	20982	21036
21168	21211	21240	21349	21440	21506	21686
21754	21923	22000	22085	22180	22271	22476
22629	22782	23002	23096	23139	23381	23461
23644	23780	23874	23991	24066	24098	24198
24207	24391	24661	24797	24833	25113	25400
25468	25598	25686	25937	26113	26690	26704
26713	26813	26946	27400	27548	28040	28291
28293	28360	28468	28489	28660	28959	29252
29294	29354	29438	29599	29929	30183	30314
30340	30473	30484	30707	30735	31203	31259
31629	31968	32223	32643	32953	33049	33071
33041	33137	33271	33516	33584	33874	34095
34287	34308	34350	34893	34943	34988	34993
35622	35776	36015	36066	36183	36667	36800
36936	36989	37206	37345	37826	37973	38053
38276	38350	38555	38706	38979	39072	39075
39387	39399	39885	40052	40136	40289	40331
40398	40457	40611	40614	40713	40926	40995
41192	41280	41483	41485	41504	41711	41843
41892	42377	42393	42441	42909	42940	43344
43481	43534	44037	44070	44083	44171	44347
44358	44395	44742	44852	44913	44940	45066
45175	45395	45873	45993	46396	46456	46567
46604	46722	46952	47167	47225	47438	47563
47571	48005	48143	48175	48307	48342	48385
48412	48506	48549	48678	48722	49005	49223
49285	49337	49462	49538	49663	49802	50073
50112	50215	50237	50706	50771	50779	50798
50979	50997	51016	51132	51192	51285	51469
51546	51728	51805	51838	51890	52247	52326
52339	52580	52678	52735	52763	52807	53190
53193	53364	53499	53521	53584	53611	53735
53820	54056	54275	54510	54808	54874	54954
55045	55293	55478	55491	55542	55618	55679
55688	55703	55820	55862	55896	56165	56250
56363	56704	56946	57353	57655	57663	57782
57961	58371	58377	58903	59244	59495	59788
59835	59910	60281	60446	60755	61094	61097
61227	61294	61312				

For £100 Sterling each £33,900

376 Bonds amounting together to the sum of £57,400

These Bonds are payable on the 15th October next (from which date all interest thereon will cease) at the option of the holder either in London in Sterling at the Office of the Fiscal Agents, Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons; or in New York in United States Dollars (at the exchange $4.8665=£1) at the offices of Dillon, Read and Co.; or in Amsterdam, Zurich or Stockholm, in Swedish currency at the offices of the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Schweizerische Kreditanstalt and Svenska Handelsbanken, respectively.

The Bonds when presented for payment must bear all the Coupons subsequent to 15th October, 1930, otherwise the amount of missing Coupons will be deducted from the principal to be repaid.

Bonds may be presented in London on any business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 1. The usual interval of three clear days will be required for examination.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS.

New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
4th September, 1930.
Witness : WM. O. BROWN, *Notary Public.*

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

RE BAHIA TRAMWAY LIGHT and POWER COMPANY.

PAYMENT of 5 per Cent. FIFTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD DEBENTURES.

To :—The HOLDERS of 5 per Cent. FIFTY YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD DEBENTURES.

Take Notice that in pursuance of an Order of the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Sanderson, P.C., in England (Mr. Justice Eve) made on the 28th day of July 1930 in an Action in the Matter of the Bahia Tramway Light and Power Company, Limited, and in the Matter of George Kitchin v. The Bahia Tramway Light and Power Company and Baker Sinson and Company (on behalf of Holders of all other Debenture Holders), all persons entitled to the benefit of the Indentures mentioned in the endorsement on the Writ in the Action) payment on account of the accrued int. and on account of principal sums represented by each of the Bearer Debentures issued by the Defendant Company has been ordered to be made to the holders thereof.

The Holders of such Bearer Debentures desiring to receive payment of such dividend of 12 per cent. are required within two years from the date hereof to produce their Bearer Debentures to Bernard Hyman Binder of River Plate House, South-place, London, E.C.2, or if resident abroad to his Agents Lazard Brothers and Company, Limited, of No. 11, Old Broad-street, or the Chase National Bank of the City of New York of Pine and Nassau Street, New York, either personally or through a Banker or Agent for the purpose of being marked with the payment of such dividend.

On the expiration of two years from the date hereof any Debentures not so produced may be sent Debentures to the said Bernhard Heymann Binder or either of his Agents as aforesaid will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court or Judge on the application of the Debenture Holder otherwise orders.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1930.

HECTOR M. CHANDLER, Master of the Supreme Court.

Ashurst Morris Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

BAHIA TRAMWAY LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

LISTING FORMS for the LODGMENT of the DEBENTURES of the above Company, whose entire First Capital Payment can be obtained from the Office of the Receiver, Mr. B. H. Binder, River Plate House, 12-13, South-place, London, E.C.2.

Debentures must be lodged between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) seven clear days for examination.

TRANSFER BOOKS

BUENOS AYRES WESTERN RAILWAY, Limited.

TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Ordinary Stock, 5 per Cent. Preference Shares and 4½ per Cent. Preference Shares will be CLOSED from Monday, the 15th September, to Monday, the 29th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT GRAHAM, *Secretary.*

Offices of the Company, River Plate House, 10 and 11, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2.
8th September, 1930.

BUCHANAN-DEWAR, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6 per cent. First Cumulative Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 15th to 30th September, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the half-yearly Dividend Warrants payable 1st October, 1930.

Dated 8th September, 1930.

H. R. COMPTON, *Secretary.*
3, Frederick's-place, London, E.C.2.

HUGGINS and COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 3½ per Cent. First Mortgage Irredeemable Debenture Stock of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Warrants for Interest on the above Stock due the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Board,
H. M. TOBIN, *Secretary.*
40a, Palace-street, Westminster, S.W.1, September 8th, 1930.

JAY'S, Ltd., Regent-street.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of the FIVE-and-a-HALF per CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ARTHUR HAINS, *Secretary.*
Registered Office, Swallow-place, Hanover-square, W.1, 8th September, 1930.

LEVER BROTHERS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company's new Second First Mortgage Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th September, 1930, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. FILDES, *Secretary.*
Port Sunlight, Cheshire, 4th September, 1930.

PONTYPRIDD and RHONDDA JOINT WATER BOARD 5 per Cent. STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board 5 per cent. Redeemable Stock, 1946-1956 will be CLOSED from 16th September to the 30th September, 1930, both days inclusive.

F. J. ALBAN, *Registrar.*
Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2, 8th September, 1930.

THE NORTHAMPTON BREWERY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company relating to the 1887 and 1889 Debenture Stocks and to the 7 per cent. and 6 per cent. Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th September, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the interest on the Debenture Stock and the Dividend on the Preference Shares to the 30th September, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
PERCY F. HANAFY, *Secretary.*
Bridge-street, Northampton, 20th August, 1930.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, Ltd.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th September to the 27th September, 1930, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. E. GEAY, *Secretary.*
8th September, 1930.

THE FOREIGN AMERICAN & GENERAL INVESTMENTS (CUBA) Co., Ltd.

THE AMERICAN INVESTMENT and GENERAL TRUST Co., Ltd.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preferred and Deferred Stocks of these Companies will be CLOSED from the 16th to 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, G. I. HINKLY, *Secretary.*
3, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C., 5th September, 1930.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for :—

SCHEDULE 1.—Web equipment (samples required with tender).

SCHEDULE 2.—15 Boilers for locomotives.

SCHEDULE 3.—About 15,000ft. enamelled sheet steel Gauge Plates and fastenings (samples required with tender).

Tenders due as follows :—

Schedule 1, 22nd September, 1930.
Schedule 2, 30th September, 1930.
Schedule 3, 7th October, 1930.

Forms of tender available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each Schedule.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BANK of ABYSSINIA.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Abyssinia will be held in Cairo on Friday, 26th September, at 4.30 p.m., when the Agenda will be the following :

1. Une proposition de cession de l'actif et du passif de la Société.
2. Eventuellement, mise en liquidation de celle-ci et désignation de liquidateurs.

B. HORNSBY, *President.*

COROCORO UNITED COPPER MINES, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Corocoro United Copper Mines, Limited, will be held at the premises of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France, 19, rue Blanche, Paris, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, 1930, at 11 o'clock a.m.

1. To receive and consider the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended December 31st, 1929, and the Balance-sheet at that date, and to receive the reports of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer desiring to attend the meeting, or to be represented thereat, must lodge their Warrants on or before Friday, 19th September, 1930, in London, at the registered office of the Company, 1, Broad-street-place, E.C.2, or in Paris, at the Head Office of the Company, 7, rue des Italiens, or at Messrs. de Neuflize & Cie., 21, rue Lafayette.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 7th to 23rd September, 1930, both inclusive.

Dated the sixth day of September, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
ROGER LEO, *Secretary in Paris.*
7, rue des Italiens, Paris.

D. GESTETNER, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of D. Gestetner, Limited, will be held on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1930, at 11 o'clock in the morning at the Company's Offices, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' and Auditors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st March, 1930, declaring a dividend, electing a Director, appointing Auditors, and transacting any other competent business of the Company.

Notice is also given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of D. Gestetner, Limited, will be held on Tuesday, the 30th day of September, 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the morning, at the Company's Offices, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2, at which a special Resolution will be submitted in order to effect certain alterations to the Company's Articles of Association which are necessary to comply with the requirements of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for the transfer of the quotations of the Company's shares from the supplementary Price List to the Official Price List.

Share warrants to Bearer may be lodged at the registered office of the Company, or at :—

Barclays Bank Ltd. (Branch Securities Office), 54, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3; or at any of their Branches or Correspondents throughout the world.

Certificates of coupons must be deposited at the registered offices of the Company by Friday, the 26th of September, 1930.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
W. CHURTON, *Secretary.*
Neo-Cyclostyle Works, Tottenham Hale, N.17.

KASIMBAZAR RAJ STERLING LOAN of £675,000 SIX and a HALF per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BEARER DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the holders of the Debentures in the Kasimbazar Raj £675,000 Sterling Loan will be held at the offices of Messrs. Ogilvy Gillanders and Co., 32, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, the 16th of September, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., to consider and, if approved, to pass a Resolution to be submitted by the Trustees approving the appointment of Stephen Desniol Gladstone, of 32, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, as a Trustee of the Trust Deed dated the 12th November, 1925, to secure the said Debentures in place of the late Viscount Gladstone, and to act jointly with us the undersigned.

Dated this 4th September, 1930.

G. H. MURRAY.
HENRY BATESON.
Trustees for the Debenture Holders.
32, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated; breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Selfridge's.—Newly decorated and modernised house; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT. —Welbeck 3083.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube.
58, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. KENS. 3147.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL.
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated house for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 9d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 3, Leinster-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 42s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

A FURNISHED FLATLETTE from £37s. 6d., including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephones; hot and cold wash basins; gas fires.—25, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; beam roof. A antique furniture, fixed basin concealed; other pretty rooms; quiet; baths hot water; moderate terms, including baths. breakfast.—109, Cambridge-street, Victoria-square, 5min. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

MARBLE ARCH.

A Beautiful Residential House, 3min. Hyde Park; A excellent table; large bed rooms; constant hot water; inclusive terms from 3½gns.—Phone Padd. 4677, or write Box 3345. The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SAYES COURT,

2-4, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meals; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Charming self-contained FLAT, Furnished or Unfurnished; two bed rooms, one sitting, bath room. 42s.; constant hot water, gas fires; very moderate rental; meals in public dining room; excellent food and service. —15, Harrington-gardens, South Kensington. S.W.7. Kensington 5836.

AT CAMPBELL HOUSE,

24, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable and cheery home en pension from 2½gns., double from 4½gns.; bed and breakfast 7s. 6d.

A COMFORTABLE BED ROOM in lady's well Furnished house; good cooking; pleasant surroundings; suit City or professional gentleman; moderate terms.—15, Shirehall-close, Hendon (opposite Bread Bridge Hotel).

THE GREEN HOUSE.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL, quiet, yet convenient tube, buses, shops, Kensington Gardens; 75 bed rooms, very few public rooms, all facing South and leading into private garden; excellent service. Cooking under the supervision of Mr. Hug, late chef s.s. Olympic and Homeric. From 45s.—56-58, Princes-square, W.2. (Park 8031.)

A Comfortable BED and BREAKFAST from 25s. weekly; other meals optional; homely, quiet and select; no restrictions; handy West End Parks.—82, St. Edmund's-terrace, St. John's Wood. Primrose 4326.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £3 3s. 6d. weekly (or 12s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A LARGE beautifully newly decorated SUITE, first floor; divan beds, electric fires, central heating; excellent service; running hot and cold water.—4, Westbourne-crescent, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 9639.

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date Quiet Sunny ROOMS with running water; highly recommended for excellent table and service; five minutes Tubes and bus; single from 2½gns. Padd. 2257.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON. — Most up to date 1minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, hot springs, hair mattresses; 2 lounges with private baths. Centrally heated. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5861.

A LBION RESIDENTIAL, 86, Kensington Gardens-square, W.2, min. bus, Tube. BOARD-RESIDENCE, 35s. partial; doubles 70s.; good table; billiards; dancing.

A AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 3957.) 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.) LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. 156, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 0183.)

A PARTMENTS, CAMPDEN-HILL.—Large airy, very well furnished bed-sitting rooms, south aspect, close Kensington Gardens; exquisite cooking and attendance. Western 1612.

A ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (4 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, gridiron; central heating; lounge; dancing; ball porter in Dutch garden.—Bayswater Court, 98, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900 (2 lines).

MARBLE ARCH.

A ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, single from 2gns., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath, constant hot water. —58, Seymour-street. Padd. 2804.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

AT 20, CRAVEN HILL-GARDENS.—Highly recommended for excellent table and service; passenger lift constant hot water. Terms moderate. Padd. 4022.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT 8, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7. BED-SITTING ROOMS, double or single; central, quiet, comfortable. 'Phone, Kensington 3513.

AT 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly Opened and Decorated; furnished by Maples; MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water; central heating. Western 1391.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—Modern BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights, from 22s.; breakfast, baths, service. Flax. 3228.

PARKSIDE.

AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; passenger lift.

THE QUEEN'S.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—Direct entrance gardens; full-size Chippendale table; personally owned, supervised by retired Highland officer; something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE, and 10, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Flax 8042.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS (one front room); quiet; constant hot water; highly recommended.

AT 24a, LEINSTER-TERRACE, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—Charming single Furnished ROOMS; adjoining Park; all conveniences; attention; 25s.; well-cooked meals optional.

AT BARLING.—A refined RESIDENTIAL HOME offering with every comfort; lovely garden; highest references.—Miss Hawkins, 5, Ascott-avenue. Phone 5018.

BACHELOR'S Furnished Service Rooms; inclusive terms with breakfast; references given and required. —8, Adam-street, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 4328.

BAKER-STREET (minute station).—TWO very comfortable BED ROOMS with breakfast; excellent service and attendance; bath, telephone, &c.; single 2gns., double £3 10s.—4, Nottingham-place, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM (adjoining), 2 minutes' exclusive residential quarter; private 'phone; meals served in own rooms as required; extra room available.—'Phone Kens. 5745.

BED and BREAKFAST.—Good flat in Westminster; comfortably furnished bed room.—Write Box 05964, The Times, 73, Regent-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BED ROOMS, with dressing rooms, available in a well-run private house at moderate terms for winter months; efficient, personal cooking, and scrupulous cleanliness.—Write Box F.1804, The Times, E.C.4.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, one with own bath room; well furnished, decorated; constant hot water in rooms; moderate.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished as sitting rooms; divan and concealed beds. Single 30s., double (large) 39s., including service, hot water, electric light. and hot bath; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (Gloucester-road Tube). Western 0266; and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining). Western 1256.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 2gns.—At 94, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, just opened; hot and cold water all rooms; newly furnished, charmingly decorated; ample bath rooms; Compactum wardrobes, divan beds; select quiet position facing South. Terms, to include breakfast, bath, light, service, from 38s. 6d.—20, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Marble Arch).

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—86, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOM (large) to be LET in refined private house, with use of kitchen; only; references exchanged.—Call 73, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court.

HAMPSTEAD.

BOARD-RESIDENCE. Furnished, five minutes Swiss Cottage and Belsize Park; excellent table, full-size cuisine, comfort.—4, Lambolle-road, N.W.3. Primrose 2911.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

DOUGALL'S WIDOW offers BED-SITTING ROOMS, breakfast, 30s.-35s.; dinner, 3 courses; lounge; mending.—36, Harcourt-terrace, Redcliffe-sq. Flax. 1770.

DULWICH COURT,

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2607.—A Private Residential with every comfort; 18min. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.

EBURY-STREET (Victoria end).—Two Furnished BED ROOM SITTING ROOMS, 30s. each, or bed room and sitting room, £3. Including breakfast, bath, light, attendance.—Write N.S., Box 184, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

FEW GUESTS RECEIVED. English family; nice house and gardens, Hampstead; near Tube and tennis; young people welcome. Terms from 3gns. Hen and Chicken, Highgate, N.6.

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Lady offers TWO comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS in quiet maisonnette, facing gardens, 2-3gns.; also Bachelor Suite; reading lamps; two minutes Tube station; breakfast or required; excellent cooking, hot water day and night; 70 attractive beds.—Write A., 3, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED; large garden; one minute train, bus, 20 minutes City, West End.—15, Nevill-gardens. Hampstead 4744.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

GENTLEFOLK offer all the comforts of a private home; gas fires, excellent cooking, &c.; short or long periods; from 4gns. each.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,

74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1. Museum 3941-2. Central for business and pleasure. Modern residential chambers; running hot and cold water; telephones; night porter; excellent cuisine; bed room, bath, and table d'hôte breakfast, 10s. 6d.; 3gns. weekly; plain dinner 3gns.

MILDMAY HOUSE,

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.
HIGH-CLASS MARBLE-HALL MANSION; buses, trains, tubes; gas fires, constant hot water; first-class catering, from 4gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 0897.

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 Rooms from 2gns.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—67, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK.—38, Cambridge-terrace.—Residential CHAMBERS for business men; hot and cold water in all rooms, if possible, Lessington; good food, home with cultured people; sole paying guest; meals extra; telephone, garden, garage, and central heating preferred; servants kept; references exchanged.—Box C.465, 19-21, Tooks-court, Chancery-lane, Birmingham.

PARENTS going abroad for six months, brother and sister, both working, would like to join family as PAYING GUESTS. Sanderstead neighbourhood.—Write Box M.740, The Times, E.C.4.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns.; BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 2½gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Tube.—32, Elvaston-place. Western 6031.

KENSINGTON.

12, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE.

Beautifully furnished house, facing gardens; hot and cold water in bed rooms; excellent cuisine; from 3½gns.

LADIES' UNFURNISHED CHAMBERS, Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating; from 25s.; lounge 2gns. first floor. Elvaston-place. Western 8092.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, 13, Lyndhurst-gardens, N.W.3.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION at moderate terms. Partial board. Hampstead 8702.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB, near Gloucester-road Tube; special suitable young people.—Write Box 2359, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms, good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

Live Moderately and Comfortably at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS.
Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 8427.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE and Oratory (between).—Charmingly FURNISHED SUITES and ROOMS in newly arranged Continental house; facing gardens. 87-91, Sloane-st.

MEN STUDENTS.—ATTRACTIVE HOME, large House and garden; best South-side district; 20 minutes City, West End.—Write Box W.1015, The Times, E.C.4.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele. Brixton 2800. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE. GUEST HOUSE. STANHOPE-ROAD. Delightfully situated, 15 minutes Town, near links; lovely grounds, own produce; tennis; garages; moderate terms, special for permanents.—Croydon 0857.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just off).

Aristocratic street. High-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones; French chef; full breakfast; 6½gns.—Welbeck 2954.

POSITION MOST CENTRAL.

9, OXFORD-TERRACE,

HYDE PARK, W.2.

Up-to-date well Furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water; bedside lights and every comfort; shower bath. Terms, including breakfast, baths, &c.; from 35s. single, 63s. double.—'Phone, Paddington 6848.

RICHMOND.—"THE HOMESTEAD," PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 20, Sheen-road; three minutes station and river; very comfortable; good table; gas fires, constant hot water; moderate. 'Phone, Richmond 0784.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A combination of Home and Club life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge; sun lounge; new wing just added; bathing pool; personal lines repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

THE ARMY AND NAVY,

1-2, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. 3min. from three Tubes. Buses, and Hyde Park. HANDSOME SUITE of four reception rooms, GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS; box spring and hair beds; constant hot water. Telephone in suite. A QUALITY, EXCELLENCE, AND LIBERALITY of our table, with good cooking and dainty service. South aspect. Heated day and night. Courteous and attentive staff. Special terms, Single £3 3s., £3 13s. 6d., £3 18s. 6d.; Double £6 7, and 8 guineas. By the day from 10s. 6d. Padd. 3528. Illustrated Tariff.

HYDE PARK.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS in quiet surroundings; excellent service and meals obtainable; constant hot water; newly decorated; from £1 inclusive.—12, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Park 4815.

VICTORIA.

Attractive up-to-date ROOMS, double and single; hot and cold water; breakfasts; moderate terms.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Vic. 2357.

W.C.1.—Comfortable Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast; 5s. daily, 27s. 6d. weekly.—54, Torrington-square, near British Museum. (Museum 6009.)

4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished; divan beds; gas fires; constant hot water; from 25s. single. £2 2s. double; meals optional. Kensington 6342

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running

Telephone: Regent 2500. Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

FOR SALE OWING TO OWNER LEAVING ENGLAND.

BETWEEN GUILDFORD & HASLEMERE

500ft. ABOVE THE SEA. SOUTH ASPECT AND SANDY SOIL.

This Beautifully Appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE commands magnificent UNSURPASSED VIEWS, enjoying absolute Privacy.

Entrance and Lounge Halls, spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms, fine Billiard or Dance Room, with pitch pine floor, complete offices, with servants' Sitting room.

Eight or nine Bed rooms, four Bath rooms, Linen room, &c.

Manservant's Bed room.

Electric Light, Gas, Town Water. Central Heating.

Garage with Rooms over.

WELL-LAID-OUT GROUNDS with large lawn, Tennis Lawn with Pavilion, Flower and Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Wooded Walks, &c. In all about 2½ ACRES.

MUST be Let Unfurnished.

Highly recommended from personal knowledge by the Owner's Agents: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.31576a.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

High and exceptionally quiet position. Station only seven minutes. Fine train service.

UNFURNISHED on LEASE with early possession. House of character, containing outer and inner halls, two reception rooms, facing South, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath, offices, &c. Large room in annexe for dancing or billiards.

Electric light and all modern conveniences.

Little garden with separate site for garage.

Full details from (K.15260.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SURREY.

TWO MILES FROM SUNNINGDALE.

To be SOLD, FREEHOLD, or Let, a well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, in good condition inside and out, recently done up.

Main drainage, gas, electric light; co.'s water.

Three reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath, excellent offices.

Good gardens, 3½ ACRES, with tennis and croquet lawns. Cottage in grounds, also gardener's cottage.—Apply Messrs. Giddys, Sunningdale, or HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.41726.)

WILTSHIRE.

In one of the most sought-after districts. Hunting with the Beaufort.

FOR SALE.

CHARMING TUDOR HOUSE,

standing 550ft. above sea level, stone-built with oak beams, mullioned windows and other features.

Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath rooms, &c.

Electric light. Outbuildings.

Terraced forecourt and Lawns, kitchen garden, Orchard, together with a

VERY FERTILE FARM WITH FIRST-RATE HOMESTEAD AND TWO COTTAGES, in all

185 ACRES.

Further particulars of the Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

One of the healthiest positions on the

KENTISH COAST

HIGH UP ON CLIFF. LOVELY SEA VIEW.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Important and very valuable Property, including a delightful OLD HOUSE, part dating back to 1710. Hall with broad corridor, dining hall, study, charming lounge or drawing room 28ft. by 25ft. 9in.

All with wood block flooring, oak beams, and other features.

Nine or 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and offices, with servants' sitting room, second staircase, &c.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Main drainage. Constant hot water.

Two garages, man's room, and other buildings.

LOVELY PLEASURE GROUNDS, with lawns for tennis and croquet, walled kitchen garden, &c., in all over 2¼ ACRES, possessing VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES.

Golf at North Foreland, one mile. Sandwich nine miles.

A POSITION UNRIVALLED FOR HEALTH AND ENJOYMENT.

Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.15391A.)

In a very beautiful position on the

BRACING SURREY HILLS.

South aspect with lovely views.

Only about 40 minutes from City and West End. 10 minutes from Golf Course.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD,

a charming COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE on two floors: lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and compact offices; garage.

Company's water, gas, and electric light.

Pretty grounds of about ½ ACRE, in good order, and affording ample seclusion.

Personally inspected and recommended.—Sole Agents,

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.29014.)

DISTINGUISHED RESIDENCE (of moderate size) on a VALUABLE SITE.

GUERNSEY.

Suitable for private or development purposes.

Four reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Electric light, water, and all conveniences.

STABLING AND GARAGE.

Beautifully timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden.

NEARLY 5 ACRES.

About 1,000ft. road frontage.

FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.11017.)

BUCKS, BEACONSFIELD.

EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE SMALL PROPERTY

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

This picturesque little Property, built and fitted at great expense and all in perfect order.

Hall with oak staircase and tiled cloak room, drawing room opening to fine loggia and handsome stone terrace, and dining room, all with parquet floors, five bed rooms (two opening to balcony and three with fitted basins), two tiled bath rooms, &c.; extra bed rooms easily added; usual offices.

Company's electric light and water; Central Heating; Telephone; independent hot water supply and water softening plant; gas connected.

BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS ABOUT ONE ACRE with Tennis Lawn, Garage, &c.

Very strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.42014.)

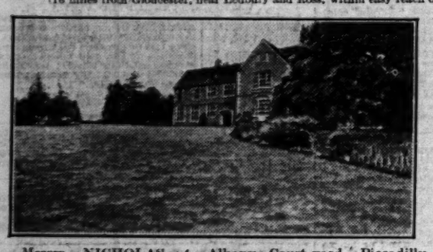
HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER BORDERS.

"HELLENS," MUCH MARCLE.

THIS FINE 17th-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE,

IN BEAUTIFULLY-TIMBERED SURROUNDINGS, WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS TO THE MALVERNS

(16 miles from Gloucester, near Ledbury and Ross, within easy reach of Hereford, Worcester, &c.).



Twelve bed rooms, two bath rooms, panelled hall, three reception rooms, usual offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern sanitation.

CARVED CHIMNEY-PIECES, OAK STAIR-CASES, and PANELLING.

Garage, Stabling, Pleasure Grounds, Farm, Cottages, &c., &c., about

470 ACRES.

For SALE as a whole or in lots privately, or by AUCTION, at The Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on 22nd September, 1930, by

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading, in conjunction with Messrs. POPE and SMITH, Ledbury.

Solicitors, Messrs. Cannon Brookes and Odgers, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 21)

BERKS, near NEWBURY. Delightfully situated Detached RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath (hot and cold); large garden with choice fruit tree; South aspect; charming views. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Basingstoke and Yeovil.

HUNTING, GOLF.

£895.

FREEHOLD.

CHARMING HOUSE at SWALLOWFIELD, containing seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; garage and buildings; tennis lawn; old gardens and splendid orchards; main water.

BASINGSTOKE to READING, 6½ ACRES. AUCTION 27th SEPT. Photos and particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

KINGSWOOD, SURREY.

COMFORTABLE detached RESIDENCE with matured garden and tennis court; six bed rooms, bath, three excellent reception rooms and offices; two floors only; electric light, central heating, telephone, and all modern conveniences; golf and tennis clubs close; fine train service to London. For SALE by private treaty, or by Auction on 2nd October.—Printed particulars of SLADE and CHURCH, Kingswood Station, Surrey, and Branches.

TO SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS.

EASTBOURNE.—A particularly fine SCHOLASTIC PROPERTY, occupying a splendid position standing high in grounds of about THREE ACRES, to be LET for SALE, containing ample accommodation for 50 pupils and staff.—Apply to Messrs. Chesterton and Sons, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8, or to the Local Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EGHAM.—Choice, bijou, detached RESIDENCE, set in charming position, best part Wooddord Green; delightful garden containing many rare plants and trees; fine sun lounge, has four beds, bath, w.c., two reception rooms, usual domestic offices; garage space; excellent state. Price for quick Sale £1,850 FREEHOLD; VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply COCKETT, HENDERSON and GILLOW, Ltd., Sole Agents, 57, High-street, Wanstead. Phone, Wanstead 0056.

FLEET, HANTS (noted for excellent Golf, Polo, Tennis, gravel soil and Main Line trains—50mins. Waterloo), purely residential locality.—Cottage Residence; five bed, bath (hot and cold), three sitting; company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage, central heating; very pretty old garden; garage. Only £2,450 FREEHOLD.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 115.

GUILDFORD.—Attractive modern RESIDENCE to be SOLD or to be LET unfurnished; two reception rooms; four bed rooms; garage; tennis lawn; near station; vacant possession. £2,600.—Bunning, Cottesloe, London-road, Guildford.

HERTS BORDERS (28 minutes from City), in entirely rural and unspoilt country, with extensive views.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing eighteen bedrooms, and bath rooms; three reception rooms, offices, &c.; garage for two cars; own electric light plant; tennis lawn, kitchen and fruit gardens, and meadows; area about eight acres. With possession.—Particulars of NORRIS and DUVALL, Land Agents, Hertford.

HOUSES in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES designed by experienced architects and built to clients' requirements. Booklet free.—Costes Houses, Ltd., Dorking.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. MODERATE PRICE.

MAIDENHEAD.—A very attractive RESIDENTIAL ESTATE comprising MANSION containing upwards of 20 bed rooms, five bath rooms, four reception rooms and billiard room; stabling and garage; lodge; home farm and cottages; central heating, &c., standing in well-timbered park. Pleasure gardens and exceptional walled kitchen garden, the whole extending to about 70 ACRES. The Estate has wonderful possibilities, having extensive frontage to main road.—Further particulars of the Agents, GEO. GOULDSMITH, SON and OLLIFF, 2, Pont-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1. Sloane 2242.

HOME AND BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

NEAR IVINGHOE BEACON and TRING.—Splendid little COUNTRY HOUSE and pleasure farm in beautiful open country and accessible to London; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; electric light; garage and farmery; pretty garden, tennis lawn, orchards in full bearing, and paddocks; in all 14 ACRES. Bargain at £2,250.—Sole Agents, ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.

RETIRED OFFICER, rejoining, wishes dispose of charming XVIth-CENTURY HOUSE, with Poultry Farm of 500 pullets; beautiful grounds of 20 acres, including nice orchards; house just done up and ready to step into. Co.'s electricity and water. Hawkhurst district. Profits of poultry and fruit over £250 next year. Books available. Price £4,000, or may let.—White Box F.1759, The Times, E.C.4.

RIDLEY, near MEOPHAM, KENT.—Pre-War COUNTRY RESIDENCE, very attractive appearance, brick, with thatched roof, timbered ceilings, containing two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; company's water, good domestic offices, own electric plant; excellent repair. SIX ACRES attractive garden, tennis court; good meadow, small woodland.

Full particulars apply PORTER, PUTT and FLETCHER, Auctioneers, Gravesend.

SALE, FREEHOLD, attractive OLD-WORLD THATCHED RESIDENCE; genuine Tudor; reconstructed, modern conveniences; oak beams, open fireplaces; secluded yet convenient of access; electric light, telephone; garage; three acres prolific fruit-producing garden; favourite part Hampshire; chalk subsoil; water good, plentiful; 2068, up; fishing and shooting neighbourhood; accommodation, hall, three receptions, servants' hall, five bed rooms, two servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms; independent boiler; three lavatories, usual kitchen premises; road be seen to be appreciated; no agents.—Write Box W.1326, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUR and a HALF MILES FISHING.

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY COTTAGE; two sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; company's water; electric light; telephone; near 18-hole golf course. PRICE £1,500.

THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

AUCTION SALE SATURDAY NEXT.

UPPER THAMES.—Beautifully appointed HOUSE on the Thames at MAPLEDURHAM; six bed and dressing rooms, two perfect bath rooms, lounge hall, two reception rooms; large garage; boathouse; electric light, gas, and main water. Tennis and other lawns. Long river frontage. Furniture at valuation if required.—Photos, &c., of the Auctioneers, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

GOLF, 40 Minutes LONDON. RIVER FRONTAGE.

DON'T BUY A HOUSE.

Build a house to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice. Our complete and inclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A" with prize-winning designs.—Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

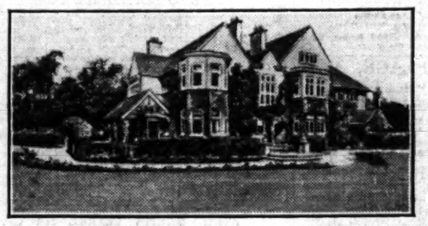
Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

ORDER OF SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AT HARRODS ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1, AT 2.30 P.M.

1. THE DOVE HOUSE, HADDENHAM. Charming old-world RESIDENCE in favourite Aylesbury district. 2 ACRES.
2. OAKWOOD, CHESHUNT. SOLD.
3. THE KNAPP, HASLEMERE. Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE with glorious views in delightful part of Surrey. 1½ ACRE (in conjunction with R. C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere).

ST. GEORGE'S HILL.

Convenient to Station and close to Golf Course.



AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY on gravel soil, and containing: Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; every convenience, including electric light, central heating, main drainage, gas, company's water.

NICELY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Tennis court, kitchen garden; pergolas, rockery, &c., in all nearly

TWO ACRES.

Double garage; chauffeur's cottage; stabling.

FREEHOLD, £5,500. OPEN TO AN OFFER.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and West Byfleet, Surrey.

A genuine opportunity. For Sale at a Market Price.

ESSEX & HERTS BORDERS.

This exceptionally desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing 300ft. up, with south and east aspects; convenient for station, shops, churches, &c. Contains hall, three reception, seven principal bed rooms, servants' rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Excellent water supply; central heating; main drainage; telephone.

Garage, stabling; three cottages; farmery; beautiful matured gardens with tennis lawn and hard court; together with rich pasture,

IN ALL ABOUT 21 ACRES.

Sole Agents, Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 130, Mount-street, W.1; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EASTERN COUNTIES.

NEAR A CATHEDRAL TOWN.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE with the accommodation on two floors, comprising four reception, six beds; bath; gas; company's water.

Tennis lawn, kitchen garden, ornamental garden, orchard, in all about THREE ACRES. Barn, stabling, &c.

FREEHOLD £1,750,

or the house would be Sold with 1¾ Acre at £1,400.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IDEAL HOME FOR THE CITY MAN.

FAVOURITE CARSHALTON and WALLINGTON DISTRICT.

REDUCED PRICE £2,950 (OPEN TO OFFER).

Most desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, situate in a quiet high-class road, convenient for station with frequent electric service to Town Hall; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, and compact offices; companies' gas and water, main drains; electricity available; beautiful matured and shady garden with tennis lawn, in all about

HALF-AN-ACRE.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NEAR BATH. SPA.

Beautiful situation, on high ground, above the City, with open views.

COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE, built of Bath stone and luxuriously fitted.

Hall and cloak room, three good reception, billiard room, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, ample offices; oak panelling; parquet flooring; running water in five bed rooms; central heating, electric light, telephone; company's water, main drainage; rose garden, tennis court, fruit and vegetable garden, in all about ONE ACRE.

£3,750 OR LESS, including specified fittings.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

JUAN-LES-PINS.

NEAR CASINO, SEA, and STATION.

Charming VILLA, on two floors, with following accommodation: Dining, drawing, and smoking rooms, four bed rooms, maids' room, bath room, kitchen, &c.; large roof garden; pretty shady garden; large garage.

For SALE, including good old pieces of English Furniture.

Price on application to the Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1; or from Mr. J. Pullar Phibbs, Roquebrune, Cap-Martin, A.M., France.

FAVOURITE SURREY DISTRICT.

High position, fine views. One mile station, 40mins. Waterloo; excellent golf.

£1,950

will purchase choice well-appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, facing South and West, with entrance hall, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, complete offices, &c.

Electric light, gas, and water laid on; hot water system; radiators; 'phone; main drainage. Large shed for garage.

MATURED GARDEN

with lawn for tennis; kitchen garden, fine bearing fruit trees.

IN ALL ABOUT ¼ ACRE.

Early Sale desired. Owner going abroad.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

KENT HIGHLANDS

(ABOUT 700FT. UP).

Wonderfully healthy neighbourhood, convenient Wrotham Heath and Wildernesse Golf Courses.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, replete with every convenience, approached by drive with lodge.

Hall, three reception, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, attic, with seven rooms suitable for nurseries, box rooms, completely cut off if not wanted.

Electric light, modern drainage, Co.'s water, Garage, two cottages, farmery.

Well-established pleasure gardens with tennis and other lawns, specimen trees and shrubs, orchards, parkland, in all

ABOUT 40 ACRES.

VERY LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORTH DEVON COAST.

About 2½ miles from Saunton golf and famous sands, and five miles from Barnstaple.

A HOUSE UNIQUE IN DESIGN AND SITUATION,

beautifully built, occupying one of the finest positions imaginable, with glorious panoramic views in all directions.

Recessed loggia, sitting hall, two reception, four bed rooms, one dressing room, three bath rooms; sleeping-out balcony.

Company's water, electric light, central heating, modern drainage; double garage; outbuildings.

Delightful gardens and grounds of

ABOUT 1¼ ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500.

Strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BETWEEN

HAYWARDS HEATH AND BRIGHTON

Glorious views. Close to South Downs.

COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, excellent offices. *Central heating, telephone, gas, and co.'s water. Electric light available.*

GOOD GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Charmingly arranged grounds, croquet lawn, herbacious borders, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddock, in all about

ONE ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,250.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Best Part).

ON HIGH GROUND.

Beautiful situation. Within five minutes of two good golf courses.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, in perfect order, embodying all modern conveniences; hall, four handsome reception, ten bed rooms, three bath rooms. *Electric light. Central heating. Constant hot water.*

Excellent cottage. Two good garages. Stabling. Delightful grounds with fine old trees, full-size tennis lawn.

TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,200.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEECH LODGE, ENFIELD.

High ground. Close to excellent Golf Course. 30 minutes from Town.

WELL-PLANNED SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE on two floors, back from road, in good order.

Hall, three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, up-to-date offices. Independent hot water service. Co.'s electric light, power, and gas. Main water and drainage. Garage. Stabling.

Matured GARDEN ABOUT ½ ACRE.

For SALE by AUCTION 16th September next. Recommended by the Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LYME REGIS & BRIDPORT.

Beautiful situation; lovely country; magnificent views, and within two miles of sea.

SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Square hall, cloak room, two reception, four good bed rooms, bath room, box room, excellent offices; constant hot water; central heating; modern drainage; double garage; outbuildings.

EIGHT ACRES.

£3,300 FREEHOLD.

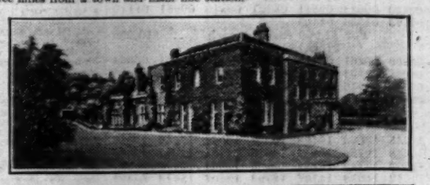
The whole property is in first-class order. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

(ESTABLISHED 1778.)

HAMPSHIRE.

Within daily reach of London, in a beautiful district providing all-round sporting facilities; three miles from a town and main line station.



A GEORGIAN HOUSE IN OLD-WORLD GARDENS, on high ground, facing south-east.

Fifteen bed, three baths, lounge hall, billiard, four reception rooms; electric light; central heating; stabling; garage; farmery; two cottages. FOR SALE WITH

17 or 93 ACRES.

All in splendid order. Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (3554.)

ADJOINING A SURREY COMMON.

RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION AS AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING PROPERTY.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE,

in a quiet position, away from main roads. High, with views. Approached by drive.

Seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms.

Main water and electric light. Central heating throughout. Garage. Cottage.

ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD GARDENS. In all nearly

THREE ACRES.

(A Paddock can be had.)

FOR SALE, MODERATE PRICE.

Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (C.1281.)

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

29 SHOPS FOR INVESTMENT.

By Auction at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4, Sept. 25 next.

IMPORTANT ESTATE FOR SALE IN 8 LOTS.

54 & 131, FLEET-STREET, E.C.	201-211, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.
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Held for unexpired terms of from 62½ to 97 years, the properties are let to good tenants at rentals ranging from £865 to £4,200 p.a.

IDEAL SECURITIES FOR PRIVATE INVESTORS OR PROPERTY COYS.

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TWO SHOPS AT HOUNSLOW.

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With frontages totalling over 31ft. and well-placed, only a few doors from Messrs. Woolworth's Store, with a number of other multiple companies nearby. To be offered in one lot with immediate possession. Ideal premises for occupation or affording undoubted attractions as a security for investment.

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Part by order of Executors and private owners.

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Gold Jewellery, ANTIQUE and MODERN SILVER PLATE, Plated Ware, Watches, Watch-Bracelets, &c., which will be SOLD by AUCTION, by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

at 26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 12.

NOTE.—Similar property can be included in forthcoming sales.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wardrobes, uniforms, silks, woollens, furniture, guns, bicycles, and miscellaneous effects, SOLD by AUCTION FOUR DAYS EACH WEEK by

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at 26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, at 12. Catalogues post free.

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THREE DAYS' SALE of

JEWELLERY, WATCHES,

including 3,000 Gold and Silver Wrist and Pocket Watches, part of the Stock of an Importer,

SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS,

and other valuables, which will be SOLD by AUCTION by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

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including Sable, Chinchilla, Ermine, Musquash, Skunk, Kolinsky, Squirrel, Fox, Marten, and Persian Lamb, Cloaks, Coats, Stoles, Wraps, and Muffs, Fur-lined Coats, &c., which will be SOLD by AUCTION by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

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FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS, GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

BOSCOMBE, HANTS, near shops, &c.—A beautifully situate and well-planned modern detached RESIDENCE, well Furnished, to be Let for six months; three reception, five bed rooms; garage. Only 7gns. per week, including services of two maids.—LLOYD, 18, Manor-parade, Finchley, N.3.

CORNWALL.—To be LET, comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, near sea; sheltered; bath (hot, cold); ideal wintering; garage; moderate.—Evans, Pengersick, Marazion.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES. KILLICK and DAVIES, The Local Agents.

30 MILES FROM WATERLOO.

EXCELLENTLY appointed FURNISHED HOUSE; 16 bed rooms, 10 bath rooms, four reception rooms; company's electric light, power, and water; excellent central heating throughout, constant hot water; main drainage; garage for four cars, stabling; two cottages; attractive grounds of about 24 acres, which include hard tennis court.

To be LET Furnished for six months at a reasonable rental as the owner is abroad.—Strongly recommended by the Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

HANTS.—Sunny thatched COTTAGE; two bed, two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath; company's water; inside w.c.; seven months from September 15th. £1 weekly.—Mitchell, Milestone, Lymington.

ISLE of WIGHT.—Charming sunny HOUSE for winter or part, comfortably FURNISHED. Radiators. Reduced rent.—55, Mitcham-lane, S.W.

MILD CORNISH WINTER.—Beautifully situated comfortable modern BUNGALOW to be LET FURNISHED end September.—Suncroft, Praa Sands, Marazion.

NEAR SEVENOAKS.—To be LET FURNISHED, 1st October, three-six months, modern labour-saving COTTAGE: three bed, dressing, and maid's room, two sitting rooms, usual offices; central heating, electric light; garage; two minutes bus route and village, 15 minutes station. Rent 3½ guineas.—Morgan, Meadow Gate, Brasted, Sevenoaks. Tele., Brasted 6.

BUCKS, 23 MILES OF TOWN.

TO be LET FURNISHED for six months immediately (owner going abroad), old-fashioned TUDOR MANOR HOUSE in a Park; 11-14 bed, six baths, six reception, billiard rooms; capital garage and accommodation; beautiful grounds; electric light; central heating throughout; hunting; servants and car could be left.—Apply "M.E.H." care of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, who recommend the property. (6259.)

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

AND

FARMS AND NURSERIES

will be found on Page Three.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

NORTH-WEST LONDON. — SINGLE FREEHOLD unit with 25ft. frontage, comprising shop and upper part, let on one full repairing lease at £165 per annum. PRICE £1,850.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 6710.

HAMPSTEAD.—An excellent well-built HOUSE (three minutes Swiss Cottage) converted into two superior maisonettes.

Both let on repairing leases for 7-14 years. Produces £290 per annum. Tenants pay outgoings.

PRICE £1,900. Mortgage can be arranged. MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

SEVEN PER CENT. NET RETURN ON £7,150. IMPORTANT FREEHOLD CORNER SHOP PREMISES in Midland town, leased to well-known Multiple Firm for 35 years.

ATKINSON and MARIER, 21, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 2874.

A VERY SOUND INVESTMENT. 77, NEWMAN-STREET AND 3, BERNERS-MEWS.

OXFORD-STREET, W.1. LET AT £1,500 PER ANNUM

For the whole term of lease, held for about 42 years unexpired at a rental of £225 per annum.

Messrs. LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Rent Free.—Five good first-floor rooms, close to the station, now vacant, and a well secured rental of £290 per annum net for 12½ years. PRICE £2,750.—Apply J. HARMAN, 32, Sussex-place, S. Kensington, S.W.7.

WANTED

ONE or MORE PROPERTY INVESTMENTS WANTED in any good district for £10,000. Shop property is required, but other classes would be considered.—Particulars are invited by IRWIN and MUTTON, Valuers, 36, Brewer-street, Golden-square, W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

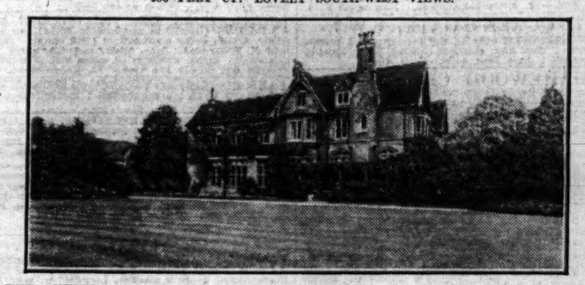
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HOUSE WANTED at once.—Advertiser wants to lease modern house, with three entertaining rooms, five or six bed rooms; garage; garden and tennis court. ST. JOHN'S WOOD or REGENT'S PARK district.—Write Box 546, Sells' Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT Unfurnished, nine-roomed HOUSE, two bath rooms; central heating; garage; on high lands, between 10 and 30 miles radius of Charing Cr.; w. South of London; moderate rent.—Write Box F.1799, The Times, E.C.4.

NEWBURY, HOUR OF LONDON.

400 FEET UP. LOVELY SOUTH-WEST VIEWS.



THIS WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, "TILE BARN," WOOLTON HILL.

IN WELL-TIMBERED MEADOW LANDS OF 63 ACRES.

Panelled hall and lounge, large, exceptional billiard or ball room, three reception rooms, 13 family bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, servants' quarters.

Central heating, electric light, good water and drainage, good repair.

WONDERFUL GARDENS, LAWNS, OLD TIMBER, ORNAMENTAL WATER.

Walled fruit garden, garages, stabling, cottages and lodge.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD by TRUSTEES. AN OFFER WITH SMALLER AREA CONSIDERED.

INSPECTED BY THE AGENTS.

Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51a, LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2, And Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

BARGAIN. ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE FOR £1,950. Four Acres. Electric Light.

BERKS.

Daily reach of Paddington.

In RURAL COUNTRY, well placed for hunting.

ACCOMMODATION consists of hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room. Company's water.

Full details of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

A Gentleman who has been away from England for some years is now wishing to PURCHASE a COUNTRY PROPERTY, and would be pleased to hear of a suitable place for sale. No definite ideas as to district but not Eastern Counties or within 30 miles of London. A good social and sporting part required. About eight-ten bed rooms (more if only one bath room). A Georgian or Manor type preferred. Acres not required, but sufficient land for seclusion, say from 10, or more if woodland be let. Fair price will be paid as advised.—Write full details, especially photographs (will be returned), Box W.1350, The Times, E.C.4.

LANDED ESTATE WANTED.

A Gentleman owning small estate contemplates the PURCHASE (for his own occupation) of a large PROPERTY of 2,000 to 3,000 Acres, which, while affording good shooting should comprise sound agricultural holdings with a fair proportion of woodland. A house of livable size is required (15-20 bed rooms), of attractive exterior though not necessarily old. Almost any district within two hours of London, but preferably South-West. —Owners are invited to send particulars of suitable estates to "A. J." care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, who would require the usual commission in the event of sale.

REQUIRED, on KENT and SUSSEX Borders, a COUNTRY HOUSE with five or six bed rooms and modern conveniences; garage; two-five Acres of land. Price about £2,000.—R., care of GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst.

URGENTLY WANTED to PURCHASE on CHORLEY WOOD COMMON or in close proximity, a really good HOUSE with five-six bed, garage, and good garden. —Particulars to S., care of Estate Department, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a gentleman's COUNTRY PROPERTY in the Eastern Counties. The house must be situated in a park and contain three-four sitting rooms and up to 14 bed rooms; but not less than 10; modern conveniences not essential, but preferred; one or two cottages; stabling, garage, &c. Up to 500 acres of land considered, particularly if essential to privacy. Price not exceeding £12,000. Inspections of likely properties at once.—Reply to "General A.," care of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE up to 6,000 ACRES, within three hours of London, but the house must not be close to a main road.—Particulars to be sent to Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1.

WANTED immediately, FURNISHED COTTAGE, in secluded position, within 40 miles of London; three-four bed; garage; good garden; six-nine months. Rent 6-8gns. per week.—Apply N., care of MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

WANTED to RENT Unfurnished COUNTRY HOUSE in KENT, not too far from town; 10 to 12 bed rooms; suitable girls' school; usual Agency commission. —Particulars in the first case to J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

EXETER, FORE-STREET.—BUSINESS PREMISES to be SOLD, with immediate possession; street frontage 47 feet, depth 245 feet; suitable for any trade